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THE

WILTSHIRE

Archæological and Natural History

MAGAZINE,

Published under the Direction of the Society

FORMED IN THAT COUNTY, A.D. 1853.

VOL. XXXIII.

1903—1904.

DEVIZES:

C. H. WOODWARD, 4, ST. JOHN STREET.

DECEMBER, 1904.

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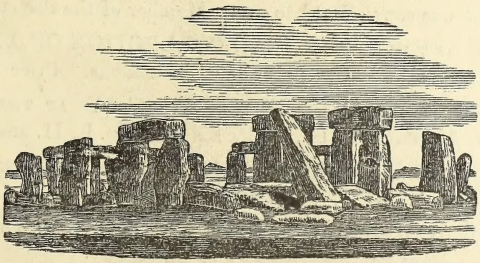
EDITED BY

REV. E. H. GODDARD, Clyffe Vicarage, Wootton Bassett.



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STONEHENGE AND ITS BARROWS, by W. Long. Nos. 46-7 of the *Magazine* in separate wrapper, 7*s*. 6*d*. This still remains the best and most reliable account of Stonehenge and its Earthworks.

WILTSHIRE
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THE
WILTSHIRE MAGAZINE.

"MULTORUM MANIBUS GRANDE LEVATUR ONUS."—*Ovid.*

JUNE, 1903.

Recent Excavations at Stonehenge.[1]

By WILLIAM GOWLAND, F.S.A. F.I.C.,

Associate of the Royal School of Mines; with a

Note on the Nature and Origin of the Rock-fragments found in the Excavations.

By PROFESSOR J. W. JUDD, C.B., LL.D., F.R.S., F.G.S.

THE fall of two of the stones of the outer circle of Stonehenge, No. 22 and its lintel, No. 122,[2] on the last day of the century, directed the attention of the public, and especially of archæologists, in a very forcible manner to the insecure position of other stones in this venerable monument. At a meeting of the Council of the Society of Antiquaries soon afterwards a resolution was passed and sent to Sir Edmund Antrobus, the owner of Stonehenge, expressing their desire to co-operate with him in any operations which might be advisable for its preservation. Sir

[1] This paper was read in part before the Society of Antiquaries on December 19th, 1901, and before our own Society at the Chippenham Meeting, July 15th, 1902. It is printed in *Archæologia*, vol. LVIII., pp. 1—82. For the kind loan of the blocks for the illustrations and plans here given our Society is indebted to the Council of the Society of Antiquaries.—[ED.]

[2] See General Plan. This plan is based partly on that given in Professor W. M. Flinders Petrie's *Stonehenge: Plans, Descriptions, and Theories* (London, 1880), and partly on my own surveys made after the "leaning stone" had been set upright.

Edmund accepted the offer, declined any pecuniary aid, and invited the Society to form, together with the Wiltshire Archæological Society, and the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings, a small committee to advise him as to the work required for the conservation of the monument and the order in which it should be carried out.

The committee met at the Society of Antiquaries on the 26th March, 1901, and again at Stonehenge on the 12th April, under the presidency of Lord Dillon, and of the Bishop of Bristol. On the latter occasion a very careful examination was made of the monument, special attention being given to the stones which were in the most critical condition and to those which had fallen in recent times. As the result of their deliberations, the following resolutions were passed and communicated to Sir Edmund Antrobus with a recommendation that the leaning stone, No. 56 on Professor Flinders Petrie's plan of 1880, be first dealt with :—

RESOLUTIONS.

(1) That this committee approves of the suggested protection of Stonehenge by a wire fence not less than 4 feet high, following on two sides the existing roads and crossing on the west from the 331-foot level on the north road to the 332-foot level on the south road shown on the O.S. Map (1-2,500). Wilts, Sheet LIV. 14.

(2) That the committee recommends, without prejudice to any legal question, that the local authorities be requested to agree to divert the existing track-way or ridge-way from Netheravon, now passing through the earth circle so as to pass from the 302-foot level to the 331 and 332-foot levels in the O.S. map immediately west of Stonehenge.

(3) That stones 6 and 7 with their lintel, and stone 56 (according to the numbering on Mr. Petrie's plan) be first examined, with a view of maintaining them in a position of safety.

(4) That, in the opinion of this committee, stone 22 should be replaced, stone 21 be made safe, and the lintel of 21 and 22 be replaced in the most safe and conservative manner. The committee also recommends the re-erection of stones 57 and 58 and their lintel 158.

(5) That the instructions to custodians already in force be approved, with a few suggested alterations.

(6) That this committee feels that it is impossible to overstate the value of the assistance which the county council, the district council, and the parish council of Amesbury can give to the efforts made to preserve this unique monument.

(7) That these resolutions be sent to Sir Edmund Antrobus, with the earnest thanks of the committee for the part he is proposing to take in the preservation of Stonehenge, and that it be left to him to communicate them to the Press.

As regards the first, I may say, that after having worked among the stones daily during September and part of October last, I have come to the conclusion that without the enclosure there could be no efficient preservation of the monument, considering the changed conditions brought about by the establishment of the large military camp in the neighbourhood.

As regards the second, I think it will be admitted by all who desire the preservation of Stonehenge in its entirety, that it is greatly to be deplored that a trackway for wheeled traffic should exist through the monument between the rampart and the stones. And I may add that it is, to say the least, astounding that the diversion of that roadway should be opposed by any archæologist.

As regards the third, I can assure you that the hitherto leaning stone has now been made safe for all time.

That this leaning stone, said to be the largest native monolith in Britain, should be set upright was imperative, as it has three horizontal fissures of unknown depth extending almost right across its broad face. As these are on the upper side, fully exposed to the weather, they must, by the action of rain and frost, have been steadily deepening more and more year by year, so that the breaking off of the upper part of the stone was merely a question of time.

The necessity for raising it was further emphasized by the fact that its inclination from the perpendicular had been gradually increasing. In 1660 its angle of inclination was 75°, in 1720 70°, in 1870 66°, and in the present year (1901), before the operations were commenced, I found it to be only 60·5° (Fig. 2).

Mode of Conducting the Excavations.

Before proceeding with the excavations, a datum line passing through the highest point of the surface of the ground to be excavated was carefully determined, and from this line the vertical position of each layer of material removed from the various excavations was observed and recorded. This was rendered necessary by the irregular contour of the ground surrounding the stone.

The exact level of this line was then ascertained by levelling up to the bench mark (338·9) of the Ordnance Survey on stone No. 16,

so that at any future time the depth at which any of the objects were found can be accurately referred to, no matter what changes occur in the ground level. It was found to be 1 foot 5 inches below the bench mark and hence 337·4 above the sea level.

The position of the objects found was determined by means of a registering frame divided into 6 and 12 inch, and a vertical rod divided into 6 inch spaces.

The frame and rod are shown in Fig. 1.

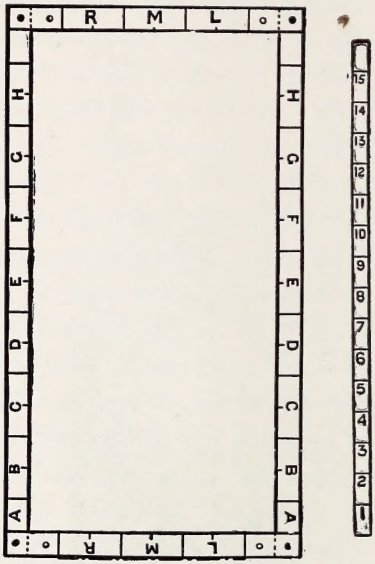

Fig. 1. Registering frame and vertical rod.

The frame, it will be seen, consists of two longitudinal and two transverse planks of deal.

The longitudinal and transverse pieces are pierced with holes at intervals to allow them to be adjusted to suit excavations of different areas. They were held in position by pins passed through the holes.

The long sides are marked at intervals of one foot by letters, each 1 foot length having its distinctive letter. The transverse pieces are similarly divided and marked.

It is hence evident that a letter from either of the side pieces, together with one from either of the cross pieces, indicates definitely the position of any square foot of area in a horizontal plane within the frame.

The vertical rod is marked with numbers instead of letters, each number representing a 6 inch vertical space.

By combining one of these numbers, with two of the letters indicating a square foot of horizontal area, the exact position of a space 12 inches by 12 inches by 6 inches in any part of the excavation is accurately registered.

Each plot of ground excavated was marked with a distinctive Roman numeral. See plan of the excavations.

The positions of the objects found were thus accurately recorded without difficulty.

For example, an object in Excavation III. Division CM and Layer 5 would be registered III. 5 CM, which signifies that it was found in Excavation III. in the fifth 6 inch layer from the datum line, and in the square situated 2 feet from the end and 1 foot from each side of the digging.

It will thus be seen that the whole of the objects unearthed could, if necessary, be put back into the exact positions in which they were found.

Each excavation was made of a definite area. Its position was accurately laid down with reference to the middle line of the stone at the datum line and plotted on the plan.

Before commencing to dig, the registering frame was fitted in a horizontal position around the area to be excavated, and at the level of the datum line, and the space within it pegged out and divided by means of cords and iron pins into strips 1 foot wide. The turf was taken off in 1 foot squares, and was subsequently examined. The material from each excavation was taken out in 3 or 6 inch layers of approximately one square foot in area, except in one or two places honeycombed with rabbit burrows, when it was removed in strips one foot in breadth, and in the solid chalk rock, when the digging was carefully watched.

In tunneling beneath stone No. 55*a* Excavation Q, the positions

of the objects were determined by inspection, one side of the registering frame being placed along the side of the stone.

The material was removed in buckets and carefully sifted through a series of sieves of 1 inch, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch, $\frac{1}{4}$ inch, and $\frac{1}{8}$ inch mesh, in order that no object, however small, might be lost.

The excavations were made as a rule, in the order shown by the Roman numerals in the plan, and as soon as each was completed, concrete to a greater or less amount was put in before the next was proceeded with.

The setting up of the stone is, however, so intimately connected with the excavations that I propose first to give you an outline of the operations by which it was accomplished. The method adopted for setting it upright was devised by Mr. Carruthers; the engineering operations were superintended by Mr. Blow; my special work being the superintendence of the excavations.

A wooden frame or cradle of stout timbers was first fitted carefully to the stone. This was connected by means of strong cables with two powerful winches about 45 feet distant on the south-west side.

The operations of raising the stone were very cautiously and slowly carried out. It was raised only two or three inches at a time, and at each interval was shored up with larch struts.

After it had been set upright in a south-west direction, its inclination to the south-east was rectified by means of a hydraulic jack working against the lower side of the cradle, until the sloping side of its base practically rested on its old supporting stone. (See Fig. 4.)

The raising of the stone was begun on September 18th, and completed on September 25th.

Here I may say that the excavations which were made were only those which were necessary for the engineering operations of raising the stone. In addition to those immediately around the stone, six holes, A to F, shown on the general plan, were dug for the insertion of the lower ends of the timber struts used for shoring up the monolith whilst it was being raised. Two shallow cavities were also dug for the reception of the winches.

No digging was carried on except in the presence of Mr. Blow, Mr. Stallybrass, or myself, and I made a point of being at the excavation before the work of each day began, and remaining until it was finished.

A watchman was on duty at night to ensure that the excavations should not be tampered with.

Rocks of which the Stones consist.

Before proceeding to describe the excavations it may be well to consider briefly the chief kinds of rock of which the stones of Stonehenge consist, and of which chippings and fragments[1] were so numerous in the ground excavated.

The large monoliths of the outer circle and the trilithons of the horseshoe are all sarsens. These sarsens in their composition are sandstones, consisting of quartz-sand, either fine or coarse, occasionally mixed with pebbles and angular bits of flint, all more or less firmly cemented together with silica. They are the relics of the concretionary masses which had become consolidated in the sandstone beds that once overlaid the chalk of the district, and had resisted the destructive agencies by which the softer parts of the beds were removed in geological times. They range in structure from a granular rock resembling loaf sugar in internal appearance to one of great compactness similar to and sometimes passing into quartzite.

The monoliths and trilithons all consist of the granular rock. The examples of the compact quartzite variety, of which many were found in the excavations, were, almost without exception, either hammerstones that had been used in shaping and dressing the monoliths, or fragments which had been broken from off them in these operations.

The small monoliths, the so-called "bluestones," which form the inner circle and the inner horseshoe, are, with the undermentioned

[1] I am indebted to the kindness of my friend Professor Judd, Dean of the Royal College of Science, for the identification of the specimens of rock found in the excavations. The above is merely a rough summary of the more important kinds. For a complete account of them the reader is referred to Professor Judd's note *(post)*.

exceptions, all of diabase more or less porphyritic. Two are porphyrite (formerly known as felstone or hornstone). Two are argillaceous sandstone.

Mr. William Cunnington, F.G.S., in a valuable paper, "Stonehenge Notes," [1] records the discovery of two stumps of " bluestones " now covered by the turf. One of these lies in the inner horseshoe between Nos. 61 and 62, and 9 feet distant from the latter. It is diabase. The other is in the inner circle between Nos. 32 and 33, 10 feet from the former, and consists of a soft calcareous altered tuff, afterwards designated for the sake of brevity " fissile rock."

The altar stone is of micaceous sandstone.

All these rocks, excepting the sarsens, are foreign to the locality, but I am informed by my friend, Professor Judd, that there is no reason why they should not have been found on the plain in the vicinity of Stonehenge, having been transported there as glacial drift.

All the rocks were represented in the chippings which were found in the excavations.

The Excavations.

The excavations were begun on the south-west side of the leaning stone, by opening up the ground in three sections, I., II., III. as shown on the plan (Fig. 2.)

Section I. was first excavated, then Section III., and lastly Section II. As each was completed it was partially filled with concrete before the next was proceeded with. The concrete was put in in such a manner that its front face formed a perpendicular wall against which the stone would rest when set up.

This procedure was necessary, as it would have been unsafe to have exposed and left unsupported the whole of the base of the monolith at one time.

In Section III. an oak log was driven into the chalk and embedded in the concrete wall opposite the lowest point of the base to prevent any slipping of the stone when it was being raised.

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[1] *Wilts Arch. Mag.*, xxi. 141—149.

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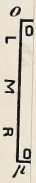

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[1] *Wilts Arch. Mag.*, xxi. 141—149.

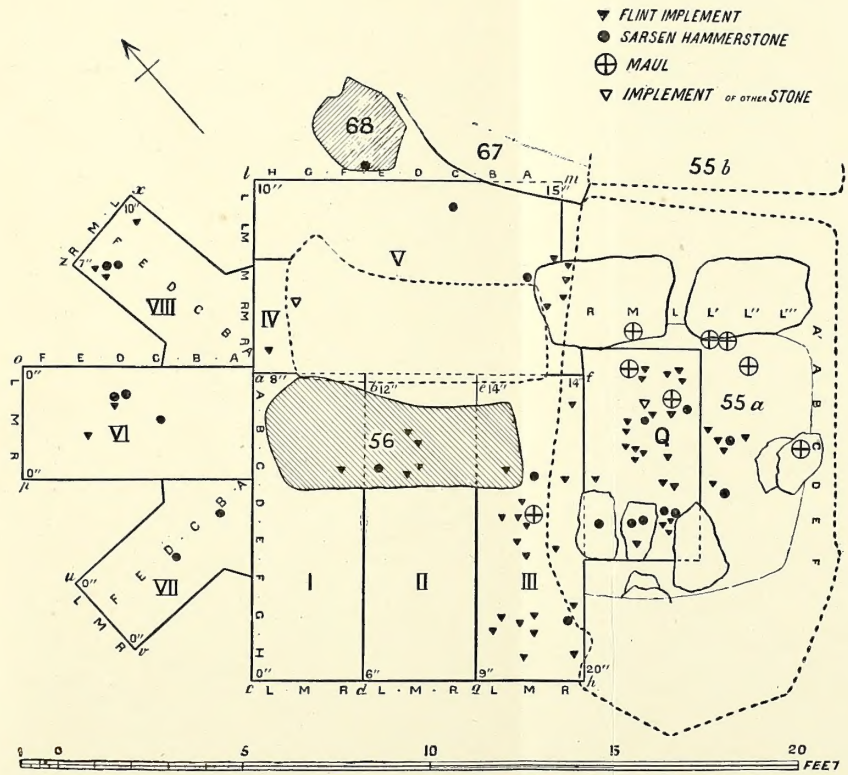

Fig. 2. Plan of excavations around the stone.

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Excavation IV. was next made, after which the monolith was raised in a south-westerly direction until it was approximately perpendicular.

The north-west half of Section V. was then undertaken, and when completed the inclination of the monolith to the south-east was rectified.

Excavations VI., VII., VIII., and the remainder of V. were then taken out in the order given, and lastly Excavation Q.

The chief features of the most important of the excavations will now be considered.

The positions in which the stone implements were found are projected on the plan (Fig. 2) and into one section of each excavation.

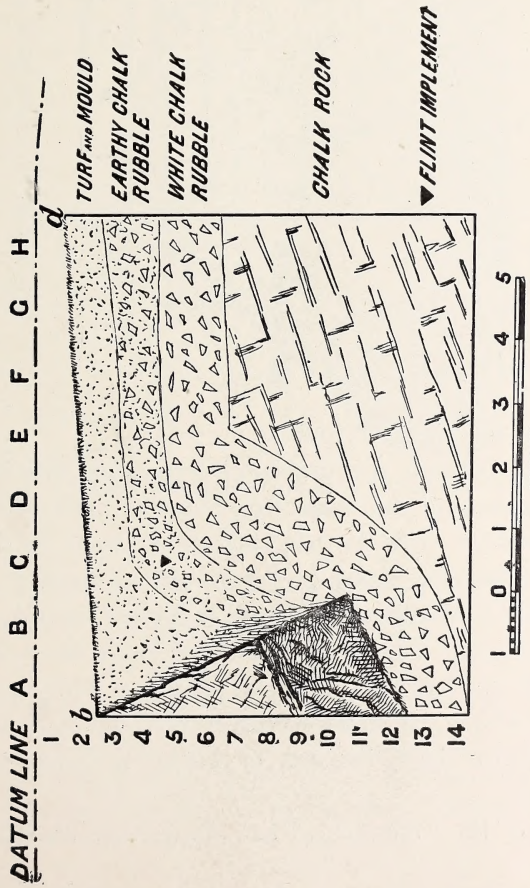


Fig. 3. Excavation I. Section, south-east side.

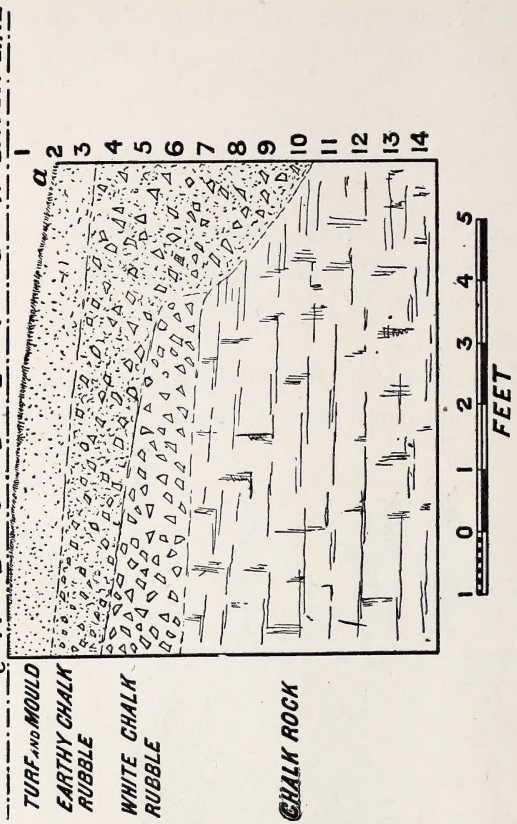


Fig. 3*a*. Excavation I. Section, north-west side.

Excavation I.—Figs. 2, 3, and 3*a*.

Immediately beneath the turf and intermingled with its roots, chips and fragments of flint were very abundant, and in addition to these, especially near the monolith, there were considerable quantities of clay-pipe stems, pieces of broken crockery, bottles and glasses, together with pins, buttons, and other rubbish of more or less recent date. This was also the case in all the excavations around the stone. In the other layers, chippings and pieces of all the rocks of which the stones consist were very numerous, those of the "bluestones" being in excess of those of the sarsens, diabase predominating.

Chippings of the "bluestones" and of sarsen occurred together

down to the chalk rock. The solid chalk was reached at about 3 feet below the datum line, except in the space left by the falling of the monolith from its upright position.

At a depth of 3 feet 4 inches the north-west side of the monolith was seen to slope away sharply at an angle of about 43 degrees. (Fig. 4.) Beneath this sloping part two blocks of sarsen were exposed, a small one which was removed, and a large one which was subsequently found to extend right across the base, and to have been placed there as a support for the monolith when it was originally erected.

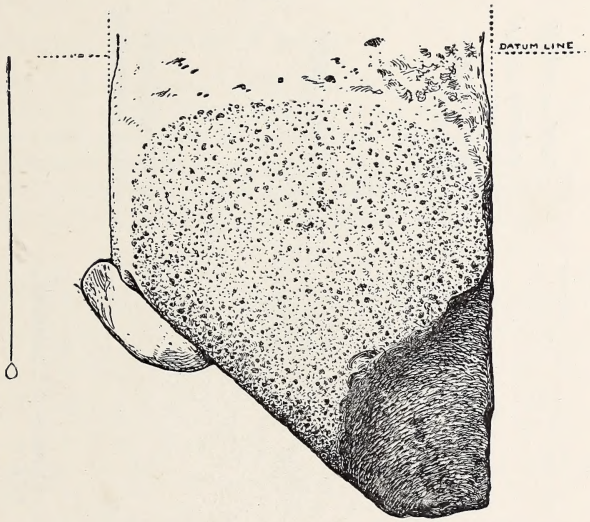


Fig. 4. South-west side of the underground portion of the stone.

The excavation was carried down to a depth of 7 feet, the lower half being for the most part in the chalk rock.

The chief objects found were:—

A Roman coin, a sestertius of Commodus, 8 inches below the turf.

A penny of George III., at the same depth.

In Layer 5, Division CR, a flint hammerstone with edge.

In Layer 5, Division DR, a splinter of deer's horn embedded in a lump of chalk. This is of considerable importance as evidence of the use of deer's horn picks for excavating the chalk.

Excavation II. Figs. 2 and 5.

All the rocks were represented by chippings and fragments, those of the "bluestones" being again in excess of the sarsens. Both kinds occurred together in the layer of rubble overlying the bed rock, and in the same layer there were two edged hammerstones of flint, two rounded hammerstones of flint, and one of compact sarsen.

This excavation was carried down to a depth of 8 feet, and exposed a further portion of the oblique side of the base of the stone.

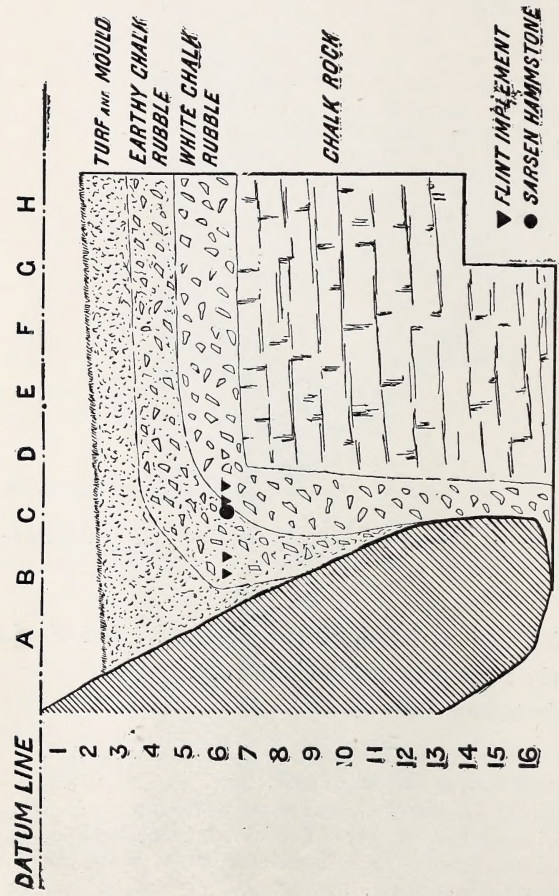


Fig. 5. Excavation II. Section through the middle.

Excavation III.—Figs. 2, 6, and 7. This proved very productive. Chippings of all the stones were numerous, those of the "bluestones" predominating, and again diabase and sarsen were found together in the layer overlying the solid chalk.

The excavation extended partly under the recumbent stone 55*a*. A large block of sarsen was discovered under this stone. This, it will be shown later, was one of the supporting stones of the monolith before it fell.

The excavation was carried down to a depth of 8 feet 3 inches, at which depth the lowest point of the base of the leaning stone was reached.

The principal objects found were:—

A halfpenny of George I., just below the turf.
A Roman coin, a sestertius of Antonia, 10 inches below the turf.
A pewter farthing of James II., at the same depth as the last.
Twenty-six axes and edged and rounded hammerstones of flint.
Two hammerstones of compact sarsen, and several pieces of these tools.
One large maul of compact sarsen, weighing 64 pounds 3 ounces.

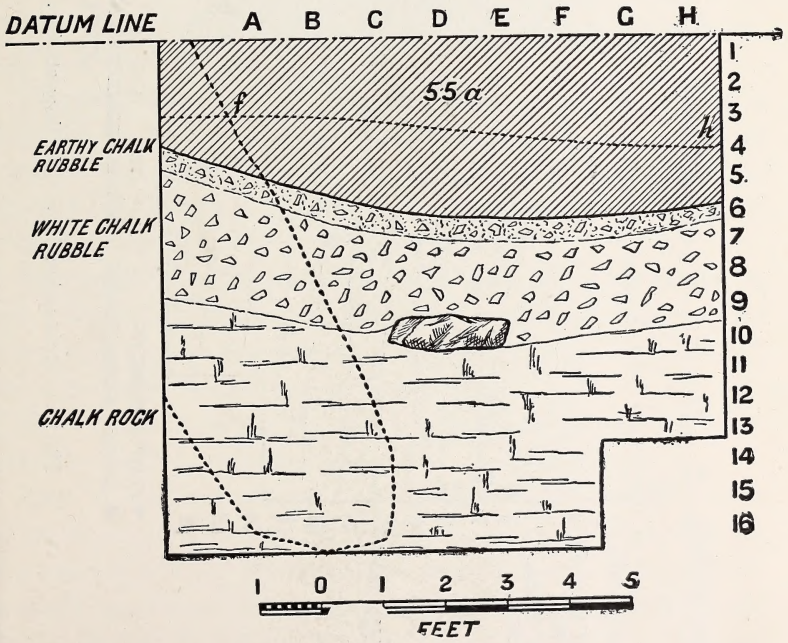
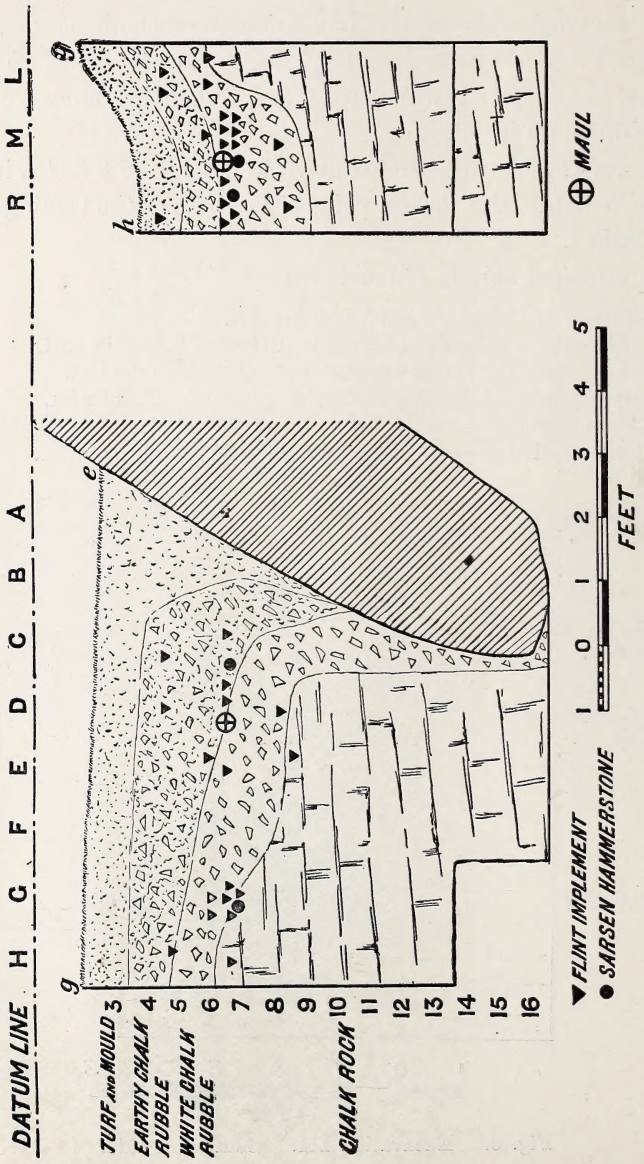


Fig. 6. Excavation III. South-east side.

The underground portion of the "leaning stone" was completely laid bare by these three excavations. It was seen to have a curiously pointed base (Fig. 4), the oblique side of which appeared



Section south-west end.

Fig. 7. Excavation III. North-west side.

to have a natural and not an artificially worked surface, and was probably the result of a joint in the bed of rock of which the block once formed a part.

The underground face was found to be carefully tooled over its entire surface, as shown in Fig. 13, which represents a part of a large flake that became detached during the operation of raising the stone.

Excavation Q.—Figs. 2 and 8.

This excavation was not made until No. V. was completed, but it will be advantageous to consider it here, as it is so intimately related to No. III., just described, both by position and its large yield of stone implements, and more especially because they together opened up the original site of the base of the now recumbent monolith, No. 55.

The excavation was made entirely under the recumbent stone 55*a*. It extended from the block of sarsen exposed at the south-east end of Excavation V. to a distance of 5 feet 6 inches to the south-west, 5 feet to the south-east measured from the monolith, and to a depth of 8 feet below the datum line.

The recumbent stone was found to be resting about 3 or 4 inches clear of the ground on the sarsen block above mentioned, and another similar one beside it at one end, and on a pile of blocks about 8 feet distant at the other. Several other blocks of the same rock shown in Figs. 2 and 8 were also discovered.

The chalk rock was reached at from 4 to 5 feet below the datum line. Facing the south-east side of the monolith it had been cut away so as to form a sloping wall, the base of which was 1 foot and the upper edge about 2 feet distant from it.

The recumbent stone, No. 55*a*, was found to be carefully tooled over the whole of its under face.

Near the middle there was a very distinct longitudinal rib similar to those on the monolith, No. 59*a*, of the fallen trilithon, showing the manner in which its surface had been trimmed. This face has a slight but distinct curvature or entasis similar to that exhibited by the sides of No. 56, the formerly "leaning stone."

All the rocks of which the stones consist were represented in the excavation by chippings and fragments. Sarsen slightly predominated, and there were many pieces of broken sarsen hammerstones.

In the layer of rubble immediately overlying the chalk rock diabase and sarsen were found together, and along with them two flint implements. A noteworthy feature of this layer was the occurrence of a large number of splinters of deer's horn.

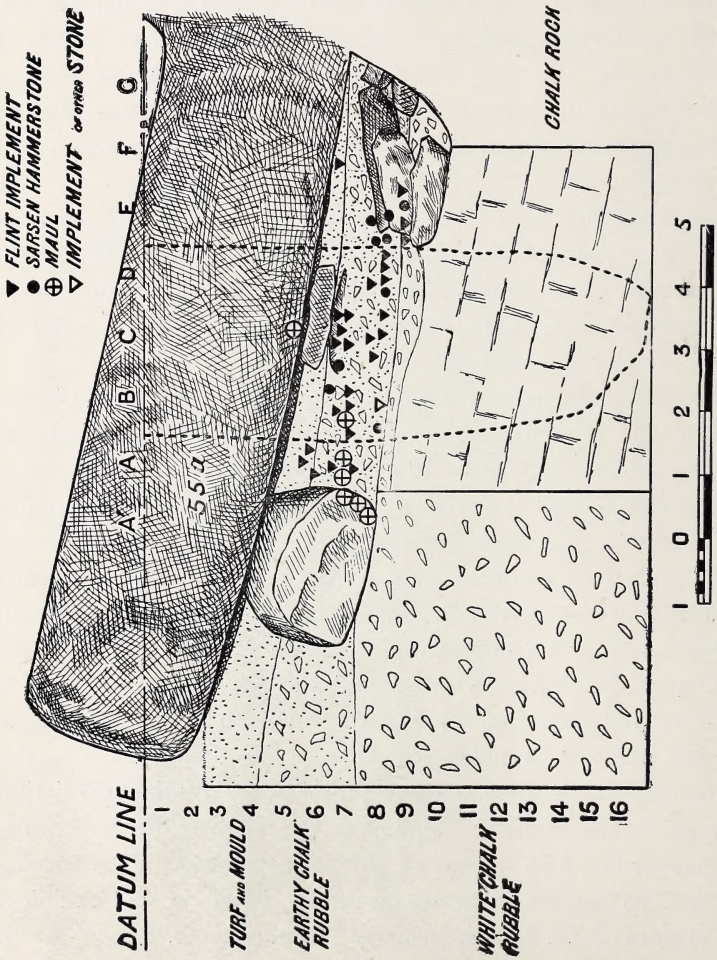


Fig. 8. Excavation Q. Section, south-east side.

Layers 7, 8, and 9 yielded the following implements:—

Ten axes. Flint.
One axe. Argillaceous sandstone.
Nine hammerstones with edge. Flint.
Four hammerstones rounded. Flint.
Ten hammerstones rounded. Compact sarsen.
Seven large mauls. Compact sarsen. Weights from 36 pounds 2 ounces to 58 pounds 7 ounces.

In addition to the large find of stone tools, another important result of this excavation is the discovery of the blocks of sarsen mentioned above, from which we learn how the stone No. 55 was secured in an upright position after it had been erected.

No well-defined cutting in the chalk to indicate the original position of the base of this stone was seen except the shallow cavity shown in Fig. 8, from which a block of sarsen was removed. The blocks of sarsen, too, on the south-west of the excavation were rather confusedly jumbled owing to their displacement by the falling of the stone. But there cannot be the slightest doubt that they formed the packing of the back of its base, and the two larger blocks and the stone mauls that of the front. The base must therefore originally have occupied the space between them, and this would bring this upright of the trilithon into line with its companion, No. 56.[1] When the stone No. 55 fell it seems to have jumped in a south-west direction, so that its lower half now lies over the cavity in which it once stood.

If we now refer to Fig. 2, a striking feature of the Excavations III. and Q is manifest, viz., that all the tools found, with but few exceptions, occurred in them, either in or near the cavity occupied by No. 55 before its fall. They had doubtless been thrown in around this stone when it was being set up, the mauls having been wedged in below the front of its base to act together with the large blocks of sarsen as supports.

Excavation V.—Figs. 2 and 9.

This was begun after the leaning stone had been set upright to the south-west. The whole of the ground was of an entirely

[1] See Fig. 8, in which the position of No. 56 is indicated by a dotted outline.

different character from that on the opposite side of the monolith. The chalk rock was found to have been entirely dug away and removed for a distance of at least 6 feet from the base of the stone, and to a depth of 7 feet at the west corner of the excavation, and of 11 feet at the south-east end. Why this was done it is difficult to conjecture.

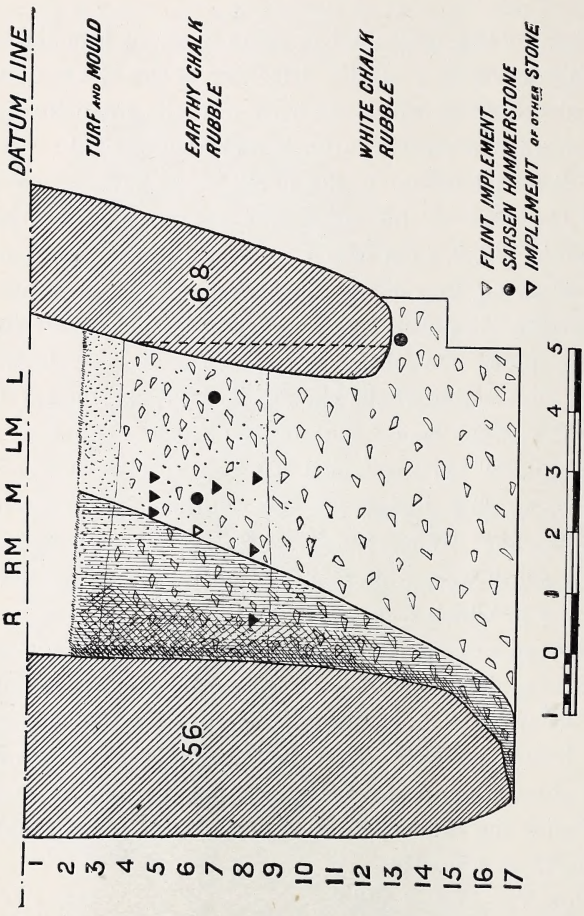


Fig. 9. Excavation V. Transverse section.

The material filling the cavity consisted in the upper layers of chalk rubble more or less mixed with mould, and in the lower layers of white chalk rubble, but there was no distinct line of

demarkation between them. The base of the monolith at its lowest point, 8 feet 3 inches below the datum line, was found to be resting on a ledge of chalk rock, the exact breadth of which could not be determined, as the rock at its edge passed imperceptibly into very hard chalk rubble. It did not, however, probably extend further than 1 foot 6 inches beyond the front of the stone, that being the breadth of the rock exposed in Layer 14, Division HR.

An important feature of this excavation was the very small quantity of chippings of the stones which occurred in it as compared with the excavations I., II., and III., at the back of the monolith. The chippings, too, were chiefly found in the south-east half. They comprised all the rocks, and pieces of broken sarsen hammerstones were unusually abundant.

The "bluestone" monolith, No. 68, was exposed down to its base, which was reached in layer 13, at a depth of 6 feet 3 inches below the datum line. Immediately beneath its lowest point a rudely trimmed sarsen hammerstone was found.

In Layer 14, Division AM, an important find was made, viz., a flat rectangular piece of sarsen, measuring about 7 inches by 6 inches by $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches, with one of its surfaces tooled as Fig. 13, and having on the other a very small thin stain of copper carbonate.

In Layer 5 the end of a very large block of sarsen projecting from beneath the recumbent stone, 55*a*, was laid bare (Figs. 2 and 8.) The purpose for which this block originally served has already been pointed out.

Of the other objects found the following are the chief:—

Four axes. Flint.
One axe. Compact sarsen.
Three hammerstones with edge. Flint.
One hammerstone. Sarsen.
One hammerstone. Diabase.

From the nature of the section of the ground revealed by this excavation, and by Excavations I., II., and III., on the opposite side of the base of the stone, we are led to the irresistible conclusion, the importance of which will be evident later, that this monolith was originally set up by raising it from the interior of the circle.

No absolutely conclusive signs of the Duke of Buckingham's digging, said to have caused the fall of the great trilithon in 1620, were observed.[1] But in Excavation V., in front of the leaning stone, the ground was seen to have been disturbed to a depth of about 3 feet; the chalk rubble being more mixed with earth than elsewhere, it is hence not impossible that someone might have dug there. The excavation could not have been carried to a much greater depth, otherwise the "bluestone," No. 68, would have been overthrown. It might, however, have extended to the front of the now recumbent stone, No. 55, as the two large blocks of sarsen which acted as the supports of this stone on that side had the ground entirely cut away from above and almost completely from around them. Any attempt to raise or dislodge these blocks would certainly have caused the fall of the monolith.

From the position of the impost as it now lies it would seem that No. 55 was the first to topple, and in its fall it dragged over the other upright of the trilithon, the hitherto "leaning" stone. The complete prostration of the latter was, however, checked partly by the "bluestone" upright, No. 68, but chiefly by the great depth to which its base was buried in the ground.

Objects found in the Excavations.

We will now proceed to the consideration of the objects found in the excavations. They comprise chippings and lumps of the stones, stone tools, bones, and a few coins and fragments of pottery. The chippings and pieces of stone are those which had been detached from the stones and the tools during the operations of shaping and dressing. They were found in very large quantities. All the varieties of rock, of which the sarsens and "bluestones" consist, were, as we have already seen, represented, and there was an exceptional quantity of the soft "fissile rock" and of porphyrite considering the few remains of stones of those materials now existing.

[1] In a paper, "Stonehenge: an Enquiry respecting the Fall of the Trilithons," in *Man*, 1902, No. 97, Mr. A. L. Lewis adduces evidence to show that the trilithon, of which the "leaning stone" is one of the piers, had fallen before this date.

Chippings of diabase were more abundant than those of any of the other rocks; there were, however, but few large pieces of it. Sarsen, on the other hand, occurred most abundantly in lumps.

In the excavations on the south-west side of the stone and in VI. and Q, sarsen and diabase were always found together even in the layer overlying the bed rock. On the north-east side diabase chips were somewhat fewer, and pieces of sarsen occurred at lower depths than they.

The soft "fissile rock" is only represented now by the weathered stump mentioned above. But this rock is so easily disintegrated by the action of rain and frost that any stones consisting of it would soon have been destroyed, and hence it may be that this stump is all that is left of them. The amount of chippings would seem to indicate that originally there were several, and it is just possible that other stumps may exist below the ground. Their absence may also be accounted for by their removal for utilitarian purposes, when Stonehenge had lost its sacred character, in preference to the other stones, owing to the ease with which they could be worked.

In all the excavations sarsen and diabase occurred in the largest quantities. The other rocks were also distributed more or less uniformly through most of the layers, but in very varying proportions.

Chippings of a hard compact rock, which cannot, as yet, be referred to any of the existing stones, were also found, but only in small quantities.

It has been suggested that these chippings and lumps may be those left by despoilers from the trimming of stones which they removed.

But if this were true, then they should only have occurred in the surface layers, or at but little below them, and not at the depths at which they were found. It may be remarked further that the Excavation F at the side of the upright, No. 54, of the south trilithon also shows this suggestion to be untenable, for here, down to the depth examined, 4 feet below the turf, they were found, together with large blocks, to form the chief material which

had been filled in against the side of the stone, doubtless to afford a more substantial support for it than mere earth or rubble.

That this filling was not of modern date is proved by the incrustation on many of the pieces, by which, in fact, some were cemented together.

The Stone Implements.—More than a hundred stone implements were found, and the greater number occurred in the stratum of chalk rubble which either directly overlaid or was on a level with the bed rock.

They may all be arranged in four principal classes, between which, however, there is not in all cases a very distinct line of demarkation. Even in the same class, especially in Classes I. and II., some examples present wide differences from others, but on careful examination many intermediate links will be found by which they are connected.

These positions, as we have already seen, are projected on the plan (Fig. 2) and into a section of each excavation.

Class I.—Axes roughly chipped and of rude forms, but having well-defined, more or less sharp cutting edges.

This class may be conveniently divided into two sub-classes, A and B, the implements in the former being characterised by a much greater length in proportion to their breadth than those in the latter.

Class II.—Hammerstones, with more or less well-chipped sharp curved edges. Most may be correctly termed hammer-axes. They are chipped to an edge at one end, but at the other are broad and thick, and in many examples terminated there by a more or less flat surface. In some the natural coating of the flint is left untouched at the thick end.

Class III.—Hammerstones, more or less rounded. Flint. Some specimens appear to have once had distinct working edges, but they are now much blunted and battered by use.

All the implements in the above classes (with the exception

of three implements in Class I., two of compact sarsen, and one of argillaceous sandstone) are of flint, and nearly all from their forms have been used by grasping them in the hand without the intervention of a haft or shaft. As to their use, they were not suitable for shaping or dressing the harder sarsen or the diabase rocks, as flint is much too brittle a material for that purpose. But for dressing the softer sarsens and especially the more easily worked fissile stones, they were perfectly adapted, and were doubtless used for that purpose. Nearly all bear evidence of extremely rough usage, their edges being jagged and broken, just as we should expect to find after such rough employment. Moreover, the severe fractures which some exhibit could only be produced by violent contact with other stones. The larger tools may also have served to excavate the chalk where too hard for the deer's horn picks, and others for the general needs of savage life.

All, notwithstanding their rudeness, are undoubtedly finished implements which have been in actual use, and not implements which have been discarded in the process of manufacture.

Similar flint implements were found at Cissbury.[1] by the late General Pitt-Rivers; at Grime's Graves,[2] near Brandon, Norfolk, by Canon Greenwell; and at Stourpaine, near Blandford, Dorset, by Mr. Durden.

If we now compare the Stonehenge implements of the above classes with these it will be seen that many are very closely allied to them in form and some are practically counterparts.

The Cissbury implements, of which a great many were found, were attributed by General Pitt-Rivers "to the Stone Age or at any rate to the age of the flint manufacture." The fauna associated with them was undoubtedly neolithic.

The implements from Grime's Graves were found in the field immediately adjoining to the pits, and according to Canon Greenwell "in them we have the result, to some extent, of the operations of the people who quarried the flint in the so-called "Graves." In

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[1] *Archæologia*, xlii., 53, *et seq.*

[2] *Journal of the Ethnological Society of London*, 2nd series, ii., 419, *et seq.*

the pit explored by him the chalk had been excavated with deer's horn picks, many of which were found closely resembling that discovered at Stonehenge. As regards the age of the pits Canon Greenwell is of the opinion that they are neolithic, or, at any rate, not of the fully-developed Bronze Age, for the following reasons:—"The quantity of flint that has been obtained from the pits at Grime's Graves is so great, and the supply of material for implements was so very large, that it is difficult to understand how operations on a scale so extensive could have been required when the use of stone must have been to a great extent superseded by metal. During the time when both metal and stone were in use, flint was required more for smaller weapons, such as arrow points, and for articles like scrapers, saws, and knives, than for larger implements such as hatchets."

The importance of this comparison of the implements found at Stonehenge with those from the localities cited is obvious. It tends to demonstrate, in my opinion, that the Stonehenge implements are not far removed in time from the others, and hence belong to an age antecedent to the full development of the use of bronze if not to the neolithic age itself.

Class IV.—Hammerstones more or less rounded. These hammerstones, of which about thirty were found, require but little description. They almost all consist of large pebbles or small boulders of the hard quartzite variety of sarsen although one or two are pieces which have been detached from sarsen blocks.

Some have been roughly broken into convenient forms for holding in the hand, whilst a few have been rudely trimmed into more regular shapes. They vary in weight from about a pound up to six and a half pounds.

These rude hammers were undoubtedly employed, as we shall see later, in producing the fine pitted markings which the finished surfaces of the sarsen stones present.

Class V.—Mauls, a more remarkable kind of hammerstone than those just enumerated.

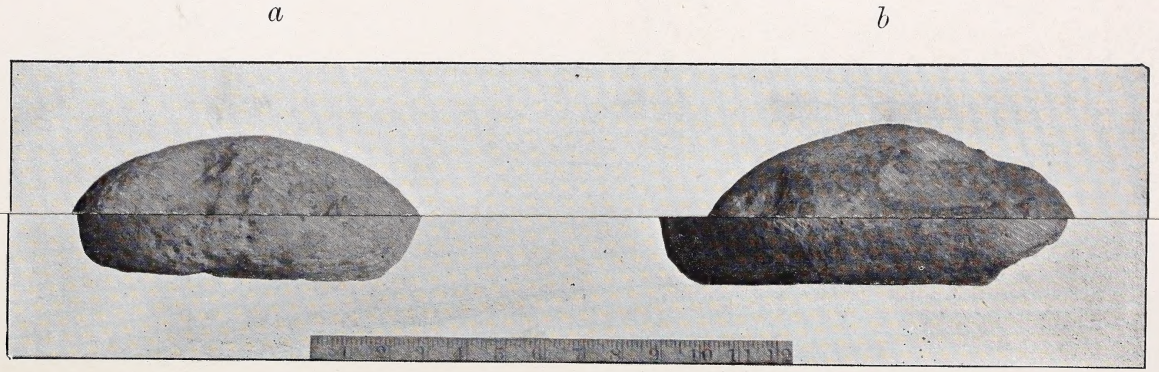

Fig. 10. Two of the heavy Sarsen Mauls.

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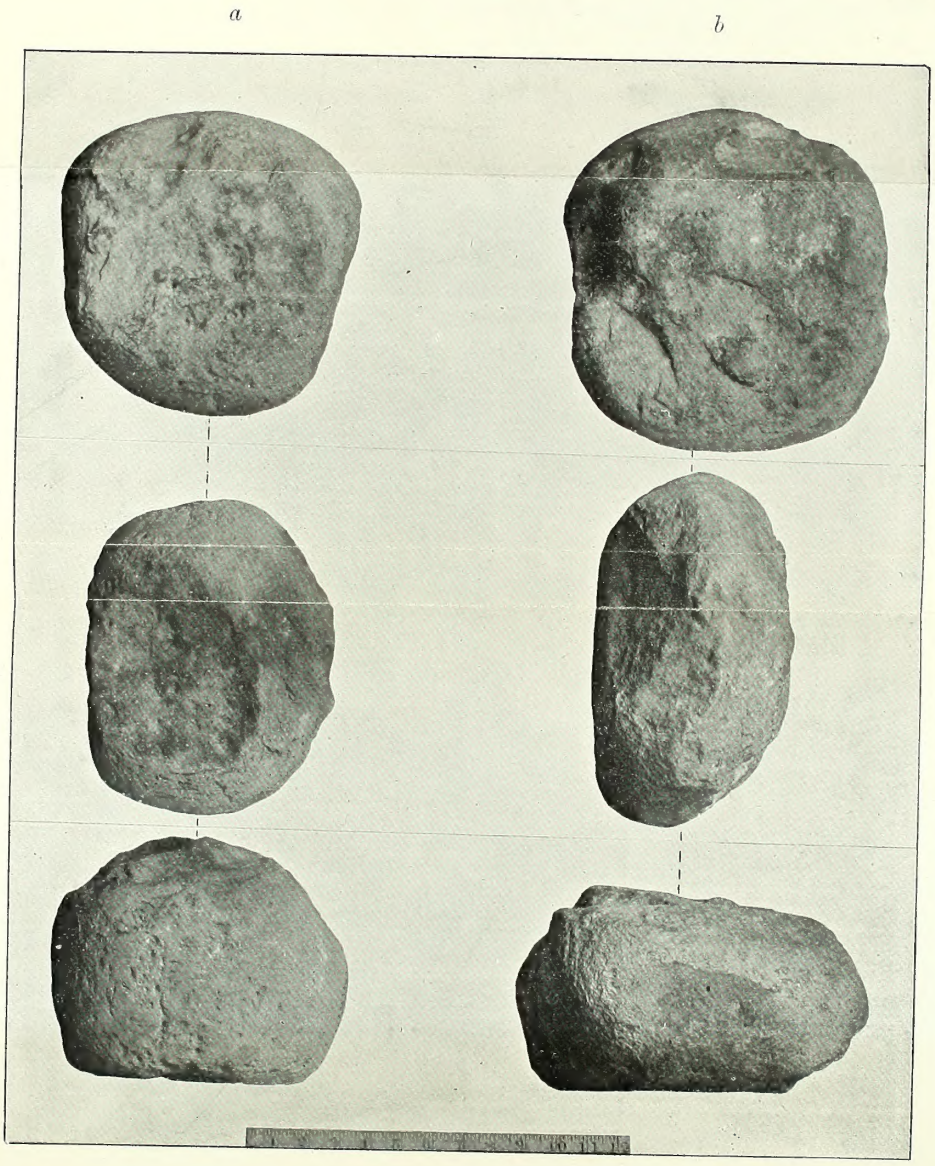

Fig. 10. Two of the heavy Sarsen Mauls.

The following eight were all found either on or in the immediate proximity of the original site of the base of the recumbent stone No. 55*a*. See Figs. 7, 10, and 12.

Q. 7 A′M. Weight 36 pounds 2 ounces.
Q. 7 A′L′. Weight 43 pounds 6 ounces.
Q. 7 AM. Weight 44 pounds 2 ounces. Fig. 10*a*
Q. 7½ BL. Weight 45 pounds.
Q. 6 CL‴. Weight 46 pounds.
Q. 7 A′L′. Weight 46 pounds 15 ounces. Fig. 10*b*.
Q. 7 AL″. Weight 58 pounds 7 ounces.
III. 7 DM. Weight 64 pounds 3 ounces.

They are ponderous boulders of the quartzite variety of sarsen with their broadest sides more or less flat.

On their narrower sides most have two distinct working faces, but one has been repeatedly turned round in its holder during use, so that it has become almost spherical in shape.

There is no well cut groove around the middle of any, but all

Fig. 11. Heavy maul as used in Japan.

have been roughly chipped, or present natural inequalities there, so as to allow of their being secured by bands of twisted osier or hazel twigs or by strips of hide in order that they might be used by two or more men. It may be that they were fitted with handles for directing the blow and ropes for lifting them as is the practice in Japan for the heavy wooden mauls (Fig. 11) employed there for beating down the foundation stones of houses.

As regards the uses to which they were applied, it will be evident, from what will be advanced later, that they were employed not only for roughly breaking the rude blocks into regular forms but also for working down their faces to a level or slightly curved surface.

The boulders of which they consist were apparently derived from a stratum of the quartzite variety of sarsen, about 7—9 inches in thickness, which occurred in the sandstone beds that once overlaid the chalk of the district.

The weights of these large stone mauls range from 43 pounds 6 ounces to 64 pounds 3 ounces, with one exception which only weighs 36 pounds 2 ounces.

Similar mauls have been found in the ancient copper mines at Llandudno and near Lake Superior, but none of these exceded 40 pounds in weight.

The whole of the implements discovered must unquestionably be regarded as the discarded tools of the prehistoric builders of Stonehenge. Rude as they are they are nevertheless most efficient work tools, and with them the megalithic blocks of the structure were undoubtedly shaped and trimmed.

Perhaps the most striking features of the flint implements is their extreme rudeness, and that there is not a single ground or polished specimen among them. This, at first sight and without due consideration, might be taken to indicate an extremely remote age. But in this connection it must be borne in mind that in the building of such a stupendous structure as Stonehenge the tools required must have been numbered by thousands. The work, too, was of the roughest character, and for such only rude tools were required. The highly finished and polished implements which we

are accustomed to consider, and rightly so, as characteristic of neolithic man, would find no place in such work. They required too much labour and time for their manufacture, and, when made, could not have been more effective than the hammer axes and hammerstones found in the excavations, which could be so easily fashioned by merely rudely shaping the natural flints, with which the district abounds, by a few well-directed blows of a sarsen pebble.

These implements can therefore, I think, notwithstanding their rudeness, be legitimately placed in the neolithic age and, it may be, near its termination.

Bones.—As regards the bones, they are only the bones and teeth of domestic animals, horses, oxen, sheep, goats, pigs, and dogs, and of rabbits and deer, not calculated to afford any evidence as to the date of Stonehenge.

Of considerable importance, however, are the splinters of antlers of deer which occurred in most of the excavations, especially in Q, where they were found along with the stone tools, as they would seem to indicate that antlers were utilised as picks in digging holes for the stones.

And, indeed, a portion of a large antler, with its lowest tine worn away apparently by such use, was found in the rubble immediately above the chalk at a depth of 5 feet 8 inches below the surface of the ground in Excavation VIII.

In this connection it may be remarked that all the digging required even in the chalk was perfectly possible with such implements, aided it may be by some of the larger flint tools.

Coins.[1] These are of a very miscellaneous character, and all, even the Roman coins, were only found in the superficial layers. Enumerating them in the order of their dates they are as follows :—

Excavation III. 5 CM. 10 inches below the surface.
A sestertius of Antonia, mother of Claudius (?) and daughter of Marcus Antonius and Octavia. Her head is on the obverse, and on the reverse a figure of Claudius, her husband.

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[1] I am indebted to my friend Mr. H. A. Grueber, F.S.A., of the British Museum, for the indentification and description of these coins.

Excavation I. 2 HL. 8 inches below the surface.
"Large Brass" or sestertius of Commodus, with figure of "Nobilitas" on the reverse. Struck A.D. 187.

Excavation V. 4 HM. 12 inches below the surface.
A coin, may be a "ticket." Roman or early Anglo-Saxon. If the latter it would be an ornament.

Excavation III. 5 DM. 10 inches below the surface.
Pewter farthing of James II. (1665-1688).

Excavation III. 4 HR. Just below the turf.
Halfpenny. George I. Struck 1722.

Excavation Q. Surface layer.
Halfpenny. George II.

Excavation I. 3 B.M. 8 inches below the surface.
Penny. George III.

The Erection of Stonehenge.

Transport of the Stones.—Our special concern will now be to see how the stones could have been brought to Stonehenge, the manner in which they were shaped, and the means adopted for setting them up. For these ends no elaborate engineering appliances were required, neither was a knowledge of metals necessary. All the operations could be efficiently carried out with tools of stone and deer's horn, trunks of trees, and ropes of hide.

As regards the working and erection of the stones, the excavations have yielded sufficient material to make clear to us, generally, the manner in which these operations were performed, although some minor points still remain shrouded in obscurity.

On the other hand, as regards the transport of the blocks, they throw but little light. For the solution of this problem we have, therefore, to turn to the examples of similar work in countries where primitive methods for moving heavy bodies are still, or have been recently practised.

In Japan, where megalithic remains abound, and where the use of rude massive stones was common almost up to our own times, and even now is occasionally seen, enormous blocks were transported for considerable distances without the aid of any appliances which were beyond the reach of the men of the neolithic age.

In the walls of the Castle of Ôsaka, built in the seventeenth

Fig. 12. Transport of a huge block of stone, from a Japanese drawing.

century, there are several enormous stones, the largest of which measures 40 feet by 10 feet by at least 5 feet, and must weigh more than 160 tons.

A picture painted in the eighteenth century, which I have seen, represents the transport of one of these stones. In it the stone is represented resting on a low frame of massive timbers fitted with rude solid wheels of wood. This is being hauled by a vast number of men by means of huge cables to which numerous small ropes are attached.

In other cases a number of rollers were substituted for the wheels, and this method I have seen in operation.

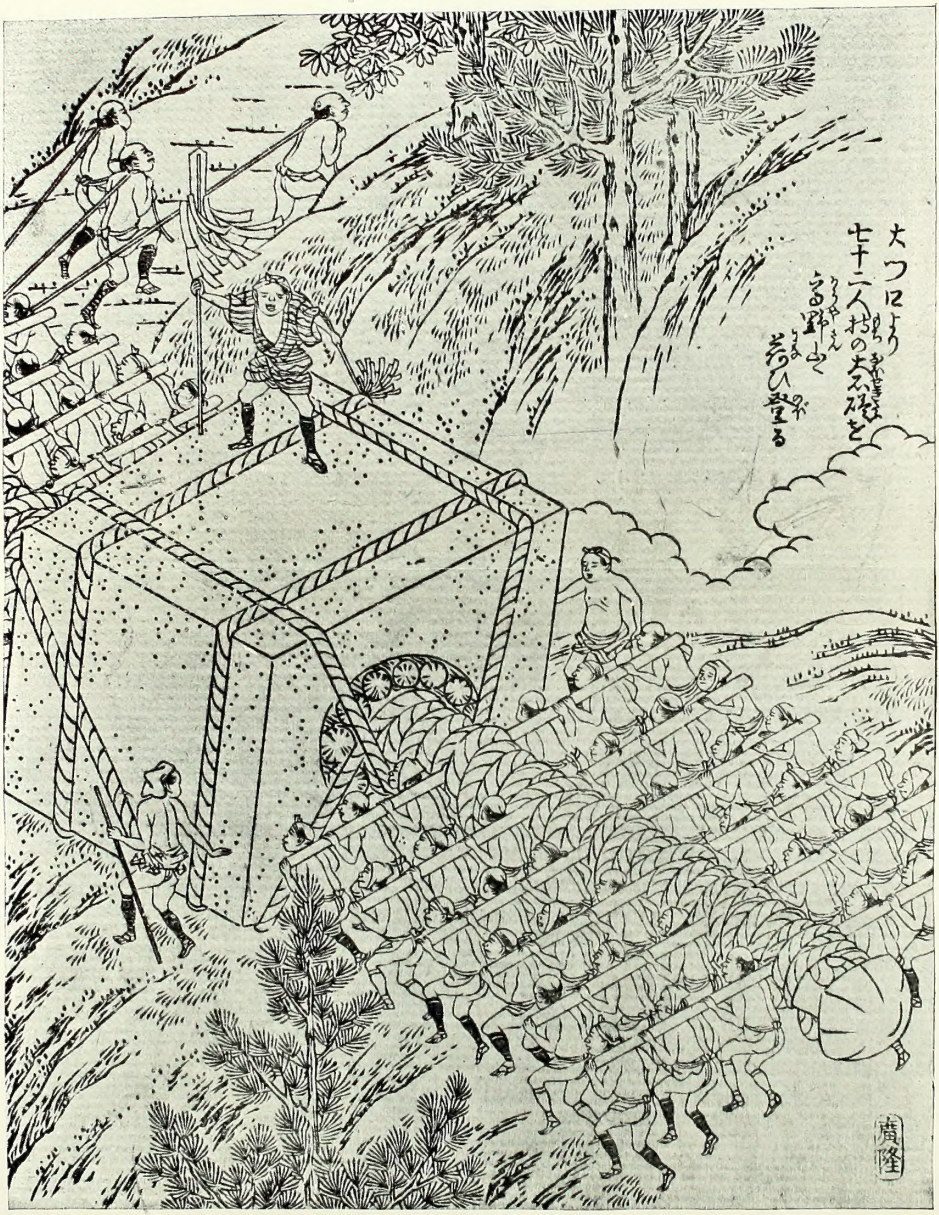
The block is placed on the frame by first raising it to the required height by the application of long wooden levers to either end alternately, and packing it up with timber as it is being raised. The frame is then slipped under it and the packing removed.

The illustration of the transport of a colossus, which was discovered on the wall of a tomb of the twelfth dynasty at El Bersheh (figured in memoir III. of the Archæological Survey of Egypt, *El Bersheh*, pt. i.. pl. xv.), is especially worthy of note here, as it shows that a precisely similar method, but without the use of wheels or rollers for the frame, was practised in Egypt.

Another method, which is illustrated in Fig. 12,[1] may be seen in use everywhere in Japan and in China for carrying about stones and timber of much greater weight than the bluestones. In some of the hill districts in India stones of 20 tons weight are thus carried. The huge block which is the pedestal of a tombstone is pierced with a central hole so that a strong beam of timber passed through it is all that is required for the attachment of the bearing poles.

Generally, however, several horizontal beams are lashed to the stone, and to these, at intervals of about two or three feet, transverse poles are fastened, of sufficient length to accommodate the shoulders of from two to three or more men at each side in the manner shown in the picture. The men keep time by shouting simultaneously at

[1] *Kii no Kuni Meisho Zu-e*, 1851, iv.



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[1] *Kii no Kuni Meisho Zu-e*, 1851, iv.

each step, and in this they are guided by the man standing on the stone waving his wand.

Any of the methods I have described were perfectly possible to the builders of Stonehenge, and it is in the highest degree probable that the same or similar methods were employed by them for the transport of the stones from the places where they were found.

And in this connection it must not be forgotten that all the stones of Stonehenge occurred in its neighbourhood, within a radius of not many miles, as has already been pointed out, and had not to be brought from a distant locality.

Shaping and Dressing the Stones.—In this connection it is necessary to remember that the sarsens, of which the outer circle and the trilithons consist, occur naturally in more or less flat tabular blocks; usually of much greater length than breadth, and generally ranging in thickness from about 2 to 4 feet. On their surfaces they are often soft and friable, whilst in the middle they are dense and hard.

No single stone is of uniform hardness; some parts may be so soft that they can be rubbed away with the fingers, others so hard that they resist chipping with a steel chisel.

Originating as concretions in a bed of sand they had somewhat curved outlines, and usually one face, the under face, retained a more marked convexity than the other.

From what has just been stated it follows that as a rule but little material would have to be removed from their broad faces to reduce them to the symmetrical forms seen at Stonehenge.

To break off large pieces from their sides and ends was not a matter of great difficulty. It was probably accomplished by lighting strips of wood along the line where the fracture was desired; pouring cold water on it when sufficiently heated and then pounding the part to be detached with the heavy stone mauls. Pieces of considerable size could also be readily broken off by the use of the mauls alone. I may mention here that the line of holes seen on the upper side of stone No. 95, cut across one of its corners, is not, I think, contemporaneous with the erection of the circles, but of much later date, as the holes show but little signs of weathering although they are in such an exposed position. They

must often be filled with water in winter, and its alternate freezing and thawing could not have failed to have caused a very much greater amount of disintegration than their sides now present, had they been cut by the builders of Stonehenge.

Moreover, that the monoliths were not shaped by cutting holes along the line of desired fracture is, I think, satisfactorily proved by the large blocks of sarsen which were found in the excavations. These, it is not unreasonable to assume, had been detached from some of the monoliths in the process of shaping them, yet on none are there any traces of such holes. All, without exception, had simply rudely fractured surfaces.

This rough shaping of the sarsens doubtless generally took place at the spots where they were found; the final dressing only being performed in the immediate neighbourhood of the sites where they were to be set up.

To remove the inequalities resulting from this treatment, to reduce the stones to a proper thickness, and to give to their faces the slightly curved surfaces [1] which many of the monoliths present, evidently required more tedious operations.

The mode in which these ends were attained is clearly evident on examining the surfaces of some of the stones, notably Nos. 59, 54, and the underside of 55*a*. On these will be seen several broad parallel and shallow grooves having a more or less prominent rib between them. This is well seen on the fallen stone.

These grooves were undoubtedly made with the stone mauls by violently pounding the stone with them in a line running longitudinally over the surface to be levelled or removed.

The action of a maul so used on the sarsen rock of which the stones consist was this: each blow fractured and disintegrated the surface over a considerable area and to a considerable depth, forming a shallow cavity, varying in size with the hardness of the rock and the violence of the blow. The procedure was as follows:—one or

[1] It may be mentioned incidentally that the same curved surfaces are found on the internal faces of the huge megalithic blocks of which the dolmens in Japan are constructed whenever these are of hewn stone. See *Archæologia*, lv. 464.

more heavy blows were struck, the material detached was then brushed away, the blows were repeated, but near the edge of the cavity, the material again removed, and this was continued until the groove was completed.

The rib between each groove was broken away by side or vertical blows of the same implement.

Here I would point out that very few small chips of sarsen were found, although larger pieces were common. This is just what we would expect from this mode of dressing, as the material broken away would be either in a more or less pulverulent form or in pieces of considerable size.

On some of the stones, notably on Nos. 59, 54, and 52, transverse, but much narrower and shallower, grooves are seen which were made with the same mauls for facilitating the removal of the longitudinal ribs and the cutting down of the surface.

The sarsen uprights of the outer circle have each two tenons, and those of the horseshoe a single tenon, projecting from their upper extremities, which fit into corresponding mortices on the lintels and imposts. They were evidently troublesome to make, as with the exception of those on Nos. 60 and 56, they are generally of more or less irregular shapes and rude workmanship. In the case of the recently fallen upright, No. 22, they are merely low shapeless bosses of only about an inch or so in height; but even the best hewn could have been fashioned without difficulty, by the patient use of the quartzite hammerstones.

The hollowing out of the mortices on the lintels and imposts was a very easy matter. It was, I think, effected with water and sand by the very efficient process of turning round a stone of less size than the cavity until the required depth was attained, a method practised in Japan in the manufacture of stone mortars.

I am informed by Professor Flinders Petrie that precisely the same process was employed in Egypt in the much more difficult operation of making the exquisitely executed bowls of diorite and other hard stones so well known to Egyptologists. In his excavation at Abydos he had the good fortune to discover the site of an actual workshop where these vessels were made and in which there were

Fig. 13. Tooled surface of the leaning stone.

many of the rubbing stones that had been actually used in the process.

The lintels have also either vertical projections or grooves on their ends forming rude toggle joints by which they were connected with one another. These, too, could be fashioned with the hammer-stones, and with rubbing stones and sand, without any difficulty. It may be further remarked, that in all such considerations of primitive art it must be remembered that time, which forms such an important element in modern work, hardly comes into account in that of early man.

The finished surfaces of all the stones exhibit very careful tooling, except where it has been destroyed by exposure. This was particularly well seen on the base of No. 56, where it extends below the ground, and had thus been protected from the action of the weather, and on the lower side of No. 55*a*. On the under side of the fallen lintel, No. 122, it is also very distinct.

A thin slab that became detached from stone No. 56 near its lower extremity, whilst it was being raised, a part of which is shown in Fig. 13, affords a characteristic example of this tooling in a very perfect condition, in fact almost as distinct as when it was originally done.

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This tooling was apparently executed with the small quartzite hammers. In order to demonstrate this a piece of sarsen was tooled in a similar manner by Mr. Stallybrass with a quartzite pebble. On comparing it with the blocks tooled by the builders of Stonehenge they were seen to be almost perfectly identical. I may say in this connection that Mr. Stallybrass failed to produce anything at all like it with any of his mason's tools.

We next come to the "bluestones" and the altar stone, which, as we have seen, consist of various kinds of rock, the two hardest of which are diabase and porphyrite. On the stones of these latter materials no grooves are apparent, except on No. 67, the groove on No. 68 having been cut for some special purpose, which is not clearly evident, and not with the mere object of shaping the stone. The chippings from them are generally small, and from their forms, even when large, have all apparently been struck off by blows from

a blunt tool. The abundance of these chippings in the excavation prove conclusively that the stones were shaped on the spot.

With the exception of No. 68, none of these monoliths, probably owing to their hardness, are of such regular forms as those of sarsen. So that their sculpture could be accomplished without difficulty by means of the heavy mauls and the smaller quartzite and sarsen hammers, and these were without doubt the tools which were employed. The surfaces of some have been tooled in the same manner as the sarsens, but the pitting is much shallower owing to the tougher nature of the rocks of which they consist.

The stones represented by the clippings of the soft fissile rock, of which only a single weathered stump exists, and the altar stone, could be shaped and partially dressed with any of the implements. But it is in the highest degree probable that the rude flint axes were the tools which were used in the final dressing operations, as they are more suitable for that work on these soft rocks than the heavier and blunter hammers.

Erection of the Stones.

There still remains for our consideration the manner in which the megalithic blocks of this monument of ancient skill were set up and secured in their foundations.

On these points, as regards the most massive stones in the structure, the recumbent stone, No. 55, and the hitherto leaning stone, No. 56, which formed the piers of the central and the greatest of the trilithons, the excavations have afforded us clear and conclusive evidence.

The foundations of these stones when laid bare, as is shown in the foregoing illustration, were seen to be each of an entirely different character, that of the recumbent stone having only a depth of 4 feet, whilst the other extended down to no less than 8 feet 3 inches below the surface. The reason for this is at once apparent, if we compare the relative lengths of the stones, one being only 25 feet and the other 29 feet 8 inches in length; and at the same time take into consideration the obvious intention of the builders respecting them. They were the largest blocks which

had been found, and the builders of the monument evidently determined to utilise their lengths to the utmost, in order that this trilithon, the central one of the series, might have a vaster and more impressive magnificence than its fellows by towering over them, and thus mark in an unequivocal manner the most important point in the sacred enclosure.

With that end in view the shorter stone was embedded to only half the depth of its companion, so that, as is shown by the weathering at their old ground lines, they might bear the impost at a height of about 21 feet above the turf.

To enable the shorter to do this without too great a sacrifice of stability it was necessary to give a special shape to its base. This was accomplished by trimming the stone to a regular form for 21 feet of its length only, and leaving the lower extremity in the shape of a large irregular projecting boss so as to give it a broad bearing on the foundation prepared for it.

The longer stone, No. 56, was dressed into a symmetrical shape from its summit to its base, excepting that the part below the ground was left thicker than the summit and had the rudely pointed form described above.

This stone appears to have been erected first. Its foundations, which have been partly described, were prepared as follows:—the ground lying within and around the site it was intended to occupy was excavated and removed, the chalk rock being cut away to a depth of from 7 feet to 8 feet 3 inches in such a manner as to leave a ledge, on which the base of the stone was to rest, and a perpendicular face rising from it, against which as a buttress its south-west side would bear when set up.

As has been pointed out in a former page, the breadth of this ledge could only be determined approximately, as the chalk rock at its edge passed insensibly into firmly consolidated rubble. It could not, however, have much exceeded 4 feet, and was probably about 4 feet 6 inches.

A low sloping wall of chalk had also been left opposite to and about 1 foot distant from the south-east side of the base of the stone, and a similar wall 2 feet 6 inches distant from the north-west side.

On the north-east side of the ledge the rock had been entirely removed to a depth of about 7 feet near the north corner of the stone, and of about 11 feet in front of the opposite corner.

From the bottom of this hole at a point not determined, as it was not exposed in the excavations, an inclined plane of rock sloping down from the interior of the enclosure was apparently cut, as only 25 feet from the front of the stone the chalk reaches to within 2 feet of the surface.

Both the rubble and chalk were also dug away for a considerable distance to the north-west, and to a depth of 3 or 4 feet on the south-west. For some reason which is not evident, part of the perpendicular face of the chalk was cut away at the west corner, it may have been, however, to facilitate the adjustment of the stones on which the sloping side of the base was to rest.

Its site having been thus prepared, the monolith, which had already been dressed, was slid down the inclined plane into the cavity until its base rested on the ledge.

It was then gradually raised into a vertical position by means of levers and ropes. The levers would be long trunks of trees, to one end of which a number of ropes were attached, as in Japan, so that the weights and pulling force of many men might be exerted on them. The stronger ropes were probably of hide or hair, but others of straw, or of withes of hazel or willow, may have been in use for minor purposes.

As the stone was being raised, it was packed up with logs of timber and probably also with blocks of stone placed beneath it.

After its upper end had reached a certain elevation, ropes were attached to it and it was then hauled by numerous men into a vertical position, so that its back rested against the perpendicular face of the chalk which had been prepared for it. During this part of the operation, struts of timber would be placed against its sides to guard against slip.

Two blocks of sarsen were then placed under the oblique side of the base, the excavation was filled in with rubble, and the erection of the next stone, No. 55, proceeded with.

In the case of this stone, the site it was to occupy was only

excavated to a depth of about 4 feet 6 inches below the datum line, and the chalk rock was left as an almost level platform without any very distinct cavity.

A large block of sarsen was apparently placed immediately below its lowest point, and then behind this other large blocks were piled up in such a manner (Fig. 8) that the projecting boss at the back of the stone would rest on and be supported by them.

The stone was then raised in the same way as No. 56, and as soon as it was vertical, the two largest blocks (Fig. 2) were fixed under it in front, and the large stone mauls were fitted into the interspaces there to give additional support.

From the precarious nature of this packing of stones, it will be evident how very easily the stone would be overthrown by any excavation made in its neighbourhood.

As regards the raising of the lintels and imposts, and placing them on the tops of the uprights, there would be even less difficulty than in the erection of the uprights themselves.

It could be easily effected by the simple method practised in Japan for placing heavy blocks of stone in position.

The stone, when lying on the ground, would be raised a little at one end by means of long wooden levers. A packing of logs would then be placed under the end so raised, the other extremity of the stone would be similarly raised and packed, and the raising and packing at alternate ends would be continued until the block had gradually reached the height of the uprights. It would then be simply pushed forward by levers until it rested upon them.

An important question now arises: are the "bluestones" and the sarsens contemporaneous, or were they set up at different times?

Some special value, perchance, merely from their colour or rarity, must have been attached to the "bluestones," otherwise, the excessive labour required for shaping them would not have been undertaken.

According to a venerable legend, they were brought from Ireland, or other distant place, and were set up as a sacred circle, to which, it has been supposed, the sarsen trilithons and circle were added at a later period in honour of their sanctity. That neither the

legend nor the supposition is true, and that both the "bluestone" monoliths and the sarsen blocks are contemporaneous we have ample proofs, as has already been shown in the mode of occurrence of their chippings and of the stones themselves.

Still further evidence in this direction, if such is needed, is afforded by the manner in which the sarsens were set up. That the stones of the central trilithon were erected from the inside of the circle has been conclusively demonstrated by the excavations, hence the "bluestones" in front cannot have been erected before them. Moreover the "bluestone," No. 68, the base of which was laid bare in Excavation V., was found to be set in the rubble which had been used to fill up the foundation of No. 56, and further, in a lower layer than its base, there were two small blocks of sarsen with tooled surfaces.

Whether the outer sarsens were set up from the inside of the circle like the trilithons, or from the outside, is a point which can only be settled by future excavations. If from the inside their erection must have preceded that of the trilithons and hence of the "bluestones."

On the other hand, should the outer sarsens have been raised from the outside, it would not be possible for the "bluestones" to have been placed in position before them, as they would then have seriously interfered with if not altogether prevented the erecting operations.

The venerable traditions which tell of the earlier date and more sacred character of the "bluestones" are hence shown to have no foundation in fact, they are merely the creations of poetical imagination. No long interval of time separated the erection of the sarsen and the "bluestone" monoliths, although the work must have occupied a considerable period. The monument as a whole is of one date. Its parts do not belong to different ages.

Age of Stonehenge.

As regards the age of Stonehenge we have now to consider how far the objects found in the excavations throw light on that important and much disputed subject.

No object of bronze, iron, or other metal occurred in the excavations except in the superficial layers.

The Roman coins were found at but small depths below the surface, and with one exception, the doubtful coin or Anglo-Saxon ornament, not deeper than the modern coins.

But at the south-east end of Excavation V., 7 feet below the datum line, there was found a rectangular slab of sarsen, to which allusion has already been made, the upper surface of which is tooled, and having on its lower side a small green stain, or more correctly a green incrustation. The incrustation, which is of extreme thinness, occurs in the form of two small patches of irregular shape. A minute portion of it was analysed and found to consist of carbonate of copper. Now this incrustation can only have been produced by prolonged contact with some very small object of copper or bronze or some material containing copper. What the object or material can have been it is difficult to say as it had completely perished; for it was not found, notwithstanding that it was specially sought for, and anything larger than $\frac{1}{8}$ inch could not have escaped observation. It may perhaps have been an ornament, but cannot possibly have been an implement.

Both Roman and British pottery were obtained at several points, but only in small fragments, all much too small for the determination of the shapes of the vessels to which they belonged. None were found along with the stone implements or under other conditions from which any useful deductions could be drawn. As regards the discovery of Roman pottery after the fall of the trilithon in 1797, Mr. William Cunnington gives the important information contained in the footnote.[1]

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[1] "In the 'Beauties of Wiltshire,' vol. ii., p. 131, it is stated that 'pottery of Roman manufacture was discovered after the fall of the large stones in 1797, *in the soil which served for their foundation.*'

"This statement having been the cause of some misapprehension, I have been requested to publish the following information.

"The late Mr. Cunnington, of Heytesbury, first mentioned the subject to Mr. Britton, but the most important point connected with it seems to have been misunderstood. He consequently addressed a letter to Mr. Britton, in which he explained the matter fully. It is dated Heytesbury, October 22nd,

Then as regards pottery of an earlier date, the discovery of a *thuribulum* 3 feet below the ground, recorded by Inigo Jones, affords no evidence either as to the age or purpose of the monument, as the nature of the ground and the conditions under which it was found are not given, and without these, in a place so honeycombed in part by rabbit burrows, no scientific value can be attached to the occurrence of any object. It may be of very much later date than Stonehenge, even if it were found at a greater depth, for in Excavation VI. I dug up a modern preserved meat tin from a much lower layer than the stone implements in the neighbouring undisturbed ground.

As regards the stone implements, I have already partially dealt with their character and approximate age. More, however, remains to be said about them. The larger number of these implements, their rudeness, and the complete absence of any of bronze might be considered to indicate without doubt that they belonged to an early part of the neolithic age, and hence that Stonehenge was of that date. But, as I have previously shown, bronze tools were by no means necessary for any of the operations required, either for shaping the stones or for erecting them, and it is possible that if the early bronze age people found that stone tools were the most suitable implements to employ they would certainly have used them. So that the occurrence of stone tools does not alone prove with absolute certainty that Stonehenge belongs to the neolithic age, although it affords a strong presumption in favour of that view. But, and this is important, had bronze been in general or even moderately extensive use when the stones were set up, it is in the highest degree probable that some implement of that metal would

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1801, and is now in my possession. He writes as follows: 'I think you should correct the statement respecting the Roman pottery found at Stonehenge. Your paragraph conveys what I never meant it to convey, namely, that the pottery was deposited before the erection of the stones. I conceive it to have been in the earth surrounding the stones, and after the fall of the trilithon the earth containing these fragments would naturally moulder into the hollows, for in this loose earth recently fallen into the cavity, the bits of pottery were found.'"—*Wiltshire Archæological and Natural History Magazine*, xxi., 149.

have been lost within the area of the excavations, and if so lost, it would certainly have been found together with the stone tools. Further, the employment of deer's horn picks for the extensive excavations made in the chalk around the base of the monoliths, Nos. 55 and 56, the evidence of which I have already laid before you, also tends to support the view that bronze implements cannot have been in common use. If they had it would seem not unreasonable to assume that they would have been employed, as they would have been so much more effective for such work than the picks of deer's horn.

Again, the chippings of the stones of Stonehenge in two of the bronze age barrows[1] in its neighbourhood show that it is of earlier date than they.

The copper-stained stone found in Excavation V., is, in fact, the only evidence which the excavations have yielded that copper or bronze was known. It proves their existence, but it does not prove that they had then been applied to any industrial uses.

Only a comparatively small area of the ground within Stonehenge was excavated (General Plan, Fig. 14), and it may be that in further excavations some bronze implements may be found.

Until such discovery is made, I shall hold that Stonehenge was erected during the latter part of the neolithic age, or the period of transition from stone to bronze, and before that metal had passed into general practical use, and in that opinion, I think, I am fully supported by the evidence afforded by the excavations.

The difficulty of giving an exact or even approximate date to that early period, in the total absence of any aid from inscriptions or the records of ancient chronicles, will be evident to all. Yet I think the task should not, on that account, be evaded, although I approach it with the greatest diffidence.

The date of the beginning of the bronze age has been computed by several distinguished archæologists. Sir John Evans proposes 1400 B.C. for Britain, but with some hesitation, and evidently is

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[1] Sir Richard Colt Hoare, *Ancient History of South Wiltshire* (London, 1812,) 127; W. Stukeley, *Stonehenge* (London, 1740), 46.

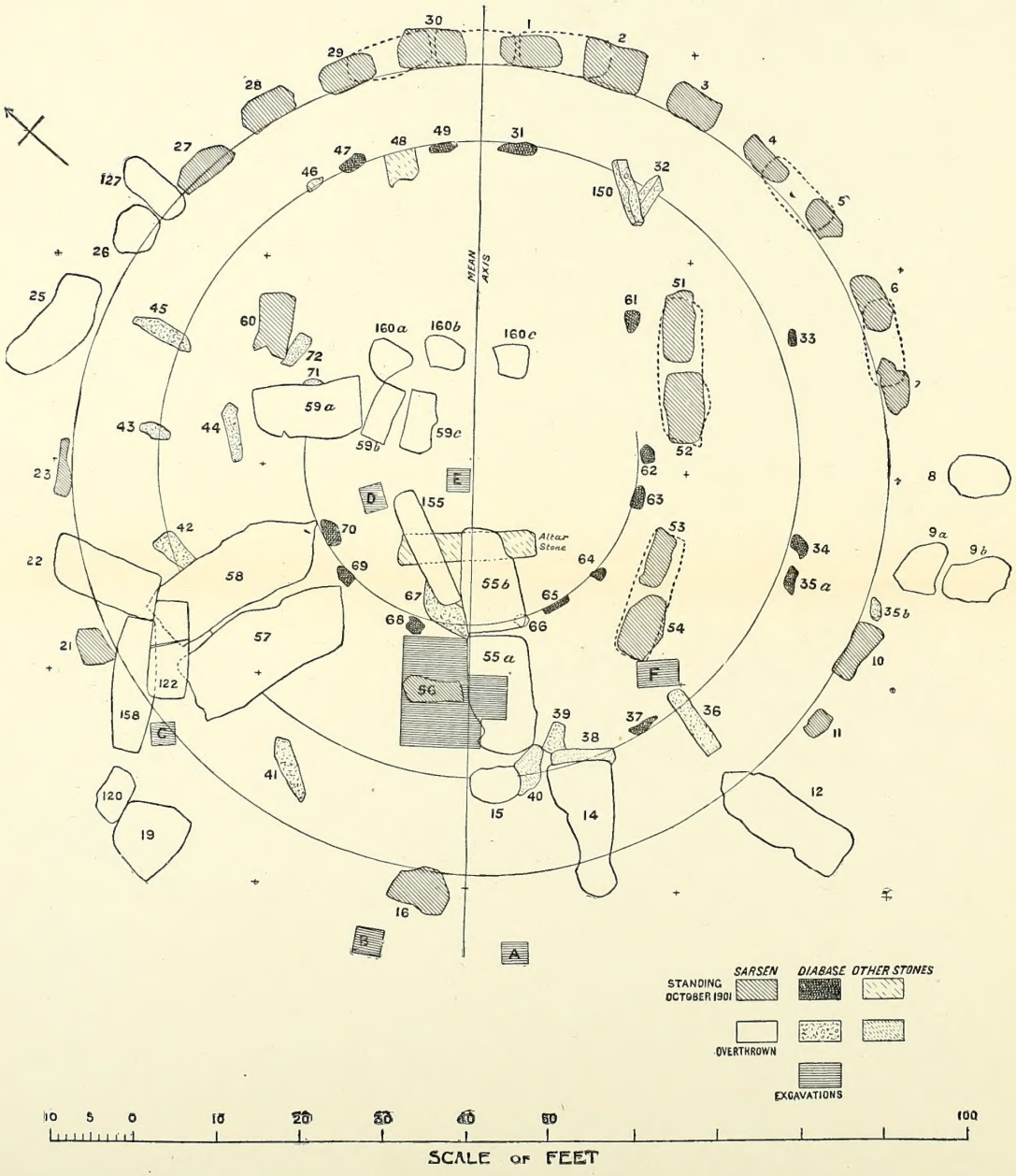

Fig. 14. General Plan of Stonehenge, 1902.

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[1] Sir Richard Colt Hoare, *Ancient History of South Wiltshire* (London, 1812,) 127; W. Stukeley, *Stonehenge* (London, 1740), 46.

inclined to think his estimate too low. Montelius gives 2000 B.C. for northern Italy. These dates are those of the first use of a copper or bronze weapon. But in all countries where ores of copper, and especially ores of tin, as in England, were abundant and cropped out at the surface of the ground, and native copper may have been occasionally met with, there must have been a long period during which neolithic men were merely acquainted with these metals but unable to make any practical use of them. And there can be no question that the progression from a mere knowledge of metals, to their general application to the manufacture of implements, was extremely slow and must be measured probably by centuries.

So that, in my opinion, the date when copper or bronze was first known in Britain is a very remote one, as no country in the world presented greater facilities for their discovery. The beginning of their application to practical uses should, I think, be placed at least as far back as 1800 B.C., and that date I am inclined to give, until further evidence is forthcoming, as the approximate date of the erection of Stonehenge.

In this connection, I may cite the results of an important investigation recently made by Sir Norman Lockyer and Mr. Penrose with a view to the determination of the age of Stonehenge from astronomical data.

Their argument rests upon the assumption of the monument having been a solar temple.

They observed the point of the rising of the midsummer sun in the direction of a line traversing the middle of the avenue from a point lying midway between the the piers of the central trilithon. From their observations they arrived at 1680 B.C.; + 200 years as the date of the monument, a date in close agreement with that I have ventured to propose on entirely different grounds.

Purpose and Origin of Stonehenge.

The purpose for which Stonehenge was erected, space will not permit me to discuss at length, yet it cannot be passed over in silence.

All the evidence we have, apart from the doubtful attributions of legendary lore, leads, I think irresistibly to the conclusion that it was not a sepulchre, but a place of sanctity dedicated to the observation or adoration of the sun.

If on the morning of Midsummer Day we stand in the middle of the horseshoe curve in which the trilithons are arranged, a point once marked by the aperture between the two piers of the central and greatest of them, and look in the direction of the "hele" stone, the sun will be seen to rise approximately over the summit of that monolith.

This can hardly be accidental. It is, in fact, impossible to conceive that the arrangement of the trilithons in an open curve, with its opening directed eastwards, and more especially that the position of the central trilithon and altar stone in relation to the "hele" stone and the avenue, can have been the result of mere chance.

If not the result of chance, this disposition of the stones must have been made with some purpose, and that purpose cannot have been other than to direct observers or worshippers to the point where the sun rose in the heavens.

A somewhat parallel case is afforded us in the surviving form of sun-worship in Japan.

There on the seashore at Fŭta-mi-ga-ura, the orientation of the shrine of adoration is given by two gigantic rocks which rise from the sea as natural pillars. The sun as it rises over the mountains of the distant shore is observed between them, and the customary prayers and offerings made in that direction.

It is, too, specially worthy of note that the point from which the sun is revered is marked by a structure of the form of a trilithon, but made of wood, placed immediately behind the altar. This representative of the trilithon is of very remote date in Japan, and has been in use there from the earliest times in connection with the observances of the ancient Shintō cult in which the Sun-Goddess is the chief deity. One of its important uses, which still survives, was to indicate the direction of the position of some sacred place or object of veneration, in order that worshippers might make their prayers and oblations towards the proper quarter.

That the sun was revered by many races in the primitive period there are abundant proofs. In Britain our knowledge of the religious cult of the men of the period of transition from stone to bronze, or of the early bronze age, is extremely limited, yet very strong evidence in favour of some kind of worship or reverence of the sun is afforded by the interments in the barrows of Yorkshire and Derbyshire,[1] explored by Canon Greenwell, where "the habit was generally to place the body in the grave facing the sun."

In later days, when Stonehenge had ceased to be a temple of the sun, and its sacred character had departed, it might have been used as a sepulchre, but of this there is no positive evidence, and its ascription to such a purpose would seem to have no other basis than the fanciful ascriptions of ancient legends.

Finally, as to the origin of Stonehenge.

The idea of the origin of megalithic structures from a common source has been advanced by many writers. But in this connection it should be borne in mind that there seems to have been an epoch in the life of many races, widely separated from one another, during which, under very varied conditions, they erected monuments of more or less rude megalithic blocks and of similar forms. And from this it by no means follows that the practice or the forms were copied by one race from another, but rather that they were the outcome of a similar development of the human mind and had an independent origin in many and remotely separated regions.

In Britain there is abundant evidence, in the numerous rude stone monuments distributed throughout its area, that this peculiar phase of mental development had reached a very high point. Why then should we seek in distant countries for the origin of this crowning example of megalithic art?

Of its foreign origin there is, in fact, no proof, and its plan and execution alike can be ascribed to none other than our rude forefathers, the men of the neolithic or, it may be, of the early bronze age.

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[1] W. Greenwell, *British Barrows*, 26.

Note on the Nature and Origin of the Rock-fragments found in the Excavations made at Stonehenge by Mr. Gowland in 1901.

By Professor J. W. Judd, *C.B., LL.D., F.R.S., F.G.S.*

From the large collection of fragments which were submitted to me by Mr. Gowland, types of all the different rocks represented were selected, and thin sections having been made from them in the Geological Laboratory of the Royal College of Science, they were studied microscopically.

Before proceeding to detail the results of these studies, it may be well to state what had previously been done in the way of determining the exact nature of the materials employed by the builders of Stonehenge.

Sir R. C. Hoare, when writing his *Ancient Wiltshire* (1812—20), appears to have sent to Mr. James Sowerby a small specimen of each of the stones forming the monument of Stonehenge. Sowerby described these fragments as falling into the following classes: i. "Fine-grained species of siliceous sandstone." ii. "An aggregate of quartz, feldspar, chlorite, and hornblende" (twenty-six in number). iii. One "is a siliceous schist." iv. Three others "are hornstone with small specks of feldspar and pyrites." v. "The altar stone is a micaceous fine-grained sand-stone."[1]

In 1833 the Rev. W. D. Conybeare stated that "the smaller circles of Stonehenge consist of a variety of greenstone rock."[2]

Professor John Phillips in 1858 referred to Wales, Cornwall, and the elvans or greenstone dykes near Dartmoor as possible sources from which the "greenstones" of Stonehenge may have

[1] Sir R. C. Hoare, *Ancient History of South Wiltshire*, 149, 150. Cf. *Wiltshire Archæological and Natural History Magazine*, xvi. 69, 70.

[2] *Gentleman's Magazine*, ciii., pt. ii., 452-454.

been derived.[1] He refers other rocks to the "compact felspar of Macculloch."

The same author in 1871 recorded the finding of shells in one of the blocks of sarsen at Stonehenge.[2]

In 1877 there appeared the very valuable essay of Professor N. S. Maskelyne on the "Petrology of Stonehenge.[3] As the result of a careful study of very minute chips taken from the monoliths of Stonehenge Professor Maskelyne, who was assisted in the research by the late Mr. Thomas Davies, of the British Museum, classified the stones as follows: i. Sarsens. ii. The "grey micaceous grit of the 'altar-stone.'" iii. Different varieties of "diabase" (including the majority of the so-called "bluestones") in which it was shown for the first time that augite and not hornblende was the predominant mineral. iv. Hornstones, of which it was found that four stones consisted, two of them having a "schistose structure." The microscopical characters of these rocks were illustrated in a plate, and analyses of the types iii. (Stone 33) and iv. (Stone 48) made by Dr. Prevost are given.

Professor Maskelyne in this paper refers to the numerous fragments and chips of rock found in the soil of Stonehenge, and points out that they are generally identical with the stones of the structure. He classifies them as: i. Diabasic dolerite and felsitic rock, some possessing the distinctive features of the "bluestone" monoliths of Stonehenge (these are very abundant). ii. Compact rocks with slaty cleavage. iii. Quartzoze grits, with scales of brown mica or green grains (chlorite ?). Professor Maskelyne's essay called attention to the great importance of the study of the monoliths of Stonehenge, and of the fragments buried in the ground within and

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[1] See letter from Professor Phillips to Dr. Thurnam quoted in Long's "Stonehenge and its Barrows," *Wilts Archæological and Natural History Magazine*, xvi. (1876), 71.

[2] John Phillips, *Geology of Oxford and the Valley of the Thames* (1871), 447.

[3] *Wiltshire Archæological and Natural History Magazine*, xvii. (1877), 147-160, with plate. See also *Proceedings of the Geological Association*, vii., 138-140.

around it. In succeeding years Mr. Thomas Davies carried these important investigations still farther by the study of specimens sent to him from time to time by Mr. William Cunnington.

On July 8th, 1881, no less than 172 chips of stone were obtained by Mr. Cunnington from three small holes at Stonehenge. These when submitted to Mr. Thomas Davies were classified by him as follows:—

Diabase - - - -	39
Felsite - - - -	62
Quartzites with traces of felspar -	8
Sarsen stone - - -	9
Calciferous chloritic schist - -	49
Micaceous sandstone (like altar-stone) -	5

In the paper in which this discovery is recorded,[1] it is mentioned that Mr. H. Cunnington had found two stumps of stones, one of diabase, and the other of schist, while the existence of buried bases of other stones had been demonstrated by probings with a pointed rod. Rock-fragments similar to those found within the enclosure of Stonehenge were also collected from several barrows in the vicinity. Some of the specimens, with sections from them, illustrating the fragments from Stonehenge which were examined by Mr. Thomas Davies for Mr. William Cunnington, are still preserved in the Mineralogical Department of the British (Natural History) Museum at South Kensington.

In 1893 Mr. William Cunnington submitted to Mr. Teall a collection of sections made from fragments, which were collected "mostly with rare exceptions, as noted, from under the turf within the area of the building" at Stonehenge. The thirty-four slides examined by Mr. Teall enabled him to class the rocks from which

[1] "Stonehenge Notes: The Fragments," by W. Cunnington, *Wilts Arch. Mag.*, xxi. (1883), 141-149.

they were cut as follows:—[1]

Diabases - - - -	10
Felsites - - - -	6
Calcareous chloritic schist - -	7
Grits and sandstones - -	5
Unnamed rocks (all of one type, of igneous origin and intermediate composition, but in a very unsatisfactory state of preservation) - - - -	6

One of the sandstones was glauconitic, while one of the "calcareous chloritic schists" and one of the diabases were taken from the stumps of stones discovered by Mr. H. Cunnington in 1881.

In studying the great mass of materials collected by Mr. Gowland I have received invaluable assistance from previous investigators of the subject. Professor N. S. Maskelyne very generously placed at my disposal his original sections made from fragments chipped from the monoliths; while Dr. H. P. Blackmore allowed me to have the loan of the fragments themselves, which are preserved in the Salisbury Museum. Mr. Fletcher, of the British Museum, permitted me to inspect the specimens sent by Mr. William Cunnington to Mr. Thomas Davies, with the sections made from them, while Mr. Teall gave me further information concerning the sections examined by him. I must also mention the great assistance I have received from the "Bibliography of Stonehenge and Avebury,"[2] which has been so carefully compiled by Mr. W. Jerome Harrison.

The Chips of Stones Employed in the Building of Stonehenge.

The series of fragments selected by me from the great collection made by Mr. Gowland fall into the following classes. The comparison of them with the rocks constituting the monoliths, especially with respect to the numbers of each type occurring as fragments

[1] "Notes on Sections of Stonehenge Rocks belonging to Mr. W. Cunnington, by J. J. H. Teall, *Wilts Arch. Mag.*, xxvii. (1894), 66-68.

[2] *Wilts Arch. Mag.*, xxxii. 1901, 1-169.

and in the monoliths respectively, suggests considerations of very great interest and importance, both to the archæologist and the geologist.

I. *Sarsen Stones.*—The nature and origin of these masses of sandstone have been very fully discussed by Professor T. Rupert Jones.[1] They are concreted portions of a Tertiary sandstone, either of the Woolwich and Reading beds, as suggested by Sir Joseph Prestwich, or of the Bagshot beds, as maintained by Mr. Whitaker. All the usual characters of the different varieties of sarsen are illustrated among the fragments collected at Stonehenge. With the exception of casts of rootlets and stems, fossils are almost entirely absent from these sarsens. Sir Joseph Prestwich found in one of the monoliths of Stonehenge a layer of shells,[2] but I have not detected any trace of shells in any of the fragments I have examined, nor, so far as I am aware, have shells ever been found in any of the sarsens lying on the surface of the downs. In their microscopic characters, when studied in thin slices,[3] they show great differences according to their composition and state of induration. In some cases they are coarse-grained, in others very fine-grained; the sand grains of which they are composed are sometimes well rounded, at other times angular. Other minerals present in them besides quartz are felspars, more or less altered, mica, and glauconite, while chips of flint are in some cases not rare. The grains sometimes show only a small quantity of cement between them; at other times this siliceous cement is large in quantity and the outlines of the original grains can be traced only with difficulty, the rock being almost undistinguishable from a quartzite. Occasionally the cement around the grains shows the radiated or spherulitic appearance which is so well known in the case of the Ightham stone described by Professor Bonney.[4]

[1] "History of the Sarsens," by Professor T. Rupert Jones, Part I., *Wilts Arch. Mag.*, xxiii. (1886), 122-154; Part II., *Geological Magazine*, Dec. IV. viii. (1901), 54-59 and 115-125.

[2] Prestwich, *Geology of Oxford and the Thames Valley* (1871), 447.

[3] "Note on the Structure of Sarsens," *Geological Magazine*, Dec. IV. viii. (1901), 1.

[4] *Geological Magazine*, Dec. IV. v. (1888), 299.

All of these various features may be found in different specimens of the sarsens which occur among the fragments found in the excavations at Stonehenge. Of the relative paucity of the fragments of sarsen found in the excavations, when compared with those of the "bluestones" and other rocks, I shall have to speak further in the sequel.

II. *Ophitic Diabase.*—These rocks have been fully described by Professor Maskelyne, and all the varieties which he mentions as occurring in the "bluestone" monoliths of Stonehenge find their parallels among the fragments collected in the recent excavations. the rocks differ greatly in size of grain, some being coarse-grained and porphyritic, others being comparatively fine-grained and almost compact in structure. The ophitic character is in some cases much more marked than in others. The rocks differ also greatly in the amount of alteration they have undergone. In some cases the felspar (labradorite ?), the augite, and the magnetite or titanoferrite are all quite fresh and unchanged, so that the rock might be called an "ophitic dolerite." More frequently the felspar has been largely converted into epidote and zoisite (with secondary albite), the augite into various chloritic minerals, and the titanoferrite into leucoxene.

III. *Highly altered Basic Tuffs and Agglomerates.*—These rocks are generally of a fissile character, and some of them have been variously referred to by different authors as "schistose rocks" and "calcareous chloritic schists." They consist of chlorite and leucoxene, with various colourless minerals (zoisite, albite, etc.), the products of the alteration of minerals found in basic lavas. In many cases the rock is evidently made up of more or less angular fragments, and not unfrequently these fragments are vesicular, the vesicles being filled with crystalline calcite. In consequence of this, most of these rocks effervesce freely with acid. It is evident that the rocks are of volcanic origin, and are ancient basic tuffs and agglomerates. In some cases the amount of alteration which they have undergone is extreme; only traces of their original clastic character can be detected, and the rocks have evidently become more or less foliated in structure. The number of fragments of

rock of this type is so great that it is probable a number of stones of this kind were used in building Stonehenge. Owing, however, to their fissile character, and the ease with which they succumb to weathering agencies, all seem to have disappeared except a stump, which was discovered by Mr. H. Cunnington in 1881,[1] and referred to by Mr. W. Cunnington as S 28 of his plan.

IV. *Altered Rhyolites and Dacites.*—These rocks have been variously referred to by previous authors as "hornstones," "porphyrites," and "felsites." They are probably the compact felspar of Phillips. One striking porphyritic variety has often been referred to under the name of "black quartzite with felspar crystals." It has occurred not only among the fragments which were obtained by Mr. Gowland, but also in the series of specimens collected from the surface by Mr. Cunnington, while one large piece was found in one of the barrows (No. 41, Hoare's map). It is probable that a stone consisting of this material once existed at Stonehenge, but has now disappeared. The striking appearance of the rock would probably lead to "specimens" being frequently knocked off from it, and thus, in the course of years, the whole stone may have disappeared.

All of the rocks of this class show very strikingly the "fluxion structure," and there is no doubt that they represent old lavas of a viscid character, in which the material has been drawn out in the direction of the flow. Professor Maskelyne has remarked upon the existence of clastic structure in the stones 38, 40, 46, and 48 of the plan. This would seem to indicate that these stones represent not lavas but tuffs or agglomerates composed of lava-fragments. But upon this point I would suggest that a brecciated appearance is often exhibited by true lavas, like the well-known "piperno" of the Pianura near Naples. Indeed the name of "eutaxites" of Fritsch and Reiss, and the term "eutaxitic structure," are recognition by petrographers of the fact of the existence of such "brechoidal" lavas. Mr. Rutley has shown that the celebrated porphyry of Djebel Dokhan, the original *profido rosso antico*, often

[1] *Wilts Arch. Mag.*, xxi. 142.

shows the same brecciform structure. From the analysis of Dr. Prevost of the stone 48 of the plan, and from the microscopic characters of all these rocks, it is evident that they represent old lavas of acid composition, which were either originally hornstone-like in structure ("hornsteinartig") or more probably were more or less perfectly glassy, and have acquired their present hornstone-like lustre by secondary devitrification. Dr. Prevost's analysis, showing an excess of soda over potash, points to the conclusion that they were rather quartz-andesites or dacites than rhyolites. Some of them may have been, as suggested by Professor Maskelyne, the consolidated and altered tuffs of such lavas.

V. *Sandstones, Grits, and Quartzites.*—The rock of the "altar-stone," a micaceous sandstone, appears to be represented among the fragments dug up, and there are other more highly micaceous and very fissile varieties of sandstone among the fragments found. The rock of the altar-stone was thought by Professor John Phillips to resemble certain Devonian and Cambrian rocks; Professor Maskelyne pointed out its similarity to the well-known stone in the Coronation Chair, which, as Sir Andrew Ramsey showed, is almost certainly Old Red Sandstone from Perthshire; the late Mr. Thomas Davies states that a very similar rock of Devonian age is found outcropping at Frome, in Somerset. The more fissile and very micaceous varieties among the fragments are so similar to the Yorkshire flagstone, that there can be very little doubt of their derivation from rocks of Carboniferous age. With the sandstones are some quartzites, which do not appear to be indurated sarsen stones, but must be probably referred to true quartzites, like those of the Stiper Stones, Hartshill, etc. Altogether, among these siliceous rocks we appear to have possible representatives of various pre-Cambrian and Palæozoic sandstones.

VI. *Greywackés.*—These are rocks consisting mainly of grains of quartz and of much altered felspar, with more or less argillaceous matter. They belong to the class of rocks so fully represented in the Scottish Borderland, and have evidently been derived from the more or less imperfect disintegration of crystalline rocks. Although such rocks are especially abundant in the Scottish Borderland,

similar materials are found in the Lake District, North Wales, and Devon and Cornwall. Their absence from the "bluestones" of Stonehenge, while they are represented in considerable numbers among the fragments from the excavations, is doubtless due to their fissility and ease of decomposition. Stones of this kind set up on edge and exposed to the action of frost could not withstand such agencies like the "diabases," "hornstones," and "sarsen-stones" which constitute the survivors of the Stonehenge assemblage of monoliths. There are numerous gradations between the areno-argillaceous rocks and the more purely argillaceous flagstones and slates.

VII. *Argillaceous Flagstones and Slates.*—Among these we have a perfect gradation from coarse imperfectly fissile rocks, with more or less sandy material in their composition, to very pure argillaceous rocks which may be described as clay-slates. Like the rocks of the last group, these flagstones and slates would be especially liable to break up under the action of frost, especially when the fissile masses were set with their cleavage planes vertical.

VIII. *Glauconitic Sandstone.*—A few fragments of a fine-grained sandstone with glauconitic grains occurred. A similar rock containing foraminifera was also among the fragments of which slides were sent by Mr. Cunnington to Mr. Teall. These rocks were probably Cretaceous in age (Upper Greensand ?). Their presence may be accidental, thongh it is just possible that a boulder of this kind might have been utilised by the architects of Stonehenge.

IX. *Flints,* both in their ordinary condition and whitened or bleached condition, occur. These are probably fragments broken from the flint tools in working, or sometimes, it may be, fragments struck off in renewing the points of the tools. The flint fragments do not seem to be sufficiently numerous to suggest that in either of the comparatively small excavations made we have come upon a "workshop" where the rude flint-tools were fashioned. It is not at present possible to say, therefore, whether the flint-tools were made at Stonehenge or elsewhere. One of the whitened chalk-flints showed in thin sections specimens of *Globigerina cretacea,* with sponge spicules and traces of other fossils.

Most of these rock-fragments are perfectly angular, and would appear to have been struck off from the monoliths during shaping and dressing, or from the stone tools used in the work.

Only the hardest and most durable of the rocks among the fragments (diabase and rhyolite, etc.) are found to be represented among the existing stones in the "bluestone" circles of Stonehenge. The basic tuffs, the greywackés, the flagstones, and the slates, are all rocks which, as we have seen, are softer, more easily broken, and at the same time more susceptible to the action resulting from atmospheric changes than the diabases and rhyolites (hornstones). As we have already pointed out, rocks of a fissile character when set on end would be quite unable through a long series of years to withstand the constant alternation of rains and frost.

The two "bluestone" circles of Stonehenge probably contained originally thirty and fifteen upright stones respectively, of which only nineteen of the former and eleven of the latter remain. possibly imposts existed originally for each pair of bluestones, like the stone 150, the only one of the kind which can now be identified. It has sometimes been assumed that Stonehenge was a monument that was never completed. I would suggest, on the contrary, that it was a completed monument of which only the most durable materials have survived the action of weather and the ravages of time.

It is a very significant circumstance that Mr. Cunnington found the base of a "schistose" upright in the outer "bluestone" circle between the stones 32 and 33 of the plan, and the gaps in both the bluestone circles are strikingly suggestive of a considerable number of stones having disappeared.

Rocks used as Tools by the Builders of Stonehenge.

The materials employed as mauls and axes, of which such an interesting collection was made by Mr. Gowland, are also worthy of some attention. From small chips broken from the eight mauls, with which Mr. Gowland has supplied me, I have had sections cut. They all prove to be masses of "sarsen" of exceptional hardness and induration, approaching quartzite in texture. They have

evidently been selected for the work in which they were employed owing to their great hardness and toughness.

The chief features of the rock of these several mauls are as follows:—

1 is a very fine-grained rock of great hardness. The cement between the grains is so tough that many of the quartz particles are broken across in the fractured surface, giving rise to a peculiar lustre. Under the microscope the rock is seen to be made up of quartz-grains, mostly sub-angular, with some partially decomposed felspar and black magnetite (?), the whole evidently derived from crystalline rocks (granite, etc.). The siliceous cement between the grains is almost entirely crystalline.

2 is very similar to the last, but with some coarser grains. The siliceous cement between the grains, however, is less perfectly crystallized, and under the microscope with polarized light, resembles the polysynthetic quartz in cataclastic rocks.

3 is similar to 2, with the exception that the siliceous cement between the sand-grains is still less perfectly crystallized and is almost chalcedonic in character.

4 is almost identical in character with 2, consisting of grains of sand of very unequal size.

5 is much coarser in grain than any of the preceding varities, and the siliceous cement between the large sand-grains is of a perfectly chalcedonic character.

6 is very similar to the last, being rather coarse-grained, but with the chalcedonic cement assuming a somewhat radiated structure around the sand-grains.

7 is a fine-grained rock, very similar to No. 1 in the size and character of the sand-grains, but the cement is chalcedonic rather than perfectly crystalline.

8 is a much coarser-grained variety with a chalcedonic cement. In 6 and 8 the radiated fibrous quartz crystals give an appearance resembling that of the well-known Ightham Stone, described by Professor Bonney.

The other smaller hammers are fragments of crystalline rocks and quartzite, such as might be obtained in any glacial drift or gravel deposit. The flints of which the axes are made do not offer any special points of interest. They may have been obtained in the immediate locality.

Sources from whence the Materials of Stonehenge were derived.

That the great sandstone monoliths of Stonehenge were originally "greywethers" lying upon the surface of the chalk downs, probably at no great distance from the spot where the structure stands,

there can be no reasonable doubt. The comparative paucity of fragments of sarsen stone, especially those of large size, in the excavations recently made, points to the conclusion that these large monoliths were selected for their size and shape, and then rudely trimmed *at the spots where they were found.* Only the final dressing of the surfaces of the stones, with perhaps the carving of the tenons and mortices, would appear to have been left to be executed at the place of erection. It is scarcely conceivable that in dealing with the transport of such bulky and heavy masses the builders of the monument would not have reduced the weight of the stones as far as possible before attempting their removal. The proportion of sarsen to other fragments in the soil of Stonehenge fully supports the conclusion that the rough dressing was performed before the stones were brought to the place of erection.

With respect to the "bluestones," it is no less obvious that they were for the most part chipped into the required forms and dressed *near the place of their erection.* This is shown by the circumstance that, within the limited area of the recent excavations, such a very large quantity of angular chips of these "bluestones" have been found.

This fact, I think, completely negatives the old traditions concerning Stonehenge, that it consisted of a circle of "bluestones," which had acquired a certain sanctity in a distant locality, and had been transported from the original home of the tribe, when it emigrated or was driven to Salisbury Plain, or that it was a trophy of war, the larger monoliths being afterwards erected around the primitive sacred stone-circle. If this had been the case, it is impossible to believe that stones regarded with such veneration, and transported with such difficulty from distant localities, would have been reduced to something like half their bulk (as they must have been in many cases) before re-erection.

Many attempts have been made to suggest a probable locality from which the "bluestones" of Stonehenge may have been brought These have all been based upon the assumption that the present. standing stones represent the whole of the "foreign rocks" employed. As we have seen in the preceding pages, however, the

"bluestones" now remaining at Stonehenge probably represent only the hardest and most durable of the materials employed, many stones of soft and fissile character having disappeared entirely, owing to the action of the weather and the assaults of relic-mongers, during the long period of the existence of the monument.

The older authors like Conybeare have insisted that the nature of the stones is not inconsistent with the tradition that the circle was transported by a tribe from Ireland from the neighbourhood of Kildare?

Professor John Phillips suggested Wales, Cornwall, and Dartmoor as possible localities from which the "bluestones" of Stonehenge may have been brought.

The late Sir Andrew Ramsay wrote as follows:—the "bluestones" do not resemble the igneous rocks of Charnwood Forest, and without asserting that they came from Wales or Shropshire, I may state that they are of the same nature as the igneous rocks of part of Lower Silurian region of North Pembrokeshire, of Caernarvonshire, and of the Llandeilo flag district of Montgomeryshire, etc., west of the Stiper Stones."[1] Professor Maskelyne was inclined to regard North Wales or Cumberland as the districts from which the stones might have been derived.[2] Mr. Teall points out that diabases of the Stonehenge type are widely distributed in the South-West of England, and that all the rocks of which he had seen fragments from the soil "belong to types which are undoubtedly represented in the West of England."[3]

But all attempts to suggest a locality in which all the "bluestones" might have been found by a primitive tribe and transported by them to Salisbury Plain are confronted with one grave difficulty. Is it conceivable that these skilful builders would have transported such blocks of stone *in their rough state*, over mountains, hills and rivers (and possibly over seas), in order to shape them at the point of erection, when the rough-hewing of the blocks at the place where

[1] *Memoirs of the Geological Survey of England and Wales.* Geology of part of Wiltshire and Gloucestershire (sheet 34) 1858, 43.

[2] *Wilts Arch. Mag.*, xvii. (1877), 157.

[3] *Wilts Arch. Mag.*, xxvii. (1894), 67.

they were found would have so greatly diminished their weight and the difficulties of their transport? The same people, as we have seen, in dealing with the blocks of sarsen-stone (which were probably moved only a few hundreds of yards) would appear to have left only the final dressing to be done after their transport, and to have reduced their weight as far as possible before removal.

I have long believed that the explanation of the true source of these "foreign rocks" is to be found in the circumstance that such materials are constantly found transported as boulders of the glacial-drift. It is true that the "southern limit of the boulder clay" is usually placed by geologists considerably to the north of Wiltshire; but it is a well-known fact that scattered boulders often occur far to the south of this limit. The sheets of boulder clay which now cover so large a part of the country are merely relics of an originally much more widely spread formation.

In many places the boulder clay has been greatly diminished in thickness by denudation, and deep valleys have been cut through it by the existing rivers. Many tracts where the boulder clay was thin have probably been swept quite bare of the formation, except for the large boulders that would be left behind. A proof of this is found in the fact that the gravels of the rivers of the South of England, including those which drain Salisbury Plain, contain many fragments of "foreign rocks" which must have been derived from the boulder clay, and among these it would not be difficult to select representatives of the "bluestones" and fragments from the soil of Stonehenge. I have myself seen a boulder of a slaty rock, comparable in size to the largest of the "bluestones" of Stonehenge, on the hills to the south of London.

It may doubtless be objected that such large boulders of foreign rock do not now occur anywhere upon Salisbury Plain. But it must be pointed out that rocks of considerable hardness and durability are everywhere sought for and utilised for millstones, gate-posts, and for road-metal. Even the widely distributed sarsen-stones are rapidly disappearing, the blocks, especially the harder ones, being broken up and carried away for building-stones and road-metal; and it is certain that the much more sparsely distributed

boulders would, from their peculiar characters, be the first to attract attention, and be gradually removed by the races of men who have successively inhabited the district. In the South of England large boulders of granite and other large rocks, when found, as they occasionally are, if not preserved as "curiosities," like that on Southsea beach, very soon disappear, being broken up and utilised in various ways.

In conclusion, then, I may repeat my conviction that if the prevalent beliefs and traditions concerning Stonehenge were true, and the "bluestone" circles were transported from some distant locality, either as trophies of war, or as the sacred treasures of a wandering tribe, it is quite inconceivable that they should have been hewed and chipped, as we now know them to have been, and reduced in some cases to half their dimensions, *after having been carried with enormous difficulty over land and water, and over hills and valleys.* On the other hand, in the glacial drift, which once probably thinly covered the district, the glacial deposits dying out very gradually as we proceed southwards, we have a source from which such stones might probably have been derived. It is quite a well-known peculiarity of the glacial drift to exhibit considerable assemblages of stones of a particular character at certain spots, each of these assemblages having probably been derived from the same source.

I would therefore suggest as probable that when the early inhabitants of this island commenced the erection of Stonehenge, Salisbury Plain was sprinkled over thickly with the great white masses of the sarsen-stones ("greywethers"), and much more sparingly with darker coloured boulders (the so-called "bluestones"), the last relics of the glacial drift, which had been nearly denuded away. From these two kind of materials the stones suitable for the contemplated temple were selected. It is even possible that the abundance and association of these two kinds of materials, so strikingly contrasted in colour and appearance, at a particular spot, may not only have decided the site, but, to some extent, have suggested the architectural features of the noble structure of Stonehenge.

[This paper as printed in *Archæologia* occupies 82 pages of vol. lviii., and contains, in addition to what is here printed in this *Magazine*, an Appendix, pp. 54—69, "a Description of the Excavations, containing an account of the Nature and Contents of each Layer of Material removed." This is a most minute and exact record of the finding of every flint implement, &c., but as the general results are given in the body of the paper, and as anyone who wishes to do so can consult this "Appendix" in *Archæologia*, it has not been thought necessary to print it here.

In addition to the plates and figures here reproduced, there appear in *Archæologia* the following:—"View of the 'leaning stone' before it was set upright in 1901" (full-page).——"General View of Stonehenge after the 'leaning stone' was set upright."——View of the 'leaning stone,' showing its inclination, and its position relative to the "blue stone monolith."——"The registering frame in position around Excavation VI."——"The 'leaning stone' with the cradle and cables attached."——"The 'leaning stone' set upright."——"Flint Implements found in the Excavations" (four illustrations).——"Flint Implements of similar forms to those found at Stonehenge" (two illustrations).——"Stone Implements found in the Excavations."——Ditto "Mauls."——"Deer's horn pick found at Stonehenge."——"Transport of a colossus, Egypt." "Line of holes cut across a corner of the so-called 'slaughter stone.'" ——"Fallen stone showing grooves formed in dressing the surface." ——"Sun worship in Japan, from a Japanese print."——"Section in Excavation VI." The numbering of the illustrations is therefore necessarily different in *Archæologia* and the *Magazine*. With the exception, mentioned above, of the Appendix and of the descriptions of the flint and stone implements illustrated in the figures not here reproduced, the paper is printed here in full.—Ed.]

Note on a Seal of Ludgershall.

By Rev. Christopher Wordsworth, M.A.

THE Rev. C. Sladen, of Alton Barnes, Wilts, possesses a small brass seal of the usual oval or vesical shape, measuring $1\frac{5}{8}$in. × 1in. It represents the *Agnus Dei* ("Lamb and Flag") with the legend ✠ SIGIL D' NEVSM̃ : DE LOTEGARHALL.

Lotegarhala, or Ludgershall, near Bicester, Bucks, was an alien hospital connected with Santingfeld, in Picardy, "Santinegfelda juxta Wytsand," and (together with that of "Farle juxta Lectonam," in Bedfordshire, which also was connected with it), the property was made over by King Henry VI. to King's College, Cambridge, in 1448.

An experienced antiquary, Mr. James Parker, suggests (in a letter to the Rev. F. F. Morgan, Rector of Ludgarshall, near Aylesbury), that SIGIL D' NEVSM̃ might possibly stand for "Sigil*lum* dom*i*ne V*irginis* S*ancte* M*arie*." In which case it might probably have belonged to St. Mary's Church, in Ludgershall. That is certainly the dedication title of the Buckinghamshire Church, as St. James is said by Mr. Parker to be of that in Wiltshire.

As it has made its appearance so near our Ludgershall, it is only natural that we should wish, if possible, to connect it with our Wiltshire neighbourhood.[1]

That there was an alien priory or hospital at Ludgarshall, in Buckinghamshire, is, however, well understood.

In Dugdale's *Monasticon*, vol. vi. (part ii.), p. 639, there is mention of one "Brother John Rokele, master of the hospital of Farley and Lotegarshall" (from *Prynne*, iii., p. 591). Also, a charter of the 1st year of Henry IV. (1399—1400) mentioning the land in

[1] The person from whom Mr. Sladen got the seal professed to have got it "from a soldier who brought it from abroad." The fear of the law of *treasure trove* makes it often difficult to get a precise statement of the facts of findings.

"Ferleya"; as also "*in manerio de Luttegersahala*" three hides of land and ten acres of forest, granted, for building, to the hospital of Santinfield by Wytsand and the Brethren serving God in that place.

I do not myself think that the arrangement of the letters[1] favours Mr. Parker's suggestion of "*d'ne Virginis Sancte Marie.*" I am rather of opinion that "Neusm̃" is intended for "Newsom," *i.e.*, Newsham, or Newhouse. We find, besides "Temple Newsham," or "Newsom," (the preceptory of the Knights Templars founded in the twelfth century) in the West Riding of Yorkshire, five places called "Newsham" (in Durham, Lancashire, Northumberland, and two in the North Riding of Yorkshire, near Thirsk and Greta Bridge, respectively). Also "Newsham Green," near Leeds, and two "Newsholmes," one in the East, the other in the West Riding, near Holme Beacon and Gisburn, respectively. I see that in Crockford's *Clerical Directory* the spelling "Newsome" (St. John Evang.) is given for that which is in Almondbury, near Holme Bridge and Huddersfield. I take the above list from Gorton and Wright's *Topographical Dictionary* [1833]. But *only the last* of the *nine* places has any mention (and *that*, a subordinate one) in "Crockford." Hence I infer that "Newsome" is not an independent place-name, but that it has a substantival use, equivalent to "new-*house*," "new-biggin," or "new-place," "new-stead," or "*de novo loco.*" Thus we have the first Premonstratensian abbey founded in England, in 1143, in Lincolnshire, retaining for centuries (like "*New*" College, Oxford) its title of "Newhus," or "*Newsome.*" (Dugd., vi., p. 365.) So I venture to suggest that the legend on the seal may mean the Seal of the New House (or Hospital) of Luggershall, Bucks.

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[1] I believe that Mr. Parker had not seen the seal itself. I may here add that it has a small bar of the same metal welded-in down the back. This is thickened into a lobe towards the top, and pierced sufficiently to admit a small cord or ribbon to suspend it. The lettering is in Lombardic uncials. In the final word the letters "AR" are run into one, and the final L is of smaller size raised above the line.

Bird Notes.

The Dipper or Water Ouzel *(Cinclus aquaticus)* **in Wilts.** This bird, though frequent enough along streams in Devon, Somerset, and South Dorset, had, when Smith's *Birds of Wilts* was published in 1887, been only twice recorded as occurring within the limits of the county of Wilts. In 1899, however, a pair reared their young at Castle Combe for the third year in succession, and since then the birds have considerably increased in numbers there—more than one pair nesting there every year. The *Devizes Gazette* for Feb. 16th, 1899, recorded the fact that a pair had appeared in that month at the Stalls, Longleat, and of course had been shot. There is no reason whatever, why the bird should not become generally distributed in the county if only keepers and "local gunners" can be kept in order and prevented from shooting them before they have time to establish themselves.

The Bittern. Two specimens were shot on the Littlecote estate, one in January and one in February, 1902.

The Hoopoe. One was found dead on a lawn near Trowbridge at the end of April, 1900. *Devizes Gazette*, May 3rd.

Cormorants. Some twenty-five of these birds alighted on some high trees at Marden on October 2nd, 1902. They were apparently much exhausted. One was caught alive and several were of course at once shot. They were seen the next day travelling in a south-westerly direction. *Field, and Devizes Gazette*, Oct. 9th, 1902.

Wilts Obituary.

Sir Edward Hulse, sixth baronet, of Breamore House, Hants, shot himself at Johannesburg, May 30th, 1903. Born Aug. 25th, 1859. Educated at Eton and Brasenose College, Oxford. J.P. and D.L., for

Wilts, J.P. for Hants. Succeeded his father as baronet, 1899. Represented Salisbury as a Conservative M.P. 1886—97. Served as captain in 15th Battalion of Imperial Yeomanry in South Africa, 1900—02, and was mentioned in despatches. Acted as chief Press Censor in Johannesburg 1902. Married, Nov. 1st, 1888, Edith Maud, only daughter of Sir Edward Lawson, Bart., of Hall Barn, Beaconsfield, by whom he leaves one son, Edward Henry Westrow Hulse, born 1889. The *Wilts County Mirror*, June 5th, 1903, has a long obituary notice and also an In memoriam notice by H. C. Richards:—"Edward Hulse was a true friend, a devoted member, a keen politician, an excellent sportsman, and Salisbury will never be able to re-call one who, whilst he was her member, sought more persistently to remember what he could and would do for her sons and daughters."

Obit. notice, *Standard*, June 1st, 1903.

Cornwallis Wykeham-Martin. Died April 28th, 1903, aged 69. Buried at Purton. Son of Charles Wykeham-Martin, of Leeds Castle, Kent, and Lady Jemima Isabella, d. of James, 5th Earl Cornwallis. Born June 18th, 1833. Educated at Eton. Joined the navy 1846, and served in the Baltic during the Crimean War. He retired from the navy in 1861, and some six years later took up his residence at Purton. He served for some years on the County Council, and was regular in his attendance as a magistrate on the Swindon, Wootton Bassett, and Cricklade benches. He was a strong Conservative and churchman. He leaves two sons, Charles Allen and Robert Fiennes, and six daughters, Mrs. Leigh Pemberton, Mrs. H. Pollock, Mrs. Henry Clutterbuck, and the Misses Theodora, Catherine and Sybil Wykeham-Martin. He identified himself much with all Purton matters, and was much liked and respected.

Obit. notices, *Devizes Gazette*, April 30th; *North Wilts Herald*, May 1st and 8th, 1903.

Lt.-Col. John Frederick Everett, of the Close, Salisbury, died, aged 69, May 14th, 1903. Buried at Sutton Veny. Eldest son of Joseph Everett, D.L., of Greenhill House, Sutton Veny, and Alice, d. of Rev. Robert Rolfe, Rector of Saham Toney (Norfolk). Born at Heytesbury, Oct. 17th, 1834. Educated at Winchester. Ensign 13th Foot, 1853; Lieut. 1855. Served in the Crimea and Indian Mutiny. Captain 25th Regt. 1860. Resigned 1865. Married, 1863, Mary Florence, 2nd d. of Rev. Henry Fowle, of Chute Lodge, Wilts. He succeeded his father in the Greenhill and Upton Lovel estates, 1865, and for some years hunted the South and West Wilts Hounds. He held the command of the 1st Wilts Rifle Volunteers from 1866 to 1885, and of late years had taken great interest in the Salisbury Church Lads' Brigade, of which he was commanding officer. A J.P. for the county, and active in his magisterial duties, a Conservative, and a staunch supporter of all Church work, his loss will be much felt in the Salisbury neighbourhood. The Greenhill estate was sold in 1898, and most of the Upton Lovel property

was also disposed of. Prior to this he had lived for some years at the Manor House, Upton Lovel, but his latest years were spent at Salisbury. The present Church at Sutton Veny was built, at a cost of £8000, as a memorial to his father, by Mrs. Everett, himself, and other members of the family. His six sons are:—Major Henry Ravenhill Everett, of the Somerset Light Infantry; Commander Allan Everett, R.N.; and John, Lawrence, Frank, and Bertie.

Obit. notices, *Wilts County Mirror*, May 15th; *Devizes Gazette*, May 21st, 1903.

Canon William Renaud. Died April 15th, 1903, aged 84. Buried in Salisbury Cathedral Cloisters. Born at Havant, 1818. Educated at Winchester and Exeter College, Oxon. B.A. 1840; M.A. 1844. Deacon 1841; priest, 1843, Peterborough. Curate of Norton (Northants), 1841—43; Wilton, 1843; St. Thomas, Salisbury, 1844—63. Vicar of St. Thomas, Salisbury, 1863—74. Lecturer, St. Thomas, Salisbury, 1873—99. Rector of Havant, 1874—92. Canon and Prebendary of Salisbury, 1858 until his death. He retired from Havant in 1892 and had since lived at Salisbury, greatly respected by all classes.

Obit. notices, *Salisbury Diocesan Gazette*, May; *Times*, April 18th; *Devizes Gazette*, April 23rd; *Wilts County Mirror*, April 17th and 24th, 1903.

Rev. Edward Charles Awdry. Died May 19th, 1903, aged 92. Buried at Chippenham Cemetery. St. Cath. Coll., Camb., B.A. 1836. Deacon 1836; priest 1837 (Gloucs. and Bristol). Curate of Grittleton, 1836. Vicar of Kington St. Michael, 1856—97, when he resigned and had since lived at Chippenham. An original member of the Wilts Archæological Society and for very many years a regular attendant at the annual meetings. A High Churchman of the old school, a bachelor, a most conscientious and well-loved parish priest, a man of the quaintest humour and the kindliest courtesy, and of a singularly simple and saintly life.

Obit. notice, *Devizes Gazette*, May 21st, 1903.

Rev. Thomas Dry. Died May 10th, 1903, aged 97. Buried at Rushall. Born at Sandford (Oxon), Nov. 8th, 1805. Educated Magdalen Coll. School. B.A. Merton College, Oxon, 1828; M.A. 1832. Deacon (London) 1832; priest, 1833. Curate of St. Michael's, Queenhithe, 1832; Head-master of Forest School, Walthamstow, 1834—43; minister of St. Peter's, Walthamstow, 1840—43; Head-Master of N. Walsham Grammar School, 1843—73; Curate of N. Walsham, 1845—51; Westwick (Norf.), 1868—73; Rector of Rushall, 1873 until his death. He was said to be oldest beneficed clergyman in the Church of England. He married, first, Sarah, d. of John Reid, of the Record Office, Court of Chancery, by whom he had seven children; and secondly, Susannah, d. of John Prentice, surgeon, of N. Walsham, by whom he had three children.

Obit. notices, *Devizes Gazette* and *Morning Post*, May 14th; *Guardian* May 20th, 1903.

Henry Hungerford Ludlow Bruges. Died Feb. 28th, 1903, aged 55. Buried at Seend. Eldest son of William Heald Ludlow, who assumed the name of Bruges on succeeding to the estates of his maternal uncle, Thomas Bruges. M.A. 1872, St. John's, Oxon, of which college he was for many years bursar. He was a J.P. for Wilts, and of late years resided at Seend.

Obit. notice, *Devizes Gazette*, March 5th, 1903.

Rev. James Burn Smeaton. Died Feb. 20th, 1903. Queen's Coll., Oxon, B.A., 1846. Deacon, 1845; priest 1846 (Exeter). Vicar of Hannington, 1848 until his death.

Clifford Wyndham Holgate. Born Jan. 3rd, 1859, at Hendon (Middx.). Died April 21st, 1903, aged 44. Buried at Bexhill. Educated at Winchester and Brasenose College, Oxford, B.A. 1881, M.A. 1889. Bar, Lincoln's Inn, 1886. Legal Secretary to the Bishop of Salisbury, 1886. Diocesan Registrar, 1897. Chancellor of the Diocese of Salisbury, 1902. Actuary of the Lower House of Convocation, 1902. For sixteen years his position at Salisbury brought him into close contact with all the principal churchmen—lay and clerical—of the diocese, and amongst them all there was not one who had the good of the diocese more at heart than he had. An earnest churchman, a good man, a devoted Wykehamist, he deserved well of the places on earth which he loved best —Winchester and Salisbury. He was for a time Local Secretary for our Society in Salisbury.

Obit. notices, *Wilts County Mirror*, April 24th; *Salisbury Journal*, April 25th; *Guardian*, April 29th; *Devizes Gazette*, April 30th; *Notes and Queries*, May 2nd; *Wilts Notes and Queries*, March; *Salisbury Diocesan Gazette*, May, 1903 (a long notice by the Bishop of Salisbury).

He was the author of the following works:—

"Some Australian Library Catalogues." Paper in *The Library Chronicle*, Nos. 20, 21, vol. ii., Oct., Nov., 1885.

"Australian Libraries." Paper read by Rev. W. D. Macray at the annual meeting of Library Association at Dublin, Oct., 1884, and published in volume of Transactions, 1885.

"An Account of the Chief Libraries of Australia and Tasmania." Pamphlet. Chiswick Press. 1886.

"An Account of the Chief Libraries of New Zealand, with an Appendix of Statutes." Dryden Press. 1886.

"Winchester Commoners, 1836—1890. A Register of Commoners who have entered Winchester College from the commencement of Dr. Moberly's Head-mastership to the present time, with Biographical Notices, an Alphabetical Index, and Appendices." 8vo, cloth. Salisbury: Brown & Co., 1891, pp. xix., 304.

"A Proposed Bibliography of Wiltshire." *Wilts Arch. Mag.*, xxvi., 221—241.

"Winchester Commoners, 1800—1835, with Introduction and Notes." Salisbury: Brown & Co. Winchester: P. & G. Wells. 2nd July, 1893.

"Ordination of Priests and Deacons." Salisbury: Brown & Co. London: Mowbray & Co. 1894.

——— 2nd edition. University Press, Oxford. 1898.

"The Skull of the Poet Crabbe." *Wilts Arch. Mag.*, xxix. 3—10.

"Winchester Long Rolls, 1653—1721. Transcribed and Edited with an Historical Introduction on the Development of the Long Roll." Winchester: 1899: P. & G. Wells. Demy 8vo, half-roan, pp. xcii. and 208. Price 10*s.* net.

"A Roll of Names and Addresses of Old Wykehamists. Privately printed, to be obtained of P. & G. Wells, Booksellers, College Street, Winchester." 1900. Demy 8vo, cloth, pp. xvi. and 364. Price 2*s.* 6*d.* net.

Tables of Lessons and Psalms, added to Bible published by Oxford University Press. 1900.

"A Proposal for Printing an Address Book of Old Wykehamists and for the foundation of a Wykehamical Society." Winchester: P. and G. Wells. Pamphlet. 1900.

Handbook to the Salisbury Bicentenary S.P.G. Missionary Exhibition, June, 1901. Pamphlet.

"A Memorial of Henry Winckworth Simpson, Rector of Bexhill and Prebendary of Chichester. Privately printed. Salisbury. May, 1902.

"Winchester Long Rolls, 1721-——." (In the press.)

John Hungerford Pollen. Died in London, Dec. 2nd, 1902, aged 82. Born 1820. Son of Richard Pollen, of Rodbourne, Wilts, nephew of the second baronet. Educated at Eton and Ch. Ch. M.A. Oxon. Fellow of Merton College. A Roman Catholic. He studied painting in Rome, and was appointed Professor of Fine Arts in the R.C. University of Dublin. He built and painted the Church of St. Stephen's Green, Dublin. He also painted the chapel of Merton College. In 1864 he was appointed official editor of the Science and Art Department, South Kensington Museum, and edited "The Universal Catalogue of Books on Art." He was examiner for the department, and a member of the committee of selection, by whom the purchases for the Museum were made. He resigned this post in 1876, and became private secretary to the Marquis of Ripon. He married, 1855, Maria Margaret, d. of Rev. John Charles La Primaudaye.

Author of:—

"A Description of the Trajan Column." 8vo. London. 1874. Price 2*s.* 6*d.*

"Furniture and Woodwork." Price £1 1*s.*

And other works on art.

Obit. notice, *Morning Post*, Dec. 3rd, 1902.

Simon Watson Taylor. Born Feb. 1st, 1811. Died Dec. 25th, 1902, aged 91. Buried at Erlestoke. Son of George Watson Taylor. M.P. for Devizes. After the historical sale of the contents of the mansion

in 1832 the house remained for a while empty, until the late Mr. Watson Taylor returned to live there in 1844; from that time until his death it continued to be his home. He sat as M.P. for Devizes in 1857, but lost his seat in 1859. He married, 1843, Lady Charlotte Hay, d. of the Marquis of Tweedale, who died in 1887, and leaves four sons—George, who succeeds to the Erlestoke property, born 1850; Arthur; John; and William; and three daughters—the Hon. Mrs. Tatton Egerton; Mrs. Verner; and Miss Victoria Watson Taylor. The present Church and Vicarage of Erlestoke were built by him. One of the kindest and most courteous of men, he retained his faculties in an unusual degree up to the time of his death, his illness only lasting about a week. Of late years, owing to his very advanced age, he had been but little known outside the immediate neighbourhood of Erlestoke, but to those who knew him he was the object of most sincere regard.

Long obit. notice, *Devizes Gazette*, Jan. 1st, 1903.

Herbert William Fisher. Died January 18th, 1903, at Hove. Eldest son of the late Rev. William Fisher, Canon Residentiary of Salisbury and Rector of Poulshot. Born 1826. Educated at Charterhouse and Ch. Ch., Oxon. B.A. 1848. Tutor, Keeper of the Privy Seal, and Private Secretary to the Prince of Wales (now K. Edw. VII.). Called to the bar at the Inner Temple, 1855. Vice Warden of the Stanneries Court, 1870—1895. J.P. for Sussex.

Obit. notice, *Devizes Gazette*, Jan. 22nd, 1903.

Rev. Edward Peacock. Died January 14th, 1903, at Nunney, Somerset. Trin. Coll., Camb., B.A. 1843; M.A. 1846. Deacon 1841; priest 1846 (Salisbury). Curate of Gussage All Saints (Dorset), 1844—7; Maddington (Wilts), 1848—50; Vicar of Road Hill (Wilts), 1850—74. J.P. for Wilts. Eldest son of Rev. Edward Peacock, Vicar of Fifehead Magdalen (Dorset).

Obit. notice, *Devizes Gazette*, Jan. 22nd, 1903.

Recent Wiltshire Books, Pamphlets, and Articles.

Oliver Cromwell, H.H. the Lord Protector, and the Royalist Insurrection against his Government of March, 1655. A Relation of the part taken therein by the Protector, of the way in which his subjects regarded him and the Insurrection, and of the causes and consequences thereof, by Sir Reginald F. D. Palgrave, K.C.B. London: Sampson Low, Marston, & Co. 1903. Cloth, 8 × 5½, pp. xiii. 106.

The object of this work, says the author, "is to exhibit Oliver Cromwell as the fosterer of the insurrection against his Government which took place during March, 1655, an event of which the occupation of Salisbury for a few hours by a troop of Royalists formed the most conspicuous feature." It is an amplification of a lecture delivered at the Blackmore Museum, reported in the *Salisbury Journal* of March 22nd, 1902, and noticed in this *Magazine*, vol. xxxii., p. 251, and also of articles in the *Quarterly Review* and *The English Historical Review*, July, Oct., 1888, and Jan., 1889, on "Cromwell and the Insurrection of 1655." The author begins by stating very shortly the facts as to the Grove and Penruddocke Rising, and the six or seven simultaneous and even more abortive attempts at risings which took place in other parts of England—and then proceeds to show that "The Insurrection of March, 1655 was not an isolated occurrence; it formed the central link in the chain of events which ensued after that memorable Tuesday, 30th of January, 1649, King Charles's death day, until the close of the Protectorate." From the dispersion of the Long Parliament until the close of the Protectorate the army was practically the Government of England, and Cromwell speaks of himself as their "drudge." They were absolutely supreme. On the other hand the Royalist leaders were led to believe that a considerable number of the officers were ready to declare themselves on their side, and they were, the author maintains—on the authority of Clarendon and Col. Cromwell—purposely encouraged in this belief, with the full knowledge of Cromwell himself. Moreover as circumstances had led just then to the preponderance of the rasher and fighting section in the Royalist councils, they fell an easy prey to the deceitful overtures of the army officers, and the abortive insurrection took place. The Venetian Ambassador in 1655 wrote "The Government often invented conspiracies to afford a pretext against the Royalists, and therefore to increase the Army and the Guards." The rising justified the military rule of the eleven major-generals.

The *Standard*, May 30th, 1903, has a long review of the book. It

says: "Unless our historical experts shall find some other way of explaining Clarendon's suggestion, or prove it to be wholly unfounded, we must own that Cromwell is left standing at the bar with a very ugly case against him. Clarendon's direct assertion that Cromwell was privy to all that was going on throws fresh light . . . and lends additional force and new probability to the inferences which Sir Reginald draws from them."

The Dialect of Pewsey (Wiltshire), by John Kjederquist, Ph. D., Docent in the University of Lund. Printed for the Philological Society by Stephen Austin & Sons, Hertford. 1902. 8vo, wrappers, pp. 60.

This is a highly important study of the dialect of Wiltshire. Dr. Kjederquist selecting Pewsey as the likeliest neighbourhood in which to study the central or typical phase of the Wiltshire tongue, came from Sweden and settled down there for some weeks with the object of mastering the pronunciation and sound-system of the dialect, and spent his whole time in conversing with the natives and scientifically noticing the exact means by which their pronunciation was produced. The headings of the chapters will give some idea of the contents of the paper: Pronunciation.—The Consonants.—The Middle and Old English Equivalents of the Pewsey Vowels in Accented Syllables.—The Vowels of Accented Syllables. Of his method of procedure the author says: "To obtain a general view of the sound-system of the dialect, I took pains to examine the pronunciation of speakers of various ages. For that purpose I visited old people whom I knew to be natives of the place, and spent many hours with the old men in Pewsey Union. Then at the National Schools, especially those of Pewsey and Oare, but also those of Great Bedwyn, Woodborough, and Upavon, I had the worst speakers among the children—for my purpose, however, the best—put at my disposal." "My chief helper was a middle-aged workman, John Cripps." The result is seen in these 60 pages crammed with observations and the equivalents in "Glossic" of Wiltshire words and sounds. It is, however, right to say that the paper is not written for the vulgar, and that unless you are already an expert philologist and a master of "Glossic," you will derive exceedingly little information from its pages.

Wiltshire Notes and Queries. No. 39, Sept., 1902.

The editor begins an article on "Paul Bush, the last Rector of Edington and first Bishop of Bristol," with an excellent reproduction of the portrait now hanging in the Bishop's Palace, at Bristol. It is, however, doubtful whether this really represents Bush at all, as the person depicted wears the robes of the Garter, and there is no evidence that Bishop Bush ever had anything to do with the order. His surrender of Edington Monastery is printed in full with a cut of the seal, and his will is also given at length. Bratton Records include a number of abstracts of Whitaker wills. Quaker Birth Records are continued, also A Calendar of Feet of Fines for Wiltshire, and Notes on the name "Painter"

in N. Wilts. Mr. Kite continues the fight with Mr. Talbot over Amesbury Monastery,[1] maintaining that the weight of evidence goes to show that it was not a *mixed* monastery at all, but a house of nuns only, and arguing that the "Brethren" mentioned in 1293-4 were chaplains, and lay brethren or servants—and that the "Prior" was probably a priest. Mr. Kite believes that the choir roof was removed and the lead melted within the walls, and that then, probably after the first visit of the new owner, the Earl of Hertford, in 1542, "the roof was certainly replaced." "When finally removed by Mr. Butterfield within my own recollection (in 1853) it distinctly told its own history—it had evidently been reconstructed by some inexperienced workmen; the main timbers were wrongly put together, and in several places the moulding on one timber did not correspond with that on the next." Mr. Kite also adheres to his belief that the excavations of 1860 were on the site of the old infirmary.

Wiltshire Notes and Queries. No. 40, Dec., 1902.

The editor continues his valuable paper on "Paul Bush, the last Rector of Edington and first Bishop of Bristol." His monument in Bristol Cathedral is described with a good photo illustration, and a copy of the cut in Dingley's *History from Marble* both of this and of the sepulchral slab of Edith Bush, his wife, who was buried close by. His pedigree and arms are dealt with, and his will as well as those of Paul Bush, Jun., and Walter Bush are printed in full. A Calendar of Feet of Fines for Wiltshire, and Quaker Birth Records are continued. Mr. Kite has a good note on the will of Thomas Horton, of Iford, 1530, and Thomas Horton, his nephew, of Iford, 1554, with a pedigree. In connection with Goddard of Sedgehill, Mr. R. W. K. Goddard prints the wills of Elizabeth Goddard, of Mere, widow, 1665; Nicholas Goddard, of Mere, 1669; Frances Goddard, of Mere, spinster, 1678, with an inventory of her goods; and also of Edward Goddard, gent., of Mere, 1666. The will of Francis Trenchard, of Normanton, Wilts, is printed in full and Wiltshire extracts from "The Complete Peerage" are given.

Ditto, No. 41, March, 1903.

The number opens with a short paper on "Place House, Melksham, with some account of the Selfe family," containing a great deal of information with a plan of Place House courts, gardens, and orchard, from an old map of 1734. The house was built about 1550 by Henry Brounker, to whom were granted the Melksham estates of Amesbury Priory. In 1657 Place House was bought by Isaac Selfe, gent., of Melksham. The

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[1] In this connection the Editor regrets having misrepresented Mr. Talbot's argument on this point, on p. 360 of the last volume (xxxii.) of the *Magazine*. Mr. Talbot did not say that Amesbury Priory belonged to the Gilbertine order, but to the order of Fontevraud, which *like the* Gilbertine order, was a mixed order of men and women—nor did he assume that this fact necessarily accounted for the presence of the "Great Wall."

Selfe family continued in possession until the beginning of the 19th century, when the property passed to Richard Jenkyns, and in 1859 to Thomas Jenkyns Heathcote, by whom the house was sold to a building company, who pulled it down. A cut of the arms borne by Selfe is given. Records of Bratton, Quaker Birth Records, and a Calendar of Feet of Fines for Wiltshire are continued. The deed of surrender of Bradenstoke Priory by William Snow, the last Prior, and first Dean of Bristol, is printed in full. Mr. Kite has a very interesting paper on "Melksham Common Rights," dealing with the dispute in 1763 as to the rights of the inhabitants of Melksham in Melksham Forest or Blackmore, with the Earl of Castlehaven, the then owner of Sandridge, a part of the forest. Mr. Kite also gives a very useful list of the existing cartularies of Wiltshire monasteries, with their owners in 1832.

A History of Devizes. By E. J. Bodington, M.A., Vicar of Potterne. Devizes: C. H. Woodward, 1903. Pamphlet, cr. 8vo., pp. 33. Price 6*d*.

This little history of Devizes is the substance of a lecture delivered at Devizes, Dec. 3rd, 1902. The author starts with the view that Devizes is essentially a Norman town, and did not exist before the foundation of the castle by Bishop Roger. A short account of Bishop Roger and of his work at the castle follows, drawn almost entirely from the Chroniclers. He then passes on to the Churches, and the subsequent history of the castle and town, and most commendably gives chapter and verse from the original authorities for all his statements. Indeed, though the little book necessarily deals only with the most prominent incidents in the history of the place, it is by no means of the ordinary sixpenny "Guide Book" type. There is a notable absence of the usual guide book padding, and of the usual repetition of what other people have said before. The style, moreover, is very pleasant, and anyone who wants to know what Devizes has been, cannot do better than expend 6*d*. at Mr. Woodward's on this pamphlet, and spend an hour in reading it.

Crosses, Blind Houses, Stocks, and Public Monuments in Wiltshire.

In accordance with the instructions of the Charity and Records Committee of the County Council Mr. C. S. Adye presented a report on January 30th, 1903, giving short notes on the remains of crosses at Aldbourne, in centre of village—Ashton Keynes (*a*) in Churchyard, (*b*) and (*c*) in main street, (*d*) in Park Place—Bradford-on-Avon (Pre-Norman sculptured slab)—Barford St. Martin, in village—Bremhill (*a*) in village street, (*b*) in churchyard—Bulkington—Bradenstoke, in village—Castle Combe, in village—Christian Malford, enclosed in an orchard—Colerne (Pre-Norman sculptured stones in Church)—Cricklade (*a*) and (*b*) in St. Sampson's churchyard, (*c*) in St. Mary's churchyard.—Devizes (modern) —Downton (*a*) in street, (*b*) in churchyard—Durrington—Enford, in churchyard—Lacock, in village—Latton, in village—Lydiard Millicent, in churchyard—Ludgershall—Maddington—Malmesbury Market Cross

—Mere, in churchyard—Minety (Pre-Norman sculptured fragments)—Netherhampton, in churchyard—Netherhampton, wayside cross—Purton, in churchyard—Ramsbury (Pre-Norman sculptured stones in Church)—Rodbourne—Salisbury Market Cross—Salisbury, St. Martin's, in churchyard—Wayside cross on Pepper-Box Hill, five miles from Salisbury—Sedgehill, in churchyard – Sherston, base in vicarage garden – Shrewton—Steeple Ashton, in village – Stourhead, Bristol Cross—Stratford Tony, wayside "Cooper's Cross"—Tisbury, in churchyard—Trowbridge, remains in Church porch—Wilton Market Cross—Wraxall, North, in village.

Mr. Adye notes Blindhouses and Lock-ups as existing still at Amesbury, Box, Bradford, Chippenham, Colerne, Downton, Heytesbury, Hilperton, Lacock, Luckington, Malmesbury, Maiden Bradley, Pewsey, Shrewton, Southwick, Steeple Ashton, Sutton Benger, and Trowbridge.

He also notes Stocks as still existing at Chilton (on a district road east of the mill at Laverton, now in Berks, but formerly in Wiltshire), Wootton Bassett (under the Town Hall), Melksham (at the Town Hall), Great Bedwyn (a tree still stands called the "Stock Tree," to which the stocks were formerly fastened), and West Knoyle (near the Church).

Of Public Monuments Mr. Adye enumerates the Gore and Chitterne Robbery monuments—the stone coffin west of Beckhampton, on the road side—the three "Shire Stones" at Colerne, marking the junction of the three counties of Wilts, Gloucester, and Somerset—The inscription on St. John's Hospital at Malmesbury—the obelisk at Warminster—the Lydeway monument to James Long—and the Maud Heath monuments and inscriptions at Kellaways Bridge; the Cliff, Chippenham; and Wick Hill, Bremhill.

Mr. Adye has done most useful work in this report, which does not pretend to give an exhaustive list. In the matter of crosses, of course, it might be considerably added to.

Annals of the Seymours. By H. St. Maur. 10 × 6½, 534 pp. Kegan Paul. £2 10*s.* net. 1902.

"A portly family history, in which Mr. St. Maur traces the name to the 'small, but very ancient' French village of 'Saint-Maur-sur-Loire'—so-called, as legend has it, from a 'black hermit' of seventh century fame. He follows the family to England and narrates their subsequent history from 1491 in a series of short biographies, fully illustrated by photographs from pictures and prints, genealogical tables, &c., with copious notes."—*Times Literary Supplement*, July 4th, 1902.

Stonehenge, The Architectural Discoveries of 1901 at, by Detmar J. Blow. Read before the Royal Institute of British Architects, Monday, 20th January, 1902. A paper in *Journal of the Royal Institute of British Architects*, vol. ix. 3rd series. No. 6. 25th January, 1902, pp. 121–142. Illustrated with a plan (from the *Times*, 9th April, 1901), a small "General Plan," and thirteen illustrations from photos of the operations, amongst the best that have appeared in any

publication. They are:—(View showing the leaning stone)—"General View—Starting for Excavating with Ropes Strained—Cutting the Soil in Sections 1 foot square 6 inches deep—Sifting Soil through four different meshes down to $\frac{1}{8}$inch size—Side Elevation of the Leaning Stone—East View of the Leaning Stone—The Leaning Stone Upright—The Frame for Registering the Finds—Exposed Surface of Base of Pillar, 8 feet below ground, showing the high finish of the work.—The Base of the Pillar, 8 feet 6 inches under ground, showing surface of stone—Hammers—Flints for cutting softer Stones."

Mr. Blow gives a short account of the history of Stonehenge. This is followed by a report of the discussion which followed, in which Sir Norman Lockyer and Mr. F. C. Penrose give their reasons for fixing the approximate date of the erection at 1680 B.C.—Mr. W. H. St. John Hope speaks of the date and the method of working the stones—and Mr. Emmanuel Green deprecates the idea that the date arrived at by Sir Norman Lockyer should be considered as a final solution of the question. Pages 137—142 are occupied with a reprint (in full) from the Proceedings of the Royal Society, Vol. lxix., No. 452, 19th Nov., 1901, of Sir Norman Lockyer's paper, "An attempt to ascertain the date of the original construction of Stonehenge from its orientation," by Sir Norman Lockyer, K.C.B., F.R.S., and F. C. Penrose, F.R.S.

Stonehenge.

Devizes Gazette, Nov. 20th, 1902. At a meeting of the Wilts County Council, Nov. 19th, 1902, the chairman, Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice, reported that he had been in communication with Sir Edmund Antrobus as to the possibilty of the purchase and control of Stonehenge by some public body. Circumstances had arisen, however, which prevented Sir Edmund from making any definite proposal at present, but he quite hoped that he would be able to do so at the February meeting of the Council.

A meeting of the Stonehenge Committee was held at the Society of Antiquaries on Nov. 12th, 1902, nine members representing the three societies represented by the committee being present. It was decided to recommend to Sir Edmund Antrobus the erection of temporary wooden props against those stones which are most in danger of falling in the winter gales. The committee recorded their approval of the steps already been taken for the preservation of the monument and their hope that the other stones now out of the perpendicular and in danger of falling may be thoroughly concreted at the base, as the stone formerly leaning had already been.

The committee of the National Trust, at their annual meeting on Nov. 17th, 1902, in their report reiterated their objections to the enclosure, and their opinion that the monument ought to become the property of some public body.

Devizes Gazette, Dec. 4th, 1902, refers to a letter from Mr. Shaw Lefevre in which he maintains that £125,000 was the price asked by Sir Edmund

Antrobus for Stonehenge alone; and stating that if the Wilts County Council will guarantee £300 the Commons and Footpaths Preservation Society and the National Trust will take the question of the enclosure into a court of law.

Wilts County Mirror, Dec. 12th, 1902, prints a letter from Mr. William Dale, F.S.A., defending the enclosure as necessary—and a rejoinder from Sir Robert Hunter who regards it as unlawful.

——— See also, under notice of "Geology of the Country around Salisbury" below.

"The Geology of the Country around Salisbury (explanation of Sheet 298), by Clement Reid, F.R.S., F.L.S., F.G.S., with contributions by H. B. Woodward, F.R.S., F. J. Bennett, F.G.S., and A. J. Jukes Browne, B.A., F.G.S. (Memoirs of the Geological Survey). London. 1903." Price 1*s.* 3*d.* (price of Sheet 298, colour printed, 1*s.* 6*d.*) Large 8vo, pp. (2) and 77, with thirty-eight illustrations of fossils and sections.

The formations dealt with in this memoir range from the Kimeridge Clay at the bottom through the Portland and Purbeck beds, the Wealden, the Lower Greensand, Gault, and Upper Greensand, the Lower, Middle, and Upper Chalk, to the Reading beds, London Clay, Bagshot Sand, Clay with Flint, Plateau Gravel, Valley Gravel, Brick Earth, and Recent Alluvium.

Of these the Kimeridge Clay crops out only in the bottom of the valley near Tisbury. The Portland beds extend from near Donhead and East Knoyle to Tisbury and Chicksgrove, and again in the Chilmark Valley, where they are largely quarried for building stone, and the Purbeck beds also show extensive sections in the Vale of Wardour, and are much quarried. The Wealden beds for a depth of about 10 feet can be seen in the railway cutting at Dinton Station. The Gault is chiefly known from a brickyard at Ridge, and a well at Dinton. The Upper Greensand of the Vale of Wardour is 150 feet in thickness. The Glauconitic Sandstone of these beds was formerly much used for building, and was called "Greenstone" at Fovant. It stands the frost well. The Lower Chalk runs along the foot of the scarp which bounds the Vale of Wardour, in the Wylye Valley, near Codford, and round Alvediston and Broad Chalke. The Middle Chalk forms the lower part of the steep escarpments of the chalk downs, with a thickness of from 80 to 100 feet. The Upper Chalk, with a thickness of 700 or 800 feet, forms the greater part of Salisbury Plain. The London Clay occupies only an area of four or five square miles, and was formerly well exposed in the railway cutting through Clarendon Hill, north of Alderbury. Here Mr. F. E. Edwards made an extensive collection of fossils, some of them species peculiar to this locality. The collection is now in the British Museum, and the list of the eighty species is given in the memoir in full. The Bagshot Sand occurs as an outlier of about two square miles, extending from Alderbury to East Grimstead, with a thickness of about 50 feet. The Clay with

Flints caps the chalk plateaus over the southern portion of the area, but not on the Plain around Stonehenge. As to the Plateau Gravel, the memoir states that "Outliers of Plateau, or High Terrace Gravel—for the gravel-covered plateaus where well-preserved are seen to be merely parts of terraces bounded by still higher bluffs—have only been mapped in the south-eastern part of our area, in the country immediately around Salisbury." "Dr. H. P. Blackmore has here [Bishopsdown, between Salisbury and Old Sarum, 300 feet above the sea] found rude flint implements of 'Eolithic' type. He has also found similar implements on Thorny Down (533 feet), Laverstock (486 feet), Burroughs Hill (319 feet); but, unfortunately, exposures are seldom visible in the higher outliers, and we cannot say to what extent implements found on or near the surface may belong to the gravel, or whether this gravel is truly of fluviatile origin." In a large pit, however, south of Ivychurch, Dr. Blackmore "has found many rude Eolithic implements at all levels in the gravel," which is here 12 to 15 feet thick.

From the Brick Earths of Fisherton the following species of mammalia are noted as having been found by Dr. Blackmore:—

Bos bison	Hyæna crocuta
—— taurus var. primigenius	Lepus variabilis ?
Canis lagopus	Microtus nivalis
—— lupus	—— ratticeps
—— vulpes	Myodes torquatus
Cervus elaphus	Ovibos moschatus
Elephas primigenius	Rangifer tarandus
Equus caballus	Rhinoceros antiquitatis
Felis leo	Spermophilus erythrogenoides

"No trace of erratics has yet been met with in this area, and it seems probable that the peculiar far-transported blocks seen in the middle of Stonehenge were brought from low lands now destroyed by, or sunk beneath the sea, lying off the present mouth of the Avon. An erratic-strewn plain only rising a few feet above the present sea-level seems in quite recent geological times to have fringed our south coast, though now it is only to be seen on the lee side of the Isle of Wight, especially in the Selsey peninsula; whence P. J. Martin suggested that the igneous blocks in Stonehenge were derived. But that these erratics are not merely confined to the Sussex coast is proved by the abundance of similar far-transported blocks under the sea as far west as Torbay and the Eddystone. Three or four thousand years ago, which seems to be the approximate date of the erection of Stonehenge, a belt of flat land like that of Selsey probably existed under the lee of the Isle of Purbeck; and over such a flat blocks of rock originally from Brittany, Cornwall, and the Channel Islands, might be collected and carried up the Avon on rafts."

It is needless to say that this memoir and map are of the first importance for the study of the geology of South Wilts.

"**Chronology of Wilton,** also an account of its Bishops, Abbesses, Rectors, Mayors, Members of Parliament, Churches, Royal Charters,

Hospitals, Benefactors, Celebrities, &c." Compiled by Edward Slow. Price, 2*s.* 6*d.* net. Wilton: Edward Slow. Salisbury: R. R. Edwards. Wilton: The Wilton Printing Works, North Street. Cr. 8vo, cloth [1903], pp. 150.

The actual "Chronology" of this little book occupies pages 10 to 43, of which 17 to 43 are concerned with events from 1800 down to the present time and the remaining seven suffice for all previous centuries. For the earlier history the author does not profess to have gone beyond Hoare, Britton, and the *Wilts Archæological Magazine*. Even in later years the list of events often includes only one or two items in each year, and many of these are events of general as well as local interest. The greater part of the information is contained in the lists and short accounts of various things connected with the town which fill the body of the book. These begin with a list of the "Bishops of Wilton," taken from Hoare, though, by persons who have not the good fortune to live at Wilton, the Bishops from Athelstan, in 909, to Hermann, 1045, are commonly known as Bishops of Ramsbury, and Mr. Slow forgets, apparently, that Berkshire, as well as Wilts, was still included in the diocese.

A useful annotated list of Abbesses of Wilton, taken from Mr. Nightingale's papers in this *Magazine*, follows, with the list of nuns at the time of the dissolution.

Next follow notices (taken from Hoare) of the ancient Churches of the place, and a list of the Rectors. A list of the charters, with that of Queen Victoria printed in full. An account of the Corporation Plate and Seals, taken from this *Magazine*. Wilton Trade Tokens. A valuable and fairly complete list of the Mayors from 1282 onwards, drawn up by the late H. J. F. Swayne. List of M.P.s. Charitable Benefactions (from *Modern Wilts*), and a short notice of the ancient hospitals. The ten pages devoted to the notices of thirty-three "Worthies" are very useful, as well as the notices of members of the Pembroke family which follow. The account of the Wilton Carpet Factory is from this *Magazine*. The principal buildings and objects of interest are noticed, and the boundaries of the borough are given, this latter a very useful idea. The book ends with "Walks and Places of Interest in the Neighbourhood," and the Sermon preached in Wilton Church by the Bishop of Salisbury on Sept. 19th, 1900, the 800th anniversary of the charter granted by Hen. I. This latter is printed at length.

Altogether the work is an unassuming little book with a great deal of information within its neat binding, and Mr. Slow as a rule most commendably gives the source from which he draws his matter, but why did he and his printer allow quite so many misprints to pass uncorrected?

Salisbury Theological College. By the Rev. Rocksborough R. Smith, Vice Principal. An excellent article in *The Treasury*, May, 1903, Vol. I., pp. 688—692. The foundation of the college by Bishop Hamilton in 1861, largely through the anonymous gift of a layman who was supposed to be Mr. Henry Hoare, the completion of the buildings

under Bishop Moberly, the succession of principals, and the daily life of the college are all happily sketched, and illustrated by good process views :—The Cathedral from the front of the Theological College; Bishop Hamilton and Bishop Moberly (from the portraits at the Palace); The Cathedral Lady Chapel; A Corner of the Quadrangle (of the College); The College Chapel; a Corner of the Library; and Henry Weston, the College Butler.

Salisbury Cathedral. Article in *Musical Times*, Feb. 1st, 1903, pp. 81–89, by "Dotted Crochet." A slight sketch of the history of Salisbury and the Cathedral. Some notice of early musical festivals, &c., held in the Cathedral and city. Notes upon the various organs which succeeded one another from 1480 downwards. The Chorister's School. The Cathedral organists: John Farrant, 1598 to 1602; John Holmes; Ellis Gibbons; Michael Wise, said to have been born in Salisbury, 1638, organist of Cathedral, 1668 until his death, in 1687, at the hands of a night watchman at Salisbury (?); Joseph Corfe; Arthur Thomas Corfe; and the present holder of the office, Charles Frederick South. The illustrations are:—The Chapter-Seal—The High Street Gate—Cathedral (West Side)—The Nave Transept (Interior)—The Organ built by Renatus Harris (from a print)—Group of the Choristers and Organist—The Choir, looking West.

"An Impression of Salisbury." Article in *The King*, 7th February, 1903, pp. 944—948, with sixteen illustrations.

Portraits :—Mr. E. J. Brittan (Mayor)—Mrs. E. J. Brittan (Mayoress)—Alderman G. Fullford—Mr. Walter Palmer (M.P. for Salisbury)—Rev. Canon F. Carpenter (Precentor)—Rt. Rev. J. Wordsworth, D.D. (Bishop of Salisbury)—The Ven. Francis Lear (Archdeacon of Sarum)—Rt. Rev. A. B. Webb (Dean of Salisbury); The Mayor (1902), Mr. J. A. Folliott, with Corporation on the steps of the Council Chamber on Coronation Day—The Gateway of the Cathedral Close leading into High Street—Salisbury Cathedral from the Meadows—Salisbury in the Middle of the Eighteenth Century, reading from the left the view contains St. Martin's Church, the Bishop's Palace, the Cathedral, the Campanile (no longer in existence), Harnham Church, St. Thomas's, St. Edmund's and the College, and Fisherton Church—Picturesque Houses overlooking the Cathedral Close—The Poultry Cross at Salisbury.—The Old Joiner's Hall in St. Ann's Street—A View of Salisbury from the Shaft of the Electric Light Works, looking towards Old Sarum, which appears on the horizon.

Salisbury City Boundary, Proposed Extension. The Report of the Committee appointed by the Wilts County Council to confer with the Salisbury Town Council on this matter was printed in full in *Wilts County Mirror*, Nov. 14th, 1902.

Salisbury Plain. Map published, 1902, by the Ordnance Survey. Scale 4 miles to the inch. Folded covers. Price 1*s*.

Salisbury Cathedral, "Notes on some Armorial Glass in," by Rev. E. E. Dorling. *The Ancestor*, No. 4, December, 1902, pp. 120—126, with two coloured and four plain reproductions of water-colour illustrations by the author and a genealogical table. The glass treated of is the series of six thirteenth century shields at the base of the west window in the Cathedral. The writer, following Mr. Winston's article on the Cathedral glass in the Salisbury volume of *Proceedings of the Archæological Institute,* assigns these shields to Henry III.; his wife, Eleanor of Provence; St. Louis of France; Richard of Cornwall, King of the Romans; Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester; and Roger le Bigod, Earl of Norfolk. He shows that these personages were not remotely connected by marriage, and considers that the date of the glass is within a few years of 1268, and that the shields are probably a memorial of the eighth crusade.

Salisbury Cathedral Chant Book. A new selection of about two hundred chants chosen by Precentor Carpenter and Mr. South, the organist. Specially printed for use only in the Cathedral. 1902.

Salisbury, Grayling Fishing near. Article by "Red Quill" in *The Field*. Reprinted in *Wilts County Mirror*, March 13th, 1903.

Salisbury Cathedral, The Weathercock on the Spire, A note on this, lately re-constructed, in *Devizes Gazette*, Dec. 11th, 1902.

Up the Avon to Salisbury in the Seventeenth Century. The Water Poet's Discovery." Article in *Salisbury Journal*, 11th April, 1903, reprinting "A Discovery by Sea from London to Salisbury," by John Taylor.

Bishop Richard Poore and the See of Durham. A series of notes derived from different authorities on Bishop Poore as Bishop of Durham is reprinted in the *Wilts County Mirror*, Dec. 12th, 1902, from papers by J. W. Fawcett in the *Durham County Advertiser*. It is noted that he was translated from Sarum to Durham at the demand of the convent, who had already, years before, when he was Dean of Sarum, elected him to the bishopric, when he was rejected by the Pope. He died at Tarrant (Dorset), April 15th, 1237, his heart being buried there, and his body at Durham.

Mere Church, Notes of, &c., January, 1903, by John A. Lloyd, Vicar, is a little oblong book (7 × 4) of 21 pages of notes, printed only on one side of the paper, calling attention to, and giving particulars and exact dates of, all matters of interest connected with the Church.

Rodbourne Church. A good architectural account of this Church appears with the account of its re-opening after restoration by Mr. H. Brakspear, F.S.A., in *Devizes Gazette*, June 4th, 1903.

Lacock Abbey is admirably illustrated in *Country Life*, Feb. 7th, 1903, pp. 176—181. There is just enough letterpress to string the fine photos, two of them full-page, together. The views given are:—The Entrance Archway—South Elevation—Nuns' Walk—East Cloister—East Front—Back of Stables—Stable Yard—and View from the North-East.

Brinkworth Church. Good accounts of the service, and of the address of the Bishop of Bristol, at the opening of this Church after the excellent restoration of the nave by Mr. C. E. Ponting, as well as of the work done at a cost of £2084, are to be found in the *Devizes Gazette*, May 7th, and *North Wilts Herald*, May 8th, 1903.

Poulshot. A good note on the history of the parish, and the architecture of the Church, illustrated by a south view of the Church, occupies two pages in the *North Wilts Church Magazine* for May, 1903.

Spring Falconry. The Season on Salisbury Plain. An interesting article on Rook Hawking by the Old Hawking Club, whose head-quarters have this year been shifted from Amesbury to Shrewton. It is noted that one falcon has killed this year over fifty rooks. *Morning Post*, May 12th, 1903.

White Horses, by H. G. Archer. Article in *Good Words*, March, 1903. pp. 187—197, with twelve illustrations of the principal turf monuments in England, including photos of the Westbury, Cherhill, Pewsey Vale, and Broad Hinton white horses.

Bolingbroke and his Times: the Sequel, by Walter Sichel. Demy 8vo. 12*s.* 6*d.* net. 1902. A critical analysis of Bolingbroke's career from 1715 to 1751 in continuation of Mr. Sichel's earlier volume.

Sarum Tunes. By the Rev. H. J. Trueman. Published at Alfred Foley's Music Warehouse, Salisbury, 1903. Pp. vi., 70. Cloth. 1*s.* 6*d.*

Fox Talbot and Photography. The second report of the Fox Talbot Memorial Fund, 1902, is headed with an illustration of a negative photograph on paper, by Fox Talbot, to which the note is attached "Latticed Window (with the Camera Obscura), August, 1835."

William Wild, of Aldbourne. The *Marlborough Times*, March 28th, 1903, contains the following:—"Aldbourne. The story of an interesting picture. In February last, the Vicar of Aldbourne received a letter from a picture-dealer at Brighton, informing him that he possessed a portrait in oils, of which he gave the following description:—'A well-painted portrait, on canvas, of a very, very old man. Head and bust life-size. He has strong features, long grey hair, very little hair on the face, clipped very close, shewing the shape of the jaw; the forehead is high, as in most of the portraits of that period. He is wearing a heavy

grey coat, and over his shoulders a large white collar. In his right hand he is holding a staff. On the face of the canvas is written :—"Wm. Wild, of Aldbourne parish, in ye county of Wilts. Aged 106, Anno 1699. I am sure it is a contemporary painting, and it has not been restored." Now, on referring to the ancient register of the parish, the following entry was found on page 100 :—

"William Wild: was born on Easter Eve, being in ye year 1590, and died ye 29th of June, 1707, in the hundred and sixteenth year of his age:

and was buried	1707
July 1st. An	1590
affidavit brought,	——
July 5.	117 years."

On the inside of the end cover is this note :—'Page 100. Wm. Wild died, aged 117.'"

Nothing seems to be known of Wild beyond the entry in the register. As will be seen his age should have been stated as "in his hundred and *eighteenth* year."

Black's Guide to Dorset. 15th Edition. 1902. Price 2*s.* 6*d.* Includes Salisbury and Stonehenge.

Malmesbury Abbey, the Restoration of. Article in *Church Bells*, Dec. 24th, 1902, p. 88, by Alfred Fahey. Three illustrations :—Abbey and Cross—Abbey, North—Abbey, South.

Malmesbury and Sherston were visited on May 25th, 1903, by the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archæological Society. *North Wilts Herald*, May 29th, 1903.

Ramsbury Church. "An ancient Wiltshire Church," article in *Church Bells*, Nov. 21st, 1902, pp. 1061-2. Two illustrations :—A recently-found Cross—and Interior of Church.

Wiltshire Regiment. Return of the 3rd Battalion from St. Helena. Reception in Devizes and distribution of medals. Fully reported in *Devizes Gazette*, Sept. 18th, 1902.

Wilton Charities. Public enquiry. Reported in *Wilts County Mirror*, Dec. 19th, 1902.

Bulford Church. Article in *Church Bells*, Feb. 27th, 1903, pp. 264-5. One illustration.

Erlestoke. An excellent article giving much information as to the Watson Taylor family and the later history of the estate and house at Erlestoke appeared in connection with the death of Mr. S. Watson Taylor in the *Devizes Gazette*, Jan. 1, 1903.

Wiltshire in 1902. A good *resumé* of local events. *Devizes Gazette*, Jan. 1, 1903.

Salisbury and S. Wilts, Local Diary of Events in 1902. *Wiltshire County Mirror*, Dec. 26th, 1902.

Chippenham in 1902. *Devizes Gazette*, Jan. 8th, 1903.

Devizes in 1902. *Devizes Gazette*, Jan. 8th, 1903.

Richard Jefferies. The proceedings at the unveiling, on Nov. 15th, 1902, of the tablet placed on the house, No. 22, Victoria Street, Swindon, in which Jefferies for a time resided, and the addresses delivered on the occasion by Mr. P. Anderson Graham, and Lord Avebury, Mr. N. Story Maskelyne, and Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice, were reported fully in *North Wilts Herald*, Nov. 21st, and *Devizes Gazette*, Nov. 20th, 1902; and there was also a page on the subject in *Nature Notes*, Dec., 1902.

——— "The Story of My Heart." Article in *The Academy and Literature*, Nov. 22nd, 1902, pp. 554—555.

——— His Grave. Letter from J. C. Cornish, Rector of Lockinge, in *Spectator*, 21st March, 1903, p. 453, describing visit to the grave in Broadwater Cemetery, and appealing for funds to clean and keep it up.

——— The proceedings at the unveiling of the tablet placed by the Swindon Field and Camera Club on Jefferies' birthplace at Coate on June 6th, 1903, are fully reported in the *North Wilts Herald*, June 12th, 1903, together with the address of Mr. N. Story Maskelyne on the occasion.

Warminster, Memorial to Wilts Imperial Yeomanry in the Church. Account of the unveiling ceremony in *Wiltshire Chronicle*, June 21st, and *Devizes Gazette*, June 19th, 1902.

—— **St. Deny's College.** Article in *Church Bells*, 23rd Jan., 1903, pp. 171-2, with view and portrait of Sir J. E. Philipps.

Gen. Pitt Rivers' Collection at Oxford. A lecture by Alfred Robinson on the history, objects, and special features of the great collection now in the University Museum, Oxford, reported at some length in *Banbury Guardian*, Jan, 22nd, 1903.

Marlborough Grammar School. The question of its revival. Account of a public meeting at Marlborough in *North Wilts Herald*, Nov. 21st, 1902.

Marlborough new Town Hall, with illustration and account of the building and of the opening ceremony, *Devizes Gazette*, Oct. 9th, 1902.

Lord Methuen. The county reception and dinner at Devizes. Full report in *Devizes Gazette*, Nov. 6th, 1902. Corsham dinner, *Devizes Gazette*, Oct. 9th, 1902.

The Romance of Wiltshire. Article in *Wiltshire Advertiser*, June 4th, 1903.

Clarendon Park. Right of way case, tried at Devizes. A full report of proceedings in *Devizes Gazette*, Jan. 15th and 22nd; *Wilts County Mirror*, Jan. 16th, 1903.

——— Notes on the History of, *Devizes Gazette*, Jan. 22nd, 1903.

"A Copy of George Herbert." A pleasant article by H. Child in *The Pilot*, Aug. 2, 1902, on a copy of George Herbert's "Temple," which belonged to John Danvers, of Monks, Corsham, and has been handed down in the family for seven generations.

Wiltshire Preparations for Defence in view of threatened French Invasion, 1794—1803. An interesting series of articles, detailing the measures taken in the county in the way of raising militia, yeomanry, and volunteers at this time is given in *Devizes Gazette*, April 16th and 23rd, 1903. The arrangements, in addition to the raising the "Fonthill Volunteers" and the "Devizes Loyal Volunteers" in 1799 (whose colours now hang in St. John's Church), and other bodies, extended to a general registration of all men capable of bearing arms, and directions that all live stock should immediately on alarm of invasion be driven to certain specified centres.

Books and Articles by Wiltshire Authors.

(Miss) Dorothy Olive Parry (of Calne). "Verses by." 1902. Price 1*s*. Pp. 35. 5½ × 4. Noticed, *Devizes Gazette*, Oct. 30th 1902.

Rev. Eyre Hussey. "Dulcinea." Edward Arnold. 6*s*. 1902. A novel. Noticed, *Spectator*, Jan. 10th, 1903.

Rev. Stanley Baker, B.D., Priest Vicar of Salisbury Cathedral. "Notes & Mnemonics on Latin & Greek Syntax." Oxford: Thorntons. Paper covers. 1*s*. 6*d*. net.

Rev. H. W. Carpenter (Precentor). "The Church of England: an Historical Sketch." S.P.C.K. 1902. Cloth. 6*d.*

Rev. E. H. Goddard. "An Elizabethan Tazza belonging to the Church of St. Michael, Southampton." A short paper, illustrated by three plates. *Archæological Journal*, Vol. lix., No. 236, Dec., 1902, pp. 326, 327.

H. Brakspear, F.S.A. Plan of Beaulieu Abbey. *Archæological Journal*, Vol. lix., No. 236, Dec., 1902, p. 372.

E. Doran Webb, F.S.A. Lecture at the Blackmore Museum on the Excavations at Shaftesbury Abbey. *Wilts County Mirror*, Feb. 13th, 1903.

Canon Edward Russell Bernard, Chancellor of the Cathedral. "The English Sunday: its Origin and its Claims." Six Lectures delivered in Lent, 1901, in the Cathedral. London: Methuen & Co. 1*s.* 6*d.* Cloth. 1903.

Reviewed, *Salisbury Diocesan Gazett*, April; *Pilot*, April 11th, 1903.

John Wordsworth, D.D., Bishop of Salisbury. "Family Prayers, arranged and partly composed for use in the Bishop's Chapel." Salisbury: Brown & Co., 1903. Price 1*s.* net.

Reviewed in *Salisbury Diocesan Gazette*, March, 1903.

——— "The Ministry of Grace." New edition. Longmans. 1903. 6*s.* 6*d.* net.

Rev. R. L. Ottley, Rector of Winterbourne Bassett. "The Grace of Life." London: Rivingtons. 1903. 3*s.* net. A series of papers reprinted from the New York periodical, *The Churchman.*

Noticed, *Pilot*, April 11th, 1903.

Earl Nelson. "The Present Distress." Articles I. and II. in the *Anglo-Catholic Mag.*, Jan. and Feb., 1899.

"Protestant Reunion." Article in *Church Bells*, Nov. 7th, 1902.

"Back to the Land: a Sequel." Article in *Nineteenth Century*, Dec., 1901.

Edmund H. Clutterbuck, of Hardenhuish Park. "A Day Dream and other Poems." London: Edward Arnold. Cr. 8vo, cloth, pp. viii., 108. 3*s.* 6*d.* net.

L. Raven Hill. "Our Battalion." *Punch* Office, London. 1902. 4to, pp. 112. Price 5*s.* net. This is an album of admirable volunteer sketches by the well-known *Punch* artist. Noticed, *Daily Telegraph*, May 30th, 1902.

——— "An Indian Sketch Book, Impressions of the East and of the Great

Durbar." London: *Punch* Office, 10, Bouverie Street, E.C. Cr. 4to, cloth. 6*s.* net. [1903.] A series of one hundred admirable pencil sketches without letterpress. Favourably noticed in *Daily Telegraph*, *Westminster Gazette*, *Daily Chrouicle*, *Daily Graphic*, *Scotsman*, *Field*, *Pall Mall Gazette*, and *Guardian*.

Frances Awdry. "In the Isles of the Sea. The Story of Fifty Years in Melanesia," with an introduction by Bishop Montgomery. London: Bemrose and Sons, 1902. Cr. 4to, with numerous illustrations. Price 5*s*.

George Smith, of Salisbury. "Twelve Things in Life I am Most Thankful for," *Tit-Bits*, Dec. 20th, 1902, p. 302; and "Imaginary Conversation between a Wife's Wedding Ring and her Engagement Ring," *Tit-Bits*, December 20th, 1902, p. 304.

ILLUSTRATIONS AND PICTURES.

Compton Park (S. Wilts). Cut in *Illustrated Mail*, Nov. 29th, 1902.

Chiseldon House, Chiseldon Village, and two cottages. Good photo views in the sale particulars of the Chiseldon House estates. Fol. 1901.

Swindon. "**Fairholme**." Four photo views of garden in sale particulars. 4to. 1902.

Stowell Lodge. Good photo view in sale particulars. Fol. 1900.

Ramsbury Church, Interior, and Remains of Saxon Crosses. Illustrations of appeal for funds, July, 1902.

Winsley Sanatorium. Elevation and Plan, accompanying statement of accounts, &c. April, 1903. Elevation also in *Western Daily Press*, June 5th, 1903, accompanying account of the laying of the foundation stone on June 4th.

Horningsham. "The oldest Nonconformist Chapel in England." Illustrations in article on "Founders of Modern Creeds." *London Mag.*, March, 1903, pp. 197—204.

Wheaton's Wall Map of Somerset, Wilts, and Dorset —42in. × 70in. on rollers. Published by A. Wheaton and Co., Exeter (and designed by John Scanes, of Maiden Bradley).

Gems of Salisbury. A collection of permanent photographs with a descriptive sketch. Published by F. G. O. Stuart, 57, Cromwell Road, Southampton. [1903 ?] 9 illustrations. 1*s*. View of Cathedral from Palace Garden—City Cross—High Street—Close Gate—Cathedral from N.W.—Cathedral from N.E.—W. Front—Choir—Stonehenge.

Salisbury, Celebration of the Coronation of King Edward VII., July 18th and August 9th, 1902. Five good process Illustrations on sheet, published as a supplement to *Salisbury Journal*, August 16th, 1902:—Statue of King Edward VII. on the High Street Close Gate—Children's Procession, Autumn and Winter Cars—General Procession—Children's Procession, Britannia Car—Public Dinner in the Market Place.

Exhibition of Paintings by Miss Eleanor Jacob, at Church House, Salisbury, Nov. 19th to 26th, 1902. Ninety-eight pictures (oils, pastels, and charcoals), of which the Wiltshire items were as follows:—Homington Camp, 1898; Salisbury Cathedral (3); Harnham Bridge (2); St. Ann Street Gate (2); Church House and Hollyhocks; Stonehenge (2); Wiltshire Downs; The Spire, Moonlight; Salisbury Meadows; Twilight, Canonry, Salisbury; Marigolds, Quidhampton Marsh; Crimson Rambler, The Canonry; Potterne Church; Yellow Iris by the Avon; Fishponds, Edington, Wilts; Martinsell, N. Wilts; A Wiltshire Pastoral; Wiltshire Downs; The Spire from the Cloisters; Archdeacon Buchanan's Garden; Yews and Elder, Odstock Wood; Salisbury Cloisters.

PORTRAITS.

The Earl of Cardigan, D.S.O., only son of the Marquis of Ailesbury, and **Miss G. S. A. Madden** (Countess of Cardigan). *The Lady*, April 2nd, 1903.

Countess of Cardigan. *Country Life*, March 28th, 1903.

Lady Muriel Herbert, 2nd d. of Lord Pembroke. *The Woman at Home*, April, 1903, p. 16.

Countess of Pembroke and Lord George Sidney Herbert. *The Woman at Home*, Dec., 1902.

Duchess of Beaufort and Ladies Blanche and Diana Somerset. *The Woman at Home*, April, 1903, p. 75.

Lady Beatrice Herbert (Lady Beatrice Wilkinson). *The Woman at Home*, Feb., 1902; *The Tattler*, Feb. 25th; *Wilts County Mirror*, April 29th; *The Lady*, and *Hearth and Home*, May 7th, 1903.

Miss Violet Philipps (Mrs. C. F. Parry Burnett), youngest daughter of Canon Sir James E. Philipps, Bart. *Hearth and Home*, and *The Lady*, May 14th, 1903.

Miss Elsbeth Philipps (Mrs. M. S. Dimsdale). *Woman at Home*, Nov., 1902.

Countess de Grey (sister of the Earl of Pembroke). *Hearth and Home*, May 21st, 1903.

Miss Nina Poore (Duchess of Hamilton), youngest daughter of Major Poore, of Old Lodge, Salisbury. *The Woman at Home*, March, 1902.

Mrs. H. O. Arnold-Foster. Oil portrait, by H. Harris Brown, exhibited at the New Gallery, 1903.

Marchioness of Waterford, d. of Marquis of Lansdowne. *The Woman at Home*, April, 1902.

Lord Methuen. Cartoon in *Vanity Fair*, Jan., 1903.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Penruddocke. *Daily Graphic*, Nov. 22nd; *Illustrated Mail*, Nov. 29th, 1902.

Connie Penruddocke. *Black and White*, Dec. 13th, 1902.

G. E. Kilminster Melsome, of Bulford, and Miss Laura Adam (Mrs. Kilminster Melsome). *Gentlewoman*, Dec. 6th, 1902.

Miss Victoria de Burg Long (Mrs. G. A. Gibbs). *The Woman at Home*, March, 1902.

Thomas Hobbes, from the painting by John Mitchell Wright. **Catherine Hyde,** Duchess of Queensberry, from the original by Charles Jervas. **Thomas Chubb,** from the recently-discovered portrait by George Beare, now first engraved. The above are illustrations of an article on "The Patron in the Eighteenth Century," by Edmund Gosse, in *Harper's Magazine*, June, 1903.

Mrs. G. C. Heneage (Miss D. M. Helyar). *The Woman at Home*, May, 1902.

Lieut. J. A. Morrison, M.P. for S. Wilts, and the Honble. Mrs. J. A. Morrison. S. Wilts Constitutional Almanack. 1903.

Lord Ludlow and Lady Howard de Walden. *Onlooker*, April, 1903.

The Duke of Beaufort's Hunt. Illust. article in *The Gentlewoman*, 7th March, 1903, pp. 316—318. The illustrations are as follows :

Mrs. J. E. H. Martin and Madge; The Duke of Beaufort's Hounds. Portraits of the Master and some prominent followers, as follows: Mrs. Lowsley-Williams; Col. F. Henry (secretary); The Hon. Mrs. Allfrey; Mrs. Frank Day; Mrs. Herbert Harris; The Duchess of Beaufort; Mrs. Ernest Fell; Mrs. Gilbert Henry; The Duke of Beaufort, M.F.H.; Mrs. E. Henry; Mrs. W. Harford; Miss Violet Herbert-Smith; Miss Dorothy Herbert-Smith; Miss Sibell Chaplin.

Romney's Portrait of Miss Rodbard. By W. Roberts. Article in *Art Journal*, April, 1903, pp. 261—3. Three illustrations:—"Miss Rodbard," by George Romney," half-length Rembrandt photogravure frontispiece; "The Page from Romney's Cash Book showing the Rodbard entry," p. 261; full-length engraving of the picture, p. 263.

Miss Sarah Rodbard married Major (afterwards General Sir Eyre) Coote in 1786, and died at Clifton, Oct. 30th, 1795, aged 30. The portrait, which was painted in 1784, remained in the family until 1902, when Mr. Eyre Coote, of West Park, Salisbury, sold it by auction to Messrs. Agnew for 10,500 guineas. The picture was painted in 1784, and for it the artist received 80 guineas.

See also *Wilts County Mirror*, June 20th, 1902.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, expounding the Budget in the House of Commons. *The Sphere*, April 27th, 1901.

Major Clement Walker Heneage, V.C. Lithograph, 10 × 13½, drawn by C. W. Walton, published by Walton & Co., 103, Shaftesbury Avenue, W. [1903.]

Duchess of Somerset. *Lady's Realm*, June, 1903.

PERSONAL NOTICES.

The Duke and Duchess of Somerset. The *Lady's Realm*, May, 1902, had an article, reprinted in *Wiltshire Times*, July 5th, 1902, sketching the Duke's career, with some notes on Maiden Bradley and the Somerset family.

Dean Farrar as Head Master. By his old pupil, J.D.R. Article in *Cornhill Mag.*, May, 1903.

Additions to Museum and Library.

Museum.

Presented by Mr. W. F. Brown: Roman Coin and Fossils, found at Chitterne.

,, Miss Ludlow-Bruges: Bellarmine Jug.

,, Mr. J. U. Powell: Worked Flints, found at Chisbury.

,, Mr. H. E. Medlicott: Iron frame for baking long clay pipes, from inn at Potterne.

,, Mr. B. H. Cunnington: A case containing a series of examples of modern Flint Knappers' work and tools from Brandon, Suffolk.

,, Mr. W. Cunnington: Drinking Cup, found at Oldbury Hill, with skeleton, 1871.——Bronze Fibula, found with pot of coins at Easterton.——Brass "Signaculum," found at Wardour.——Bronze Crucifix, found at Eastcroft Hill, Devizes.——Brass Harlequin Tobacco Stopper, found at Devizes.

Also the following rare or fine specimens of Fossils:—Phymaplectia Scitula, Chalk Flint, Oare; Plocosyphia labyrinthica, Oldbury and Hungerford; Heterostinia obliqua, Chalk Flint, Oldbury (large example); Doryderma Roemuri, Chalk Flint, Oare; Doryderma Ramosum, Chalk Flint, Oare (fine example); ditto, Upper Greensand, Pewsey; Ostrea Marshii, Cornbrash, Trowbridge; Apiocrinus Parkinsonii, Bradford Clay, Bradford (very fine, with traces of original colour); Chenandopora Michelinii, Upper Greensand, Wilsford; Casts of Echini, one with six rays, from Roundway, and two with only four rays, from Manningford; Ostrea Gregaria, Coral Rag, Westbrook (complete specimens); Eugeniacrinus, Upper Greensand, Warminster; Fossil Wood (polished), Oxford Clay, Chippenham; Inoceramus Mytiloides, Chalk, Upavon; Ammonites Sutherlandi, Calcareous Grit, Seend (fine specimen); Syphosoma, Chalk Flint, Oldbury; Terebrarostra lyra, Upper Greensand, Warminster (largest known specimen); Terebratula digona, Cornbrash, Chippenham; Parkeria sphoerica, Upper Greensand, Devizes; Pebble of Lydite, from local drift, Potterne Park Farm.

Mr. Cunnington has also given to the Museum a unique collection of very minute and delicate Fossils, in extraordinary preservation, collected by him many years ago from

the hollows of chalk flints and sponges in Wilts. The collection includes many species described and figured in the volumes of the Palæontographical Society. There are many Foraminifera; many hundreds of spicules of sponges of beautiful form; Ostracoda; and some remains of fish, teeth and vertebræ, exceedingly minute but perfectly preserved.

Library.

Presented by Mr. H. E. Medlicott: Set of Devizes Gazette for 1902.——Wiltshire Pamphlets and Scraps.——Sale Catalogues.

,, Mr. G. E. Dartnell: Two Wiltshire Articles.——The Dialect of Pewsey, by Dr. Kjederquist.

,, The Author (E. H. Clutterbuck): "A Day Dream and other Poems." 1903.

,, The Author (Edward Slow); "Chronology of Wilton." 1903.

,, The Author (Rev. J. A. Lloyd): "Notes on Mere Church." 1903.

,, Mr. C. H. Woodward: "A History of Devizes," by Rev. E. J. Bodington.

,, Mr. C. C. Bradford: Seventy-seven Estate Sale Catalogues from the Swindon neighbourhood.

,, Secretary of Board of Education: Geological Survey Report on Country around Salisbury, with Geological Map of S. Wilts.

,, Mr. C. Awdry: Forty-six back numbers of the *Magazine*.

,, The Author (A. Schomberg): Paper on Paul Bush, and another pamphlet.

,, The Author (Sir Reginald F. D. Palgrave, K.C.B.): "Oliver Cromwell and the Royalist Insurrection of March, 1655." 1903.

,, Mr. W. Cunnington: Portraits of Bishops Hoadley and Seth Ward.

,, Canon Inman: Addison's Works, seventeen vols.

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WILTSHIRE INQUISITIONS POST MORTEM. CHARLES I. 8vo., pp. vii., 501. 1901. With full index. In 8 parts, as issued. Price 13*s.*

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Gillman's Devizes Register. 1859—69.
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Moore, his Life, Writings, and Contemporaries, by Montgomery.
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Morris' Marston and Stanton.
Carey, Marshman and Ward, Lives of.
The Castle Inn. [Use.
Maskell's Monumenta Ritualia Sarum
Slow's Wilts Rhymes, 2nd Series.
Bowles. Poetical Works and Life, by Gilfillan. [knight.
Bolingbroke, Lord. Life of, by Mac-
Morrison. Catalogue of Engravings at Fonthill House. 1868.
Thomas Herbert, Earl of Pembroke. Numismata Antiqua. 1746.
William Herbert, Earl of Pembroke. Poems.
Fawcett, Professor. Speeches.
Aubrey's Lives. 1898.
Longsword, Earl of Salisbury; an Historical Romance. Two vols. 1762.
Davenant, Bishop. Works; and Life of, by Fuller.
Moberly, Bishop. Any books by.
Abbot, Bishop. Works by.
Bolingbroke, Lord. Works.
Rock. The Church of our Fathers as seen in St. Osmund's Rite for the Cathedral of Salisbury.
Sarum Missal.
Sarum Psalter.
Hissey. Through Ten English Counties.
Gloucestershire. Notes and Queries.
Somerset and Dorset. Notes and Queries.
Geological Society. Quarterly Journal, Vols. I. to XXXVII.
Keate, G., of Trowbridge. Poems.
Hughes, J., of Marlborough. Poems.
Davies, Sir John. Any Works by.
Whitelock, Lt.-Gen. Trial of.
Somerset, Charles Seymour, Duke of, Memoirs of the Life and Family of, 1750.
Sir Francis Burdett, Memoirs of, Pamphlets by, &c.
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Hall. Society in the Elizabethan Age.
Annals of the Seymours by H. St Maur, 1902.
Gentleman's Magazine Library. Topography, Wiltshire.
The Earldom of Wiltes by J. H. Metcalfe.

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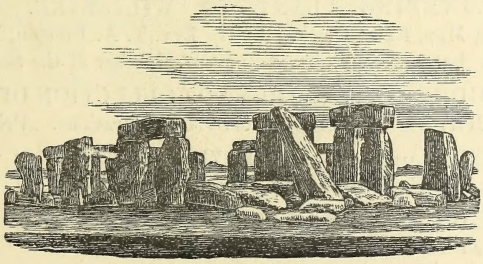

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WILTSHIRE
Archæological and Natural History
MAGAZINE.

No. C. DECEMBER, 1903. Vol. XXXIII.

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DEVIZES: C. H. Woodward, 4, Saint John Street.

THE
WILTSHIRE MAGAZINE.

"MULTORUM MANIBUS GRANDE LEVATUR ONUS."—*Ovid.*

DECEMBER, 1903.

THE FIFTIETH GENERAL MEETING
OF THE
Wiltshire Archæological and Natural History Society,
HELD AT DEVIZES,
July 15th, 16th, and 17th, 1903.[1]

WEDNESDAY, JULY 15TH.

THE Jubilee Meeting of the Society opened with the GENERAL MEETING at the Town Hall, at 3 o'clock. As the President of the Society, The Marquis of Bath, was unfortunately prevented from attending on account of the death of a near relative, MR. NEVIL STORY MASKELYNE, F.R.S., D.Sc., took the chair in his place. An unusually large number of Members—about ninety—were present, and the proceedings began with a short speech from THE MAYOR (MR. ROSE), cordially welcoming the Society, after which MR. MEDLICOTT and the REV. E. H. GODDARD read

THE REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30TH, 1903.

"The Committee has held its usual quarterly meetings at the Museum.

[1] Good accounts of the Meeting are given in *The Wiltshire Advertiser*, July 16th and 23rd; *The Wilts County Mirror*, July 17th and 24th; and *Devizes Gazette*, July 16th, 23rd, 30th, August 20th, 27th, and September 3rd, 1903; the latter account being the fullest.

"THE ACCOUNTS for the year, which will be printed and issued in the next number of the *Magazine*, are of an unusual character. The disbursements include the purchase money and costs of the recent addition to the Society's property, viz., No. 40, Long Street, Devizes. But for a temporary advance made by a very staunch friend of the Society, of a sum of £200 without interest, the balance on the year's accounts would have been very much on the wrong side. Subscriptions have been on the whole well paid up, but we again urge upon the Members that it would be of great advantage if the form of standing orders to bankers was more generally made use of. It would ensure punctual payment, and would save many letters and postage. The demand for Magazines has been unusually large. The number of Canon Jackson's 'Aubrey's Wilts' being much diminished, this publication will not in future be procurable at a reduced price. A balance of nearly £5 upon the accounts of the Chippenham Meeting last year was handed to the Society by the Local Committee. A proposal for an extension of the scheme for life Membership is under consideration.

"2.—No. XCVIII. of the *Magazine*, which concludes Vol. XXXII., was delayed some time owing to some very laborious work undertaken at short notice by Mr. Goddard, in preparing a very exhaustive index to the preceding eight volumes. This makes the volume a bulky one; and some valuable papers make it an important one. No. XCIX. has quite recently reached members' hands. It contains the paper read at the last Annual Meeting of the Society, by Dr. Gowland, upon his researches at Stonehenge. Both numbers contain some interesting notes and notices, obituary and literary, of current as well as permanent interest.

"3.—AS TO OUR NUMBERS. On the 30th June, 1902, we had on our books three hundred and seventy-one names. This year the numbers are:—nineteen Life Members, three hundred and twenty-six Annual, and twenty Exchange, making a total of three hundred and sixty-five, which is exactly the same as in 1901. We do not progress as we could desire; we lose too many Members by resignation, and in spite of considerable efforts we have failed again and again to get our numbers up to four hundred, which is

the least we should like to see on our books. We must rely largely on the Local Secretaries for help in this matter. Death has removed eight of our Members, of whom the Rev. E. C. Awdry and Mr. Watson Taylor were original Members of the Society; and Mr. Forrester and Mr. Holgate, who had taken an active share in the work as Hon. Local Secretaries. Twenty-two new Members have been elected, and we hope this Jubilee Meeting may result in a large accession to our number.

"4.—THE MUSEUM. The receipts for admission to the Museum have been rather more than in previous years. The most notable addition during the year has been a collection of objects given by that veteran friend to the Museum, Mr. William Cunnington, including a good drinking cup, and a number of very fine and rare Wiltshire fossils, especially a collection of specimens of minute chalk fossils from the inside of flint sponges, discovered by himself many years ago. There have also been added the objects found during the excavation of the Roman villa at Box, and a collection of modern flint knapper's work from Brandon, given by Mr. B. H. Cunnington, Hon. Curator.

"5.—THE LIBRARY. We have to thank several Wiltshire authors for their works during the year. Some more volumes of Wiltshire Tracts have been bound up, and a large collection of sale particulars of estates in the neighbourhood of Swindon have been added to the Library, by the kind gift of Mr. C. C. Bradford. In this connection we would call attention again to the fact that all such matter will be most thankfully received by the Society, if gentlemen would take the trouble to post it to the Museum or to the Secretaries, instead of putting it into the waste paper basket. A large scrap-book has been filled with cuttings from newspapers and other Wiltshire 'Miscellanea,' and the whole carefully indexed by the Rev. C. V. Goddard. We would also mention a valuable gift by Mr. C. Awdry, of a large quantity of back numbers of the *Magazine*, of some of which the Society had very few in stock.

"6.—THE ROMAN VILLA AT BOX. The most noteworthy event in the way of Archæology during the past year has been the thorough excavation of a Roman villa at Box, a laborious and

costly work which took some five months to complete, carried out entirely at the expense of Mr. W. Heward Bell, under the constant personal direction of the owner of the ground, Mr. J. Hardy, to whom the Society is greatly indebted, and the general supervision of Mr. Brakspear and the Rev. E. H. Goddard. The very careful plans and drawings of the buildings made by Mr. Brakspear will, it is hoped, when published, make this one of the most satisfactory Roman excavations hitherto undertaken within the county.

"7.—THE TROPENELL CARTULARY. The Rev. J. Sylvester Davies, who has been working at the transcription and extension of the Latin portion of this work ever since the Trowbridge Meeting two years ago, reports that out of the 978 pages of which the book consists he has now done 802. This part of his very arduous labour, for which the Society is deeply indebted to him, is thus drawing to a close.

CHURCH AND CHURCHYARD INSCRIPTIONS. In the copying of these Mr. Baker has pursued his laborious task in the south of the county steadily during the year, and we are indebted to the Rev. G. P. Toppin for work done in transcription. Two Churches in the north of the county have been well restored during the past year—Brinkworth by Mr. Ponting, Rodbourne by Mr. Brakspear. In the former it is satisfactory to note that the gallery has been carefully preserved. It is very satisfactory, too, to be able to record the care taken of the remarkable sepulchral stones found on the site of Trowbridge Castle, through the instrumentality of Mr. Blake.

"8.—The Society was established at a meeting held in the Town Hall, Devizes, on the 12th October, 1853, at which the Lord Lieutenant of the county, the Marquis of Lansdowne, presided. Mr. William Cunnington had organised a Provisional Committee, and to him (as is recorded in the first Report) 'we must all confess ourselves deeply indebted' for taking the first steps in the formation of such a society in this county. Of those present at the meeting but few survive. It is a pleasure to think that Mr. Cunnington is still of the number, though, owing to his great age, he is unable to attend this Meeting. The object of the Society was to collect

information relating to the Archæology and Natural History of Wiltshire with a view to the completion of the History of the County; and to establish a Museum and Library for the reception of all books and articles relating to county history. How far these objects have been achieved during the fifty years of its existence its Members may judge for themselves. A vast amount of valuable and interesting information relating to the county has been stored up in thirty-two volumes of the Society's *Magazine*; the British and Roman Antiquities of the North Wiltshire Downs, by the Rev. A. C. Smith; the Topographical Collections of John Aubrey, edited by Canon Jackson; a Bibliography of the Great Stone Monuments of Wiltshire, by W. Jerome Harrison, F.G.S.; the Flowering Plants of Wiltshire, by Mr. Preston; the Wiltshire Inquisitiones post mortem of the reign of Charles I.; several Catalogues of the contents of the Museum, and other works have been brought out by the Society. British and Roman antiquities have been carefully opened out to view, and discoveries accurately recorded by means of plans and descriptions in the *Magazine*. Scarcely a Church or old house has been left unvisited, and a very valuable series of papers has drawn attention to the historic and architectural interest of very many of the more important buildings in the county. Demolition, and careless and ignorant excavation and destruction of the works of our predecessors of all ages have been checked and controlled from time to time by quiet remonstrance, which has been courteously acknowledged and acted on. Annual meetings have been held in every available town in the county; and much else has been done to carry out the objects laid down for the Society in 1853. From the first beginning, objects of Natural History and Antiquity, Drawings, Books, MSS., Models, and all sorts of interesting relics were entrusted to the Society for preservation and exhibition. It was years, however, before the Society could acquire a home of its own. In 1874 a special fund was raised, and premises in Long Street, Devizes, were purchased, in which were deposited the books and antiquities which had then been handed over to the Society. And now, after thirty years, we find that the existing premises are wholly inadequate for the storage

even, much less for the proper exhibition, of all the collections we possess. Advantage is, therefore, being taken of this—the Jubilee—Meeting of the Society, in the town where it was cradled, to issue a special appeal to the Members of the Society, the general public, and all patrons of science and education, to provide funds for building additional rooms upon the space recently purchased with that view. Plans have been prepared by Mr. Ponting, and will be exhibited during this Meeting, showing how in course of time the whole of this space may be utilised, but at present it is proposed to deal only with one portion of these plans and to erect a building which shall comprise a library, to be called the 'Jackson Memorial Library,' and a room for the display of antiquities. It is very much to be desired that the county may recognise this effort and provide the sum asked for. The utility and interest of the Society's Museum and Library may be very greatly increased by the scheme being quickly realised.

"9.—The Society has held five meetings at Devizes, and now returns after fifteen years' interval to hold its fiftieth anniversary in this town. There had been a hope that Lord Lansdowne, as Patron—hereditary Patron we might almost say—of the Society, would have been able to preside at this Meeting, but the exigencies of the high post he holds in the Government of the country prevent him from attending. Lord Bath, our President now, for the usual term, is taking up the duties of his office at this Meeting, in succession to the Lord Bishop of Bristol, whose efforts in connection with this post deserve especial mention. He attended every Meeting and took a very active and able part in the work of the Society. The Committee recommend that he should be invited to become a Vice-President of the Society. Mr. Medlicott is resigning the post of Hon. General Secretary after twenty-two years' service in that capacity. The Committee have more than once endeavoured to induce him to reconsider his decision, but in this, they much regret to say, they failed. Mr. Medlicott's wide knowledge of the county, and his long experience in all county matters, have been of the greatest value to the Society in very many ways, and the position that the Society occupies to-day in the County of Wilts is in no small measure due

to him. More especially the success of the Annual Meetings for many years past has chiefly depended upon his organisation and on the unfailing tact and courtesy with which he has carried out arrangements that are often very troublesome and exacting. The Committee, in accepting his resignation, desire to express their sense of the ungrudging services rendered by him to the Society for so long a period, and of the great loss which the Society will sustain by their cessation. The Committee recommend the appointment of Mr. Edward O. P. Bouverie to fill the vacancy.

"In consequence of the death of Mr. Forrester, a valued Member of the Society for many years, the post of Hon. Local Sec at Malmesbury becomes vacant. Mr. H. Wilkins, of Calne, resigns a like post on the ground that he is no longer up to active service The Committee hope to fill these vacancies at an early meeting.

"The Committee look forward to a large and important Meeting in Devizes, and are assured that the Society and its Members will receive a hearty welcome from the Mayor and Corporation and the inhabitants of this ancient borough."

The Chairman expressed his regret at the resignation by Mr. Medlicott of the office of Hon. Secretary, which he had held so long and filled so well, and Mr. W. Heward Bell, in moving the adoption of the Report, and Mr. Talbot, in seconding, both spoke of the great loss the Society was suffering by his resignation, and of the large amount of work which for so many years he had undertaken, more especially in the organisation of the Annual Meetings, and of his unfailing tact and courtesy towards all.

Mr. Edwin Sloper, F.G.S., suggested that every Member of the Society should pledge himself to find one new Member during the year, and so raise the numbers to what they ought to be. The re-election of the Officers of the Society, with the appointment of Mr. Edward O. P. Bouverie in the place of Mr. Medlicott, as Hon. Secretary, was moved by Mr. G. Simpson and seconded by Archdeacon Buchanan, who, in the course of his speech, paid a warm tribute to Mr. Medlicott. The Rev. J. G. Watson mentioned that he would be glad to have the assistance of the Officers of the

Society in dealing with the parish deeds preserved at St. Mary's Church. It was then agreed to send a telegram of greeting to Mr. William Cunnington, F.G.S., as the sole survivor of the founders of the Society:—

"We heartily congratulate you upon goodhealth, much regret your absence, most successful Meeting."

To this a reply was received as follows, later on in the day:—

"Sincere thanks for kind telegram, and heartiest congratulations on the success of the jubilee, and on the honourable position obtained by the Society. I am very sorry to be absent."

The business having been concluded with the election of four new Members, the Meeting separated, and the remaining programme of the afternoon was carried out.

THE CASTLE GROUNDS, by the kindness of Sir Charles Rich, were first visited, and here MR. KITE, whose store of knowledge on all matters connected with the history of Devizes is unequalled, spoke on the history and site of the building, and the sole remnants of the ancient walls were pointed out. On account of the fact that the earthworks are now so heavily timbered, it is difficult to make out their ancient form, but the height of the mound and the depth of the encompassing ditch testify to their former strength. As to the building itself Mr. Kite said:—

"The only description of the building which has reached us is from the pen of the antiquary Leland, who came here in 1540, when it had been dismantled and was falling rapidly to decay. 'The keep or dungeon of it, set upon a hill, is a piece of work of incredible cost.' In the gate were six or seven places for portcullisses, and there remained yet divers goodly towers in the outer wall, but all going to ruin. The principal gate leading to the town was yet of great strength, and had places for seven or eight portcullisses. In the view given by Stukeley, dated 1723, two windmills occupy the site of the Norman keep. In another rough sketch of about the same date, among the Additional MSS. in the British Museum, these are described as a recent project for grinding rape seed. The mound was then converted into an orchard."

As to the existing remains, now densely covered up by ivy, and quite invisible, Mr. Kite said:—

"In one corner, probably on the site of one of the angle turrets, is a deep pit, 8ft. × 6ft., strongly walled and commonly known as 'The Dungeon.

It is described in 1723, 'The pit of the late powder house which remained within memory,' and may have served this purpose when the castle was re-fortified during the Civil Wars. An apartment adjoining, 19ft. × 16ft., facing south, had in its outer wall three small Norman windows very deeply splayed and each protected on the outside by strong masonry projecting outwards in a semicircle, so as to admit light downwards, the earth being thrown up on the outside to a considerable height for the defence of the wall. In the centre of the keep, walls of a very large apartment—at least 50ft. × 40ft. were also uncovered, near the centre of which, and resting on a wall 3½ft. thick, were bases of massive Norman piers, suggesting, perhaps, the site of a large common hall and garrison room. In other smaller apartments adjoining, were found mediæval pottery, glazed and unglazed, boar's tusks, and antlers of deer." [1]

From the Castle the party returned to the Council Chamber, where the MAYOR and MAYORESS most kindly entertained them at tea, after which ST. JOHN'S AND ST. MARY'S CHURCHES [2] were seen under the guidance of MR. C. E. PONTING, who minutely described their architectural features.

THE ANNUAL DINNER was held at 7 o'clock, at the Assembly Room at the Bear Hotel, some fifty-seven members sitting down to it. MR. STORY MASKELYNE again took the chair, and, in proposing the toast of the Society, spoke of the good work that had been done by it, since its formation fifty years ago.

At the CONVERSAZIONE, held at 8.30, in the Town Hall, there was an attendance of about seventy-five. The REV. E. H. GODDARD gave an account of the BOROUGH MACES, STANDING CUP, and the Brittox Club Punch Bowl, all of which, together with the small silver staff, or mace, given by Mr. Butcher as a mace for the mayoress in 1900, which seems, however, in old days to have been carried before the Rector of Devizes, were kindly exhibited for the occasion. Mr. Goddard also commented on the very curious history connected with the remarkable acorn cup now in the possession of Sir J. C. Robinson, of Newton Manor, Swanage, and most kindly lent by him for exhibition. Mr. Goddard's notes on

[1] Mr. Kite's notes on the castle are reported in full in the *Devizes Gazette*, July 30th, 1903.

[2] Mr. Ponting's notes on St. John's Church are given in full in the *Devizes Gazette*, July 30th, and those on St. Mary's in the same paper August 20th, 1903.

this cup will be printed in the *Magazine*. After an interval, during which songs and a violin solo were given, and tea was again provided by the kindness of the Mayor, MR. H. BRAKSPEAR, F.S.A., read a paper on the RECENT EXCAVATION OF A ROMAN VILLA AT BOX, which will appear at a later page. This concluded the business of the evening, and the company dispersed.

THURSDAY, JULY 16TH.

Leaving Devizes at 10.15 the carriages proceeded without stop to Shepherd's Shore, where the company alighted and walked a little distance along the rampart of the WANSDYKE towards Tan Hill. At this point MR. HEWARD BELL gave an excellent account of the result of General Pitt Rivers' excavations in the dyke, and of the facts to be deduced therefrom. He inclined to the belief that it was erected by the Romano-British population as a defence against the Saxons advancing by the line of the Thames Valley. A leaflet drawn up by Mrs. Cunnington noting "Points of Interest on the Road," called the attention of the Members to the ancient sunken road known as the HAREPATH or HARPUT WAY, running towards Rybury Camp across the line of the modern road above Bishops Cannings, and also to the well-preserved piece of the ROMAN ROAD from Bath to Cunetio making towards Silbury, close to the seventh milestone, before reaching Beckhampton.

On arriving at AVEBURY the party at once proceeded to the fine old MANOR-HOUSE, kindly thrown open to them by CAPTAIN and MRS. JENNER, the latter of whom showed them over the whole house. Its various features, the front of 1601, and the earlier Elizabethan work at the back, the plaster ceilings and fireplaces, were pointed out by MR. C. E. PONTING, and the company then explored the garden and viewed the fine circular PIGEON HOUSE in the farm-yard adjoining—a structure which deserves more careful preservation. After luncheon, at which the company numbered sixty-six, THE CHURCH was visited, and its extremely interesting features, the Saxon windows, and other points of interest, were dwelt on by MR. C. E. PONTING. LORD AVEBURY had promised to be present and to speak on the subject of the

circles, but—to the great disappointment of the Members—at the last moment important Parliamentary business prevented his leaving London, and he was unable to come. In his absence the Rev. E. H. Goddard led the party round the vallum pointing out the remains of the outer and inner circles, and giving a short general account of the structure, mentioning that when some years ago a section 6ft. wide was cut through the mound by Mr. Trepplin, acting for Sir H. B. Meux, the original surface level was found running through from the outside to the "step" which is visible in many places half-way down the bank on the inside. This original surface had not been disturbed, the brown soil being perfectly level and distinct all through under the bank of white chalk rubble. A section too of the ditch was cleared out, and it was found to have silted up to a depth of eight feet above the original bottom. A considerable number of pieces of red deer horns were found in the rubble of the bank—apparently the remains of picks used in the work of excavation, and one or two bits of worked bone, like fragments of paper-knives. One small bit of British pottery was found on the original surface beneath the mound. There was thus nothing found during the excavation which went to show that the work was of later date than the Neolithic Period, though, on the other hand, it cannot be said that the mere absence of any object of metal *proves* that it was not of the Bronze Age. The Rev. C. V. Goddard followed with a few words on the recent discovery of a line of standing stones in the "high place" at Gezer, in Palestine. After tea at the inn the party drove off past the remains of the KENNET AVENUE to Kennet, and on to SILBURY HILL. Here the Rev. E. H. Goddard again discoursed shortly on what is known about the hill. Although neither of the evcavations hitherto undertaken—the shaft sunk from the top by the Duke of Northumberland in 1750, or the tunnel driven into the side by the Archæological Institute in 1849—had discovered anything in the way of an interment, he thought that probably it was a sepulchral mound, its great size, covering five acres of ground, making it almost impossible to explore it thoroughly. Mr. Sloper suggested that both in Silchester and Silbury the prefix Sil is from

a Celtic word meaning wood—and that as Silchester is the city in the wood, Silbury is the "bury" in the wooded valley. In support of this derivation he adduced Selborne, Selworthy, and Selwood. After many of the Members had climbed to the top the route was resumed for BISHOPS CANNINGS CHURCH, where a paper describing the architectural features of the building was read by MR. C. E. PONTING.[1] This brought the programme to a close, and Devizes was shortly afterwards reached after a very pleasant day's excursion, on which the weather had been kinder throughout the day than the somewhat threatening aspect of the morning had promised.

At THE CONVERSAZIONE, held in the Town Hall at 8.30, at which about fifty members were present, MR. W. HEWARD BELL took the chair, in the absence of Mr. Maskelyne. The first paper read was one on "THE EARLY HISTORY OF THE WYLYE VALLEY,"[2] by MR. J. U. POWELL, which will be found in this number of the *Magazine*. This, after an interlude with a song, was followed by a paper read by the REV. E. H. GODDARD for MR. A. D. PASSMORE on certain "ANTIQUITIES RECENTLY DISCOVERED NEAR SWINDON," which were exhibited in a case to illustrate his remarks. MR. E. A. RAWLENCE then read a valuable paper on "PREHISTORIC INTERMENTS AT PORTON,"[3] recently excavated by himself, the fine cinerary urn obtained from one of them, of a shape which is not quite matched by any other Wiltshire specimen, being exhibited on the table as he spoke. As both these papers will be printed later on in the *Magazine*, nothing more need here be said of them.

FRIDAY, JULY 17TH.

The excursion arranged for the day was a long one, and the party left Devizes at 9.30, the first stop being at POTTERNE. Here MR. H. BRAKSPEAR, F.S.A., discoursed on the architecture, and

[1] Mr. Ponting's paper on Bishops Cannings Church is printed in *Devizes Gazette*, Aug. 20th, 1903.

[2] An abstract of this paper is given in *Devizes Gazette*, September 3rd, 1903.

[3] Mr. Rawlence's paper is printed in full in the *Wilts County Mirror*, July 24th, 1903.

incautiously expressed a doubt as to the conclusiveness of the evidence for the pre-Norman date of the font. For this Mr. Medlicott, who followed with some remarks on the history of the place and Church, fell upon him with much severity, and it was evident that Potterne folk were quite prepared to do battle for the credit of their Saxon font. From the Church the party moved on to the PORCH HOUSE, where they were most kindly received by the owners, Mr. and Mrs. Hornby, and were allowed to wander over the charming old wooden mansion as they pleased. The history of the house and its rescue and restoration by Mr. G. Richmond was given shortly by Mr. H. E. Medlicott, and Mr. W. Heward Bell followed with a few words on the manner of life in a mediæval dwelling house of the kind. The time was all too short to see the house itself and the many nice things in it before the journey to WEST LAVINGTON had to be resumed. Here the CHURCH was visited, Mr. Brakspear again acting as architectural guide, as he did, too, at TILSHEAD CHURCH, which was the next point on the programme. Mr. Sloper spoke on the decadence of Tilshead from its condition in 1086, when it had sixty-six burgesses and nine mills, and was as large as Calne and twice the size of Warminster. Dr. Beddoe also joined in the discussion, and the Rev. C. V. Goddard gave some particulars from notes by Miss Johnson, daughter of the late vicar.[1] At luncheon, at the inn, some fifty Members were present.

STONEHENGE was reached in good time after lunch, and here the party was met by Sir Edmund and Lady Antrobus, and some other friends—being admitted free within the much-discussed enclosure by the kindness of Sir Edmund. The Rev. E. H. Goddard gave an account of the recent work of re-erecting the "Leaning Stone," carried out at the expense of Sir Edmund, and of the results of the excavations made for that purpose, as given in Dr. Gowland's very important paper just placed in the hands of Members in the last number of the *Magazine*. For the work that had been done he expressed the warmest gratitude, not only of our own Society,

[1] See *Devizes Gazette*, Aug. 27th, 1903.

but of all archæologists, to Sir Edmund Antrobus. On one point Mr. Goddard ventured to question the accuracy of the opinions expressed by Dr. Gowland and Professor Judd as to the probability that all the stones of the structure—the "blue stones" as well as the sarsens—were found *on or near the spot.* With regard to the sarsens, those who know the country know that, roughly speaking, to the south of Upavon on the Avon Valley practically hardly any sarsen stones are found—a few small and hard quartzites, it is true, are to be seen here and there beside the roads in the neighbourhood of Stonehenge—but with the exception of the big stone in the river at Bulford and one or two others, no large sarsens are to be seen now either on the Plain or in the villages. If they had ever been there, there the remains of them would be now. Everyone who knews anything of the sarsen country about Marlborough and Avebury, and Swindon, knows that no stone is so indestructible, and that though the big stones may be broken up and disappear, their remains will continue to exist in the gate-posts, the garden walls, the houses, and the pitched paths of the villages. *North* of Upavon all the old walls of houses and gardens are built of sarsen stone—whereas to the *south* of this point you will hardly find a single sarsen wall or a piece of sarsen pitching. The old garden walls of the Plain and of South Wilts are universally built of mud, and the gateposts are never of sarsen. In Amesbury itself there are no signs of sarsen used as building stones. Moreover, the existence of the well-known legend as to the stone in the river at Bulford shows that sarsens were never common in that neighbourhood. Nobody would ever think it necessary to invent such a story to account for the presence of such a stone anywhere in the Marlborough district. In fact the whole of the evidence goes to prove that there never were any number of large sarsens on the Plain (if there had been they *could* not have so completely disappeared), and that the older belief that they came from the neighbourhood of Marlborough or Lockeridge—where great numbers still exist—is far more likely to be correct. As regards the "blue stones," Professor Judd suggests that they were "erratic" blocks found on the spot. In support of this theory he can only

say that "erratics" have been found south of the Plain, and by way of getting over the difficulty of the absence of any such "foreign" stones anywhere else on the Plain now, supposes that there were others once, but that they, in common with the sarsens have been broken up and used for various purposes, and so have disappeared. Against this is to be set the fact that no one has ever heard of any such erratics on the Plain, and that an unenclosed and until recently wild district, such as this, is the last place from which any such stones would disappear if they had ever existed. Mr. Goddard, moreover, pointed out that in the recently-published Memoir of the Geological Survey on the Geology of the Country round Salisbury; it is expressly said that:—

"No trace of erratics has yet been met with in this area, and it seems probable that the peculiar far-transported blocks seen in the middle of Stonehenge were brought from low lands now destroyed by, or sunk beneath the sea, lying off the present mouth of the Avon . . . and carried up the Avon on rafts."

This theory is at least easier to believe than the idea that the builders of Stonehenge used up the entire supply of "erratics" which they found conveniently deposited for them on the spot. Mr. Story Maskelyne agreed with what Mr. Goddard had said as to the origin of the "foreign" stones. He had no belief whatever in the theory of their being "erratics" found on the spot. He believed that the old theory that they were brought from a distance was the true one. He eulogised the work that had been done by Sir Edmund Antrobus, and on the vexed question of the enclosure and the barbed wire he expressed the opinion that after all the preservation of the monument for future ages was a vast deal more important than the unrestricted right of access of the public to it at the present moment—and that in whatever way the matter was eventually decided, some form of enclosure would be found to be necessary; a statement with which it is safe to say the great majority of the assembled company agreed.

One thing at least was evident, that the barbed wire fence is by no means the obstruction to the view, or the monstrous blot, that writers to the papers would have us believe, and that the present aspect of the monument is a great deal more seemly than was the

case in the days before the enclosure, when a dozen wagonnettes and brakes drawn up close to the stones, and large parties of trippers playing hide-and-seek amongst them, to say nothing of paper and ginger beer bottles, formed the "wild and impressive surroundings."

After adjourning to the neighbouring barn for an extremely welcome cup of tea, the party rejoined their carriages, and whilst one of the brakes made for Salisbury, the others journeyed back to Devizes, and so the "Jubilee Meeting" of 1903 came to an end. Throughout the proceedings the weather had been on the whole excellent, neither too hot nor too cold, and everyone agreed that the meeting was one of the most successful, as it was also the most numerously-attended that the Society has held for many years. For very much of this success we have to thank the untiring attention and care of Mr. B. H. Cunnington, who acted as Local Secretary, and upon whose shoulders the whole burden of the arrangements fell. We have also to thank the Mayor and Corporation of Devizes for the welcome they gave to the Society.

Among the objects exhibited at the Conversaziones were the corporation maces, loving cup, and the Brittox Club punch bowl; a series of flint implements from Knowle, exhibited by Mr. B. H. Cunnington aud Mr. S. B. Dixon; a couple of sickles, one from Ireland and the other from Brittany, showing the survival of the *teeth* on one side of the blade, exhibited by the Rev. C. V. Goddard; and a good copy of the curious Wootton Bassett election print entitled:—

"A Representation of the Procession at Wootton Bassett, in which nearly the whole of the Electors attended their Member Mr. Walsh on his return home,"

on Wednesday, February 3rd, 1808, exhibited together with the objects mentioned in his paper by Mr. A. D. Passmore.

It is to be hoped that the success of the Meeting will bear fruit in cordial support from the Members of the Society, as well as the outside public, of the scheme for the enlargement of the Museum at Devizes, the urgent need for which Members could see for themselves in the congested state to which the very valuable collections of the Society are reduced in the present buildings.

The Early History of the Upper Wylye Valley.

By J. U. Powell, M.A.

HISTORY is not altogether an affair of printed books, dead annals, and the study chair. The first impressions of it may be given by out-door observation, by the features of a country, by its buildings, its local names, its language, its customs and traditions, now fast disappearing. Nor is it an affair of the great cities with their colourless suburbs, for they are often mushroom growths. The stream of national history has left more and clearer traces in the country districts. Here the marks left by past events are plain; and one who trains his eye can read the history of a country in its face, just as plainly as in its men, its language, and its customs and character.

Many of the notable periods of English history can be illustrated from the upper part of this valley, and it is worth while to gather the scattered results of enquiries into the history of this part of England, and, although there is nothing of startling moment, to show how much may be seen that is really interesting and full of meaning.[1]

The south-west of England, as is well known, has even more traces remaining of ancient life than the north, which was settled later and more sparsely; whether we take the early British times, the Romano-British, or the Early English time to the Norman Conquest. The most useful account of these times will be found in the first volume of a work generally accessible, "*Social England*," which summarises the results of the scientific researches of the anthropologist, General Pitt-Rivers, and the painstaking labours of the diligent student of public records, Sir R. C. Hoare.

[1] Notices of Warminster are omitted, as its history has been thoroughly worked out by the Rev. J. J. Daniell.

I.—British and Romano-British times.

To take a range slightly beyond this valley, it is evident to anyone who stands on the ridge of hills that run from Maiden Bradley to Wylye, that it was the home of a large population from very ancient times. These downs on the south of the valley were even more thickly populated than those on the northern side, partly because they are more inaccessible, and partly because there was better hunting-ground near. This populous character is shown not only by the so-called "camps," or "castles," which abound, but also by the settlements, and by the round barrows, which are to be found in the valleys as well as on the hills—for example, in the meadows of Bishopstrow, Norton, Sutton, Sherrington, the hill settlements at Knook and Stockton, and the settlements in the hill and valley at Hill Deverill. And not far off are the lake-dwellings at Glastonbury. The language of this people has left its traces in the names of hill and river; Brimsdon, for Brynsdon (*bryn*=a height); Pen, also "height," not far off; Dead Maiden, near, with which may be compared Dead Man, in Cornwall, a corruption of the Celtic *dod maen*, and Dod post, near Longleat; while "Maiden" can also be seen in Maiden Bradley, and Maiden Castle, in Dorset; and at Maedenbeorgh, which appears to have been the old name of Maddington, and in the name of Maedenbeorgh at Sherrington (Hoare, *Heytesbury Hundred*, p. 235), just as in many other places in England and Scotland. The word probably means "hill with a round top," and has been discussed, but not settled, in the *Antiquary* for June, August, September, and October, 1902, and March, 1903. Dever-el[1] is certainly from the common root "*dev*"=water, of which a good example is Deveron, in Aberdeenshire, and the Dives, in Normandy. The names of rivers never change, and those of hills hardly ever.[2] The inhabitants were largely Belgic. They had advanced over the district in successive waves, and

[1] There is no connection with the name D'Evreux, which was suggested as possible in *Wilts Arch. Mag.*, vol. xxviii., p. 236. The "Roll of Battle Abbey" is a transparent and grotesque forgery" says Freeman (*History of Sicily*, vol. ii., Appendix, p. 468).

[2] Freeman, *History of Sicily*, i., 83.

200 B.C. will be a round date for the second Belgic conquest, in which they took South Wilts, and Dr. Guest[1] has traced their boundary dykes, one running near Tilshead. The camps, too, are of this early time, or even of an earlier; not Roman. We must not picture the Roman soldier pacing these ramparts, and as he gazes over the featureless downs, thinking wistfully of the terraced hills of Italy with the vineyards climbing "*acclive solum collesque supinos*," as may be seen on the Rhine or the Lake of Geneva at the present day. But down in the valley the Roman farmer in the second century A.D., will have driven his ewes across the Norton ford, and penned his lambs under the sunny slopes, just as his successor does to-day, and taken the honey that his bees gathered from the wild thyme on the hills. For in the meadows near the water between Bishopstrow and Norton, are traces of two Roman villas. From the fact that it was Somerset and Dorset, not Wilts, that were thick with Roman settlements, it is probable that the Roman advance came from that side, not from the Salisbury side. For there are eighty places in Dorset where there are traces of Roman occupation, and Mr. Moule[2] thinks that search would reveal at least a hundred.[3] The site of one of the two can just be traced, and bits of building stone, and tiles with incised lines worn smooth by use may be found. But after their first discovery in 1786 the place was ransacked more than once by "the *virtuosi* of the neighbourhood," as the writer in *Vetusta Monumenta*, ii., 43, says. The site of the second building is probably in the fir plantation at the west end of Pitmead. The banks round it contain a few pieces of rough black pottery and tile, and there is a well-defined rise or heap in the plantation, measuring about thirty paces by ten, under which is probably the *debris*.[4] Here and there in the watercourses of the meadows lie bits of tile, brick, and

[1] Guest, *Orig. Celt.*, ii., 201.

[2] *Old Dorset*, p. 110.

[3] I do not know how many Roman sites there are in South Wilts. Why does Kelly's Directory of Wilts (p. 3) say that there are Roman settlements at Heytesbury and Codford?

[4] For the account of the excavations, the pavements, and the human remains under the wall, *see Vetusta Monumenta*, ii., 43, for the year 1777.

building stone. Probably some evening when the harvest was in and the oxen were ploughing, the English fell upon them and slew the servants with the edge of the sword. Some perished in the defence, and as the smoke went up from the homestead, the survivors fled to make a last and fruitless stand on the brow of Battlesbury, a name which may preserve the memory of the invasion.

II.—Early English Times.

The coming of the English can still be read plainly in the place-names. Dr. Guest has with great probability traced out the line of their advance. He argues that after the battle of the Mons Badonicus in 520 A.D. (probably Badbury, in Dorset), the Upper Wylye Valley was still British, not yet English, and that it did not become English till the capture of Bath in 577, the name "Mere" pointing to the boundary between the two peoples. We shall probably be right in dating the English advance shortly after the fall of Old Sarum in 552; some may have advanced north-west as far as the "Divisæ" ("border") Devizes,[1] some south-west to "Mere." We are concerned here with the western line of advance. When the fall of Old Sarum left the country open to them, they advanced probably along the ridge leading west, by the well-marked track through Groveley Wood, aud thence they would descend off the spurs into the Wylye Valley. The advance was along the southern rather than the northern height above the river, because most of the settlements are on the south bank of the stream. In fact, they were passing through a settled and cultivated district, as can still be seen on the spurs of the hills by Stockton onwards; and it is likely that they would follow the traces of the former occupants, and come down into the valley at various points. Of the eleven places whose name ends in -ton, between Bapton and Norton, seven stand on the south bank of the stream; two only stand entirely on the north, Fisherton and Ashton; and of the two remaining, Upton (originally Ubban-ton) stretches to the southern slopes of the valley, while Norton joins Sutton, one settlement

[1] Devize*s*, because the first name would be "*ad* Divisa*s*. Compare "ad episcopi arbores," on p. 116.

practically, the North-ton and the South-ton. It would be expected that at Norton the invaders would occupy the ground of the Roman settlers, and this appears to be likely. For the rising ground to the south, at the eastern end of Pitmead, the only high ground near, bears in the tithe map the name of Mote, or Moot Hill, while the mill that stood near was called Mount Mill. This is probably a corruption of Mote, for "mount" is found as an alternative to "mote" in Scotland.[1] So it is likely that the original settlement at Norton was on the south side of the river, but there are no traces now of any ditch or rampart. Mote Hill certainly has traces of a mound at the top; it may very likely have been a burial mound, but owing to the brushwood it is hard to make out. At all events, we may be sure of seeing before us traces of three settlements on the same land:—the early inhabitants, whose burial mounds remain in the meadow, the Roman, and the English. The advance was probably not along the valley, for the way would be more difficult. Similarly, the invasion of the upper Deverill valley would take place from the ring of hills between Brixton and Mere Down.

Here all the -ton names have not the same value as evidence, because Kings-ton and Monk-ton are plainly later, and point to later owners. But Brictric had his ton at Brixton,[2] and Ubba at Upington,

[1] Moated Mounds: article in *Antiquary* for August and September, 1902.

[2] It will be well to settle the derivation of Brixton once for all, since a demonstrably false derivation has been the cause of an error in the history of Alfred, which is still repeated by Mr. Plummer in his recent life of Alfred. Sir R. Hoare was the first to suggest that Egbert's stone, at which Alfred was met by "all the men of Somerset and the men of Wiltshire" before he defeated the Danes at Ethandun, was Brixton. Now Hoare, with all his industry, is not strong on philology, and his derivation is mere guess-work. It is practically certain that Brixton is contracted from Brictrics-tun, Brictric being the lord of the manor in the time of Edward the Confessor, as given in Domesday Book. Three out of the five Deverills are named from their early owners. And, to take the argument from philology, if Ecgbright was corrupted at all, it is not the *accented* syllable, "Ecg," that would disappear, but the *unaccented*, "bright," and the name Ecgbright's-stane would become something like Exston, or Egston, not Brixton.

Again, it has been demonstrated by the Rev. C. W. Whistler with great probability that Ecgbright's stane is White Sheet Hill, in Stourton (*Antiquary* for June and July, 1901)—although the ghost of the false derivation still haunts his pages, in some measuring-lines that he gives.

If further proof of the old form of the name is needed, the name is spelt

in Longbridge, just as one Ubba left his name at Upton Lovel, mentioned above. We may dwell for a moment on this Longbridge name. It has entirely disappeared from maps, and is used only by some of the elder generation of inhabitants. It lies at the bottom of the northern slope of Lord's Hill, near springs, and may be regarded as the earliest part of the Longbridge settlement. Indeed the central part of the village must at that time have been a large marsh, and the ancient British habitations are all along the bottom of the slope. The pronunciation of the name is Upinton, or Uppington, but the same slight corruption of Ubban-ton (the genitive of Ubba) Ubba's-ton, occurs at Upton Lovel, anciently Ubbantun,[1] and many examples of this syllable -ing are later corruptions of -an, as Dr. Guest has shown;[2] for example, Abingdon is Aebban-dun, that is, Abba's-dun. At the end of the high ground the invaders paused, and the woodland below them, Selwood, was their boundary, their "Mere." Their names are numerous, and to those given above may be added Hegtred at Heytesbury, *i.e.*, Hegtred's-bury.

We get a glimpse of their old worship in names of places near, though not actually in the valley itself: the name of the god Woden is seen in Wanstrow; Scratchbury is the hill of a Norse demon Skratti, whose name appears also in Derbyshire; the deified hero Waermund is seen in the name Waermunds-tre, which is mentioned in a charter as a boundary-mark at Tisbury. Perhaps

Brightricstone as late as 1291, in the Taxation of Pope Nicholas IV. Later authorities have copied Hoare blindly, and even Hoare himself is not consistent, for while in Hundred of Heytesbury, p. 3, he says "Brixton was undoubtedly Petra Ecbryhta," on p. 4 he says "Brixton, a title derived most probably from Brictric the Saxon, who held it tempore Edwardi Regis."

In a letter, of which Mr. Whistler sent me a copy, Dr. Clifford, formerly the Roman Catholic Bishop of Clifton, gives the Domesday derivation of Brixton, and adds "thus it appears that there is no connection between "the rock of Ægbert and Brixton."

In the same way it has been suggested that certain large stones at Kingston are "King's-stones"; that again is guess-work; but the name is King's-ton, because part of it belonged to the Earl of Cornwall, and was hence connected with the Crown.

[1] Hoare, *Heytesbury Hundred*, p. 190.

[2] *Orig. Celt.*, ii., 329.

he appears also in the name Warminster, which may be Waermundstre (as I have tried to show in this *Magazine*, vol. xxix. p. 191), and in Werescombe, or Warscombe, which occurs in a thirteenth century document relative to Longbridge Deverill, which will be considered later. And the Teutonic legend of Woden with his spectral hunt seems to be localised at Gun's Church, a barrow on the down above Longbridge, round which the old owner of the land drives his hounds in the chase, with horses and horns.

From these early days, too, came the custom of going out into the fields in spring-time to "tread the wheat." Palm-Sunday was the day at Longbridge, and men and lads kept it as a festival, going up the down to play "trap."[1] This piece of innocent and unconscious nature-worship, in honour of the Spirit of the Corn, held its own here till the middle of the nineteenth century, in the same way as the belief in the appearance and the laying of ghosts. Some pre-Christian beliefs have never died out, and, even now, sometimes astonish us by their re-appearance among modern pagans; but there often imposture is at work, not unconscious tradition, as here.

Many more traces of these early English settlers may be found in the field-names seen in the tithe-maps and heard in local conversation: such as the "pill" (landing-place) at Norton; "Prior's pill," by Pitmead; "Pill ford," in a survey of Monkton, like "the quay," sometimes still so-called, at Hill Deverill; the "cop," or "head," of Copheap; the "Chettle" hole at Corton, which is the same word as "kettle," called so from its shape (and not a corruption of "chapel," "because there was one there once which was swallowed up by diabolical agency"[2]); Mote Hill, or Moot Hill, at Norton. In this name may be preserved for us the meeting-place of the new settlers—the "tun-moot, where the inhabitants met as a self-governing community."[3]

[1] For other examples of heathen usages, such as fires on Midsummer Eve, which still survive in places, see Green's *Conquest of England*, 12, 13.

[2] Hoare, *Heytesbury Hundred*, p. 218, suggests the right derivation, but cannot quite shake himself free from the other.

[3] Green, *Making of England*, 181, and Green, *Short History*, illustrated edition, i., 6.

A new religion was not long in finding this people with their capacity for colonising and citizenship. Their old Teutonic religion had but a weak hold on them, and yielded easily to the Christian missionaries. Berin, whose name has been latinised into Birinus, the Apostle of the West Saxons, began his preaching in 634, about the time at which the Abbey of Malmesbury was founded, while Glastonbury was already a Christian foundation before the heathen English came, and was "the one great Church of the Briton which lived through the storm of English conquest, and passed unhurt into the hands of the Englishmen,"[1] to be revived.

The first traces that we still have are those of Aldhelm. Educated at Malmesbury, he held the see of Sherborne from 705 to 709. He was a missionary bishop, and there is every reason to believe that the name Bishopstrow refers to him. This name most probably points to the fact that he preached standing under some well-known tree, which afterwards became associated with him, just as Augustine was said to have preached under a Gospel oak in Hempage Wood, near Winchester (Kitchen's *Winchester*, p. 57). Such neighbouring names as Wans-trow, Hallatrow, Waermunds-treow (Birch, *Chart. Saxon.*, 756) point to this simple derivation.

But there is a typically mediæval story told by William of Malmesbury (*Gest. Pont.* 384). It is that Aldhelm happened to fix his "ashen staff" in the ground as he began to preach, and that during his discourse it put forth buds and leaves. He left it in the place as an offering to God, and many ash-trees sprang from it and hence the place was called "ad Episcopi arbores," "Bishop's-trees." "This story," says the writer, "I do not maintain as absolutely true."[2] These details of "ash-staff" and "ash-trees" are worth noticing, because ash-trees are still to be found in the parish, and

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[1] Freeman, *English Towns and Districts; Glastonbury British and English.*

[2] There is no likelihood in the suggestion of Mr. Hamilton, the editor of this volume of the Rolls Series, that Stoke Orchard, near Bishop's Cleeve, Gloucestershire, is meant. That part of the world is not associated with Aldhelm; he was connected with the diocese of Sherborne, "west of Selwood"; but the see of the Hwiccas, who were settled in Gloucestershire, comprised the counties of Worcester and Gloucester, as was arranged by Theodore before Aldhelm's time. (Green's *Making of England*, 129.)

near the church; the name, too, of Five Ash Lane is found in the adjoining parish. If we adopt this derivation, we must look for their position near the church; for the population would be near the water, the meadows, and the mill, and in the direction of the cultivated land near the Roman villas. There a missionary would find his audience. In the same way, Brigit founded a church at Kildare beside an ancient oak-tree, which gives its name to the church; Kil-dare means "church of the oak." (Hyde, *Literary History of Ireland*, 158.) But another derivation has great plausibility. "Treow" means not only "tree," but also "cross"; and Canon Jones (*History of Diocese of Sarum*, p. 44) suggests that "more than a fragment of truth" underlies this story, and that "perhaps Aldhelm held the cross up before the people, or fixed it in the ground." In the same way, Kentigern "set up the cross" at Crosthwaite, in Cumberland, in 553, and preached there (Rawnsley, *English Lakes*, I., 7, 76:—)

> "They listened in their multitudes
> To one that 'midst them stood
> And reared the Cross; as painters draw
> John Baptist in the wood."
> (A. C. Coxe, *Christian Ballads.*)

With this we may compare Stubbs (I., 225), "There were as yet very few Churches; crosses were set up in the villages and on the estates of Christian nobles, at the foot of which the missionaries preached"; and Earle (*Land Charters*, p. 471), "Crosses . . . above all were erected where as yet there was no church-house; then they were surrounded by a lic-tun (grave-yard), and a ring of yew-trees." This derivation is very attractive and almost convincing. A third suggestion as to the name must be mentioned, as it has the authority of the Bishop of Bristol (*Wilts Arch. Mag.*, vol. xxxi. p. 280).[1] He suggests that the name may mark the site of one of the stone crosses which William of Malmesbury tells us were set up by the order of Bishop Egwine of Worcester, wherever the body of Aldhelm rested while it was being brought from Doulting, near

[1] This paragraph was written before the Bishop of Bristol's "*Aldhelm's Life and Times*" (1903) appeared. He has withdrawn this view for other reasons.

Frome, where he died, to Malmesbury, where he was buried. These crosses, William says, were called "Bishop's-stones." This view does not seem likely, on the whole, chiefly because Bishop Egwine's words, given by William of Malmesbury, "quinquaginta ferme milibus ultra Maldunense monasterium deveni," seem to mean simply that Doulting is about fifty miles from Malmesbury, as he found on his journey; and do not imply that the funeral procession reached Malmesbury after a round to Bishopstrow. Apart from the intrinsic unlikeliness of this, the mileage would be too great, for Egwine is probably reckoning by the Roman mile, fourteen of which are generally reckoned to thirteen English miles; and as Doulting is a good forty English miles from Malmesbury, the expression "about fifty" is not a bad reckoning. Again, William of Malmesbury says that these crosses were called "Bishop's-stanes," so that if the place was named after this incident, the name would have probably been, not Bishopstrow, but Bishopstone.

We may, then, dismiss this last view, and return to the connection of Aldhelm and Bishopstrow, and see if there is more than the name only. It has been observed by Dr. Baron that two churches which are traditionally associated with Aldhelm are of a peculiar build. At Bishopstrow, there was an apsidal chancel with no east window, but the eastern part of the apse was an unbroken space of wall with a window on each side; and at Bradford there was a small doorway in the east wall of the nave instead of a chancel arch.[1] Dr. Baron finds in these peculiarities a trace of the Greek ecclesiastical tradition due to Aldhelm's training under Adrian, a follower of Theodore of Tarsus, for Theodore was a learned Greek who founded a school in Canterbury for the study of Greek, and thereby created a certain sympathy with the Greek Church.

During this time, monasteries such as Shaftesbury, and Glastonbury under Dunstan, were the centres of religion and learning. The great abbey of Glastonbury, founded probably on a spot of ancient sanctity, was growing, and, although we have no local details, it is not likely that it would have neglected to evangelise the upper

[1] See Dr. Baron's paper in *Wilts Arch. Mag.*, xx., and Mr. Ponting's criticism in vol. xxvii., p. 254.

part of the valley, a district in which its estates were so large, and which was near at hand. For by this time the district was as settled as it is now with manors and homesteads. Indeed, as early as about 930 we find the abbey of Glastonbury in possession of Monkton, which was named from its owners, and Longbridge. It is true that the only church in the Deverill valley definitely mentioned in Domesday Book is that of Brixton, although a priest is mentioned as holding some land in Hill or Longbridge; but it must be remembered that no return was made of churches unless they held glebe lands. Itinerant priests on their journeys would gather listeners in the villages before churches were built, and it was not till a later century that the fresh spirit infused by the energetic Normans built and endowed churches. There are traces of a Saxon Church at Mere (*Wilts Arch. Mag.*, No. 86, p. 22), and, as we have seen, almost certainly a Saxon Church at Bishopstrow; there are remains of a Saxon cross of the tenth century at Codford St. Peter;[1] and at Knook Church probably a portion of a Saxon cross (*Wilts Arch. Mag.*, No. 79, p. 46; there are remains of Early Norman work at Sutton (St. Leonard's) and Codford St. Mary; a Norman font at Codford St. Peter; Norman work at Stockton, Heytesbury (granted in 1115 to Salisbury Cathedral), Longbridge (1130—1150), and a portion of a Norman font at Norton.

There were churches in the 12th century at Hill Deverill, Horningsham, Boyton, Tytherington, Upton, Knook, and a chapel of Mere, which has now disappeared, dedicated to St. Andrew, at Kingston Deverill. And at some time between 1198 and 1211 the Abbot of Bec conveyed to the Church of Sarum the rights which they had in the church of Brixton, and Heytesbury was a Collegiate Church in 1165. Here it will be well to give the evidence which architecture affords in the case of the following Churches.[1] Codford St. Mary has work of about 1180; Upton has work of the end of 12th or beginning of the 13th; Boyton of the middle of the 13th;

[1] For a complete list of Churches in England that exhibit traces of Saxon building see Professor Baldwin Brown's paper in *The Builder* for May 2nd, 1903, and his *Arts in Early England*, vol. 2 (Murray, 1903).

[1] See Mr. Ponting's paper in *Wilts Arch. Mag.*, No. 81, p. 245.

Stockton of the 13th; Sutton (St. Leonard's) was re-built in the 13th; Codford St. Peter and Brixton have 13th century work, but there are traces of older work in both; Norton has work of the early or middle of the 14th century; Kingston, of the 14th; Bishopstrow, as now existing, of the middle of the 15th, and this, as we saw, may have been an old foundation then.

There are two churches of which the foundation presents some points of interest, Hill Deverill and Longbridge. Hill was the subject of dispute soon after its foundation. The Osmund Register I. 349—351) gives a deed of Elyas Giffard, of which the date is 1130—1135, in which he certifies to the Bishop of Sarum his gift of the Church of Hill to Heytesbury, founded "in feudo Walteri militis mei, eodem Waltero concedente." We get further details in a document of the date 1156 to 1160. The two disputants were the aforesaid Walter and Canon Roger, founder of the Prebendal Church at Heytesbury. The ordinary chairman would have been Azo, the Archdeacon of Sarum, Roger's brother; but Walter "suspected" Azo, and the Bishop therefore, to satisfy all parties, appointed Adelelm, the Archdeacon of Dorset, to act. The case was argued in St. Peter's Church, at Glaston Deverill (Longbridge), before a rural chapter of the deanery. Canon Roger argued that the Church belonged to his prebend, while Walter argued that it had never so belonged. The judgment was in favour of Roger, and Elyas Giffard therefore drew up his deed forbidding the aforesaid Walter or his heirs from raising any vexatious controversy against Heytesbury Church in the matter. So the church formed a prebend in the Collegiate church of Heytesbury till the Act of 1839 abolished the prebends there.[1]

The notice in this document is valuable, because it confirms Mr. Ponting's date of the earliest architecture in Longbridge Church as being 1130—1150, and because there is an oral tradition, still

[1] Two of the prebends in this Church, Tytherington and Horningsham, were united before 1400, and then separated again, and named with subtle discrimination, one, "The prebend of Tytherington *cum* Horningsham," the other, "The prebend of Horningsham *cum* Tytherington." Hoare, *Hundred of Heytesbury*, 305.

repeated in the village, that the church was consecrated, and therefore presumably dedicated, by Thomas Becket. Now at first sight this seems unlikely, because Becket was not Archbishop till 1162, thirty years after the date of this document which speaks of St. Peter's church there. But it was not uncommon for a church to be named long before it was consecrated. Thus at Horningsham (*Reg. Osmund.*, i., 313) the Church in 1224 is called "de beato Johanne Baptista non dedicata"; yet Horningsham chapel had been founded before 1156; and at Knook in 1226 was a chapel "in honore beatæ Mariæ Magdalenæ, non dedicata." Oral tradition, therefore, here fills up a gap in the documents. There are some other features of interest in these traditions. They are as follows:—that Thomas Becket consecrated Longbridge Church; and that he visited Crockerton "Revel," coming through Southleigh Wood, "dressed like a gentleman, and going back dressed like a beggar, because he had spent all his money at the Revel." The Rev. W. H. Hutton, in a note to his Bampton Lectures for this year, has suggested to me that this story is a reminiscence of the story told of Becket and the King (See Stephen's *Materials for the Life of Becket*, vol. 3, 24 (Rolls Series):—"One day when he was riding in London with the King, they met a poor old man. 'Do you see,' said the King, 'this poor ill-clad man? It would be charity to give him a thick warm cape.' The King pulled Becket's red cloak off, and Becket struggled to keep it, but let the King have it for the old fellow, who went off rejoicing, while the followers offered Becket their cloaks." The first thing to notice is that this "Revel" is a "changed feast." Not only had the popularity of Becket in many cases caused the re-dedication of Churches to him, but after the translation of his remains on July 7th, 1220, to a shrine in Canterbury Cathedral, that day became the popular festival in his honour. There is an exact parallel to the case of Longbridge in that of Wymondham, in Norfolk, where the old day of the parish fair was altered from St. Alban's day to the morrow of the translation of the remains of Thomas Becket.[1] In the same way, the old Longbridge festival on St. Peter's day, June 29th, must have been altered to the first

[1] Arnold Forster, *Studies in Church Dedication*, I., 357.

Sunday after the day of this popular but political saint. He must have been a favourite in this neighbourhood, for at Mere it is probable that in one of the windows[1] of the south chapel the Archbishop figured there is Becket, and certainly in 1220 there was an altar in that church to his honour. Again, some time between 1165 and 1170 he grants an indulgence of forty days to benefactors of the Church at Heytesbury and to those who piously visit the relics there; and in 1220 his episcopal "slipper" (crepida) is mentioned among the treasures of the church. It is quite possible, too, that Norton Bavant has a trace of him in one of the bells, which bears this inscription:—"Sancte Tome, ora pro nobis."

We get a glimpse of some of these churches and the clergy in the account of a visitation held by Dean Wanda in 1220, who was Dean when the first service was held in the new Cathedral. Horningsham had a stone church roofed with wooden shingles; its churchyard was not enclosed, but was "open to beasts, and routed up by the pigs," large droves of which were fed in the neighbouring forest. Hill Deverill had a stone church, in need of repair, and with the internal fittings dilapidated. There is a mistake in Hoare's account of the visitation of this church. He gives (*Heytesbury Hundred*, p. 11), "est dedicanda," "it has yet to be dedicated"; but Jones, *Regist. Osmundi*, i., 312, gives the right reading, "est dedicata," "is dedicated." The remark, therefore, in *Wilts Arch. Mag.*, vol. xxviii., p. 239, must be corrected.

The entries are precise and business-like, chiefly inventories of books, vestments, and ornaments; sometimes of tithes, and of repairs needed, and "dilapidations." The "insufficient hymnaries" of these poor churches, the "missals that need binding," the "old and thumbed psalters," point to the dearness and scarcity of books, quite as much as to neglect; although no doubt this visitation stirred things up.

We find a few more local traces of the later history of the Church, though no doubt much more might be gathered from the history of the Collegiate church at Heytesbury.

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[1] *Wilts Arch. Mag.*, No. 86, p. 26.

Traces of the Reformation are found in the reports of Edward the Sixth's Commissioners in 1553, who visited Hill, Kingston, Longbridge, and Monkton, and who took away some of the church plate at Hill Deverill. Is it the recollection of this that survives in the oral legend that "church plate" is buried in a certain field-well or hidden in a lane? It seems to point to more than the ordinary "buried treasure" of folk-lore. The Commissioners also reserved plate "for the King's use," at Heytesbury, Horningsham, Tytherington, Knook, both Codfords, Upton, and Boyton.

The date of the registers at Hill must be placed earlier than was stated in *Wilts Arch. Mag.* vol. xxviii., p. 242, for, although the earlier register itself is lost, the copies of the entries made in it are preserved in the *Decanal* registry at Salisbury. They are in good handwriting, and well preserved, and run from 1587 to 1721. They give many names, all of which have now disappeared from the parish, though some occur close by. They also give the names of churchwardens and clergy, so that it is now possible to make out a more complete list than that which is given in Hoare or in *Wilts Arch. Mag.*, vol. xxviii., p. 241.

In the time of the Commonwealth—1654—we find Mr. John White ejected from his living by the Parliament, and presumably William Parry, Vicar of Longbridge Deverill, was another victim of this time.[1] In 1707 we first hear of a school; it was at Longbridge, and thirty-two children were taught. £4 per annum were "given by a private person," and the offertory was applied to it.

Two names, which are still sometimes heard at Brixton, "The Liberty," and "Smoke Alley," have some interest in connection with the Church. The name of "The Liberty," or "Liberties," still used in Brixton, probably illustrates its ownership by a religious house, the Abbey of Bec, in Normandy, and the Abbot's right of private jurisdiction. Possibly the name "Smoke Alley" points to the same fact, for in some manors, formerly belonging to religious houses, there is still paid, as appendant to these manors, the ancient Peter's Pence, by the name of Smoke money."[2] The "Liberties"

[1] *Wilts Notes and Queries*, Dec., 1900, No. 32, p. 376.
[2] T. H. Baker, *Wilts Arch. Mag.*, xxix., 330.

might also be, not those of the whole manor, but that of "one hide of land which the Church of the manor possesses," mentioned in Domesday Book. Also, at Whitecliff, which is near Smoke Alley, (Hoare, p. 7), a tithing of Brixton, a holding of 1½ hides is apparently a separate holding of the Abbot of Glastonbury.

Of course the architecture and monuments in the churches plainly show the changes which time brings. Thus, there is an excellently carved head of Edward I. or II. built into the wall of the Vicarage at Norton, and many more significant things might be found by looking. For example, a curious wooden Jacobean monument in Hill Deverill church is in memory of Sir Henry Coker, a "King's man," who was at Worcester fight. He is depicted resting his head upon a "Bibell," and his feet upon the "Status." There is also some fine Jacobean work at Sherrington.

Pursuing the same method as before, we find that oral traditions about the land still give us glimpses into its history. Some field-names which are still in use are as old as the days when Glastonbury Abbey was the owner, for we find them in a Glastonbury survey of the 13th century. We may pass over the shadowy owners in Early English times, till we find much of the upper part of the valley in the hands of the Abbey.[1] The wealth of this magnificent

[1] Hoare (*Heytesbury Hundred*, p. 38) gives a Deverill document of which he tries to explain the names. They are the bounds of an estate of 20 hides given by Edgar to the Priory of Ellandune. "A Defereal ad veterem fossam; et sic per fossam ad Langanbeorgam (longum collem); inde ad viam militarem; per viam ad mansionem Pudelenham dictam; inde ad Henleguam, (campum sic dictum); inde ad mansionem Peocesham dictam; a mansione ad viam patriam; a via ad veterem fossam; a fossa ad viam militarem; per viam ad collem Eferbeorh [*i.e.*, collem aprinum] dictum; a colle iterum ad Defereal." He identifies Langanbeorgam with Long Knoll, near Maiden Bradley; Eferbeorh as Bore Hill, between Longbridge and Warminster, but "can make nothing of either Pudelenham or Peocesham." Now it is manifestly impossible that an estate of twenty hides should reach from Bore Hill, which is a mile from Warminster on the Deverill Road, to Long Knoll, at Maiden Bradley. Again, that hill is probably Bore, (not Boar, Hill, as Hoare translates collis aprinus, by an unintentional pun;) and it took its name from the thirteenth century family of that name. But with the aid of the local names we may, with some probability, see in the "military road" that which runs along the ridge to Great Ridge Wood; Langabeorh may be the long hill which rises south of Longbridge, now

foundation culminated in the 10th century; by the 11th decay had set in. Out of the enormous mass of Glastonbury papers at Longleat, the most important of which have been examined by Canon Jackson, the Somerset Record Society have printed (1891) the "*Rentalia et Custumaria*" of Michael de Ambresbury, with a valuable aud succinct preface by Bishop Hobhouse and notes by Mr. C. Elton. Michael de Ambresbury was Abbot of Glastonbury from 1235 to 1260, and caused a survey to be made of all the Abbey estates, and it is in this survey that a full account of Longbridge is given (p. 133). As the work is rather inaccessible, it will be well to give some extracts from it, for the account presents several features of interest. The local names which this list gives are the following:—

The Pottery and a mill (both at Crockerton). Lustiggesbrom, Benchacre, Sandvei, Werescumbe, or Worscombe, Wdeleise (Woodleas), Blankland, Gareshurthe, Wexingaker, Tonfurlong, Reeve hammes (that is, large riverside meadows), Sulstiche,

Lord's Hill; the name Pudel-en-ham may be found in Piddewell-mede (probably not the same as Potley on the top of Lord's Hill, because a "ham" seems always to be a flat pasture near a stream); the via patria would be the local road leading thither; Eferbeorh might well be derived from Eofor, a wild boar, and be seen now in the farm called Long Ivor; (compare Eversley, which is Eofors-ley); Henlega and Peocesham have left no traces, but as there is "pucksey" mead in Crockerton, meaning "marshy," there may have been one in the more marshy Longbridge. But the difficulty is, that if the "via militaris" is that which runs along the ridge, it runs too far south of the hill of Long Ivor farm, and does not quite touch it; Peocesham must be looked for by some spring, in some hollow of the high ground, which is apparently being described, or in the upper part of the marsh near the village. The other difficulty is, that Wulfhelm, Archbishop of Canterbury from 924 to 934, is said to have given the manor of Longbridge to Glastonbury; yet here we find Edgar giving what appears to be a portion of Longbridge to the Priory of Ellandune some time between 960 and 975. A further difficulty is, that in Domesday Longbridge has only ten hides, yet here are twenty; Monkton also has ten hides; perhaps, as they both belonged to Glastonbury, the solution may be that we have the boundaries of both estates run together, and that this is a *confirmation* of the older grant, and some authority has attributed it to Ellandune instead of to Glastonbury. Stubbs (*Const. Hist.*, I., 107, n.) remarks that the gift of hundreds to Ely and Peterborough by Edgar are of doubtful authenticity. Yet, if the document is a forgery, whence comes this familiarity with what are apparently Deverill names and with places which may more or less be identified still?

Goddingchestiche, Rogediche, Cuslei, Piddewllmede, Forsfelde (also Forfelde), Westcampus, Suthcampus, Braddemede.

Of these names the following are still in use, and the place can be identified:—The Ham, Worscombe, Sand Street, Broadmead. The name Horloc appears in the list of tenants, and a field on the Manor Farm is still called "Horlock's."

In the same way, field-names going back to 1300 can still be identified at Mere[1] and Maiden Bradley.[2] The total number of names of tenants is ninety-eight, which, allowing an average of four persons to each household, would give about four hundred inhabitants to Longbridge and Crockerton. The name of the clergyman (*persona*, parson) is given as Walter, so this adds an earlier name to the list of the clergy given by Hoare, whose list begins with the year 1306. A detailed account is given of the holding of the ale-feast:—

"The lord of the Manor may hold three feasts in the year for the estates of Longbridge and Monkton. On Saturday, the married men and young men come after dinner and are served three times with ale; on Sunday the husbands and wives come with their pennies, and they can come back again the next day, if they will. The young men must pay a halfpenny (*obolus*) a head if they come on the Sunday; but on the Monday they can come and drink for nothing, *provided they do not sit on* [or perhaps "above"] *the bench*. Any one of them caught sitting down must pay his half-penny as before. These rights, say the jury, belong only to the natives of the manor and their children; a stranger who is servant to anyone in the manor, or who is staying there, shall have no share in the rights."

We may be sure that these curiously minute rules were kept strictly, but such feasts must have led to abuses, for just at this time the Archbishop forbad the presence of the clergy at them; and a hundred years later Archbishop Langham discountenances them. But in the words of Mr. Elton, we must bear in mind

"the life of the ancient tenantry, their patient struggles with fortune, and their rarely seen and somewhat dismal holidays. The Merry England of the thirteenth century was a place where there was much to do and little to get; and the predecessors of our modern farmers had a great deal of hard work with very little in the way of amusement to lighten it."

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[1] *Wilts Arch. Mag.*, xxix., 235.

[2] *Parish Magazine*, *Warminster*, July, 1903, paper on the early history of Maiden Bradley, with a discussion of the name.

To this time we may probably refer the traces of old cultivation and pennings among the downs. There are many traces of mediæval agriculture, probably of the 14th century, and cattle pennings noticeable in the broken hill-country behind Longbridge, Brixton, and Sutton. Light land was plentiful, and after one portion was worked out, another was ploughed up, and the whole manor was worked like a co-operative farm.

Other early place-names are preserved in common talk, and not elsewhere. Sometimes their reason is plain, sometimes not. Why was a cottage or two, that stood at Hill Deverill, in the meadows away from the village, on the old pathway to Brixton, called Rehoboth? The word means "room" or "space" (*Genesis*, xxvi., 22). It is found as a place-name at Warminster, where it is away from the town, and at Dublin, where it is towards the country, and in all three cases it is near a river; perhaps the idea was taken from *Genesis*, xxxvi., 37, "Rehoboth by the river."

Other names are puzzling. The so-called "Jews' wall," at Longbridge, is the remains of the wall of the yard that adjoined the house built by one of the Thynnes, near the church, and standing certainly up till 1660. Local legend tells, of course, of a Jew who was found murdered on the hill, and who was buried here when the churchyard was refused. Now at Lincoln and Bury St. Edmund's are buildings still called Jews' houses—almost the first houses of stone that superseded the habitations of the English burghers.[1] Anthony Wood says that there was a mount outside Oxford Castle called "The Jews' Mound." Did the name get applied to any old stonework? The "Jews' Kitchen" is the name given to a building in Cornwall by "Q." in his novel, *The Splendid Spur*, and "Jews' houses" is the name of any old smelting works in Cornwall. There is also a kind of lias stone found at Wedmore, in Somerset, in large blocks, locally called "Jews," but they are said not to bear cutting, so apparently that cannot be the derivation. In the name "Devil's parrock," at Hill, we may see the old usage which left small bits of land unused under the open field system, for elsewhere we find "Cloutie's croft," and "the gude-man's field," which may

[1] See *Social England*, I., 326, 330, for Jews as builders.

never be cultivated, originally with the idea of giving something to the evil spirits. And the name "Gun's-*church*" is a puzzle. It is a round barrow standing on the southern extremity of Hill, away on the down, and the Teutonic "spectral hunt" has become localised round it.[1]

Two surnames which occur in the Brixton registers, Dredge and Maslin, give a glimpse into mediæval farming. "Dredge" is mixed corn, sown together, such as oats, wheat, and barley; the word is used in the margin of *Job*, xxiv., 6, "Maslin," is "miscellin," Latin *mixtilio*, and is bread made of a mixture of rye and wheat-flour.

At the dissolution of the Monasteries, the Glastonbury estates in Monkton and Longbridge were bought by Sir John Thynne, as the rhyme has it:—

"Horner and Thynne
When the monks went out, they came in";

but probably the change of owners affected the inhabitants but little. Nor is it likely that this district had felt the great change which began in 1460, when wool competed with corn-growing in some parts so severely, that, in the words of an unnamed petitioner to the Crown in 1536:—

"The ploughs be decayed, and the farm-houses and other dwelling-houses; so that, where they were twenty or thirty dwelling-houses, they be now decayed, ploughs and all the people clean gone . . . and no more parishioners in many parishes, but a neat-herd and a shepherd, instead of three-score or fourscore persons,"

for on these upland farms there was room for both plough and sheep-fold. In the curious oral tradition about the deep-cut thicket-clad road by Longbridge Church, where ghostly "woolpacks" might tumble out upon the head of the nightly traveller or the straying child, we may have a recollection of this staple trade, which began no doubt in the earliest times.

There are no more oral traditions till the Civil Wars begin. Of them we still hear an echo in Hill, where traces of the British village are popularly said to be the remains of houses which were battered by the cannon. The times were lively in the

[1] Gun Hill, near Leek, in Staffordshire, is said to mean Battle Hill (A.S. guð). Does it? (*Staffordshire Knots*, p. 196. Vyse, Stoke-on-Trent, 1895).

neighbourhood, for Ludlow, of Maiden Bradley, and Wansey, of Warminster, were strong Parliament men. There was a skirmish at Crockerton, and it would have been possible to hear the guns at the siege of Wardour Castle in 1642-3. From Mr. Ruddle's calculations in *Wilts Notes and Queries*, No. 36, p. 537, we may take the population of the Deverills in 1676 to have been approximately as follows:—Brixton, 121; Kingston, 320; Monkton, 96; Longbridge (which probably includes Crockerton), 480. Hill, Tytherington, Knook, and Heytesbury, which are all ecclesiastically connected, do not appear in this voluntary census return, which had a special purpose. It was set on foot by the Bishop of London, in order to ascertain the numbers of Church people, Roman Catholics, and Nonconformists, above the age of 16, and the figures in the return have a suspicious way of reaching round numbers in tens. The numbers above are reached by adding 60 per cent. for children under 16.[1] Four Roman Catholic families are found at Monkton, and three at Kingston. This is probably to be attributed to their connection with the district of Donhead, Semley, Tisbury, and the Deanery of Chalke generally, of which Wardour was the centre, where there is a considerable number of Roman Catholics recorded.

Passing on to the eighteenth century, we find a few signs left of the various trades which at that time made each village fairly self-sufficing, the weavers, tanners, potters, candle-makers. In the West, many rural districts of Devon, Somerset, Wilts, Dorset, were prosperous by cottage industries; indeed the prosperity of the rural classes depended more on these by-industries than upon agricultural wages (*Social England*, v., 132, 133). A few large windows where looms stood and "went hickety-snackety," as an old man who remembered them said, can still be seen, especially at Crockerton, Heytesbury, and Tytherington, for Heytesbury was a seat of cloth making, and Five Ash Lane, in Sutton, was the road by which those who had taken out work to do in their homes went to and

[1] For the increase of the population during the period between 1760 and 1800 see C. Simpson's "A Census of Wilts," in 1676, in *Wilts Notes and Queries*, No. 36, p. 534.

from the mills with the stuff. In the midst of this agricultural country there was a settlement of weavers upon the moor-like heath near Crockerton, working at the broad-cloth. The potter's industry there, as we have seen, goes back to the thirteenth century, and another of its industries was the making of whetstones from the local stone. There are still old men who will look among the material of houses that have been pulled down, to see if any of the stone is of the kind that may be ground down into whetstones. The ague, which was the common complaint there, was due mainly to the standing water of the potters' claypits, and partly to the sunless situation of the small valley. Higher up the river valley it was due to the marshy reed-beds and swamps. The carpenter's industry has decayed, and so has that of the innkeeper. Here and there, on or near the main coach-roads, we come upon the traces of fine inns, such as "The Tippling Philosopher,"[1] at Monkton, which would be at the height of their prosperity at the close of the eighteenth century, when vehicles and roads were greatly improved. The milestones bear the date 1767, and part of the construction of the roads consisted in the cutting of steep hills, on which the marks of the older path can still be seen.

Of the Reform movement in 1830 I have heard nothing, but it was not a burning question in this district. There were quite lately some memories from Hindon, above the valley, of election times when the borough returned two members, with scenes of disorder and a spirit of corruption. "There was no law at election times," said my narrator.

Some can still remember machine-breaking, when threshing-machines were first introduced.

The condition of the working class during this time would be a fruitful subject, but it is out of place here, because many of the old conditions lasted till quite lately, and no great change occurred till the great migrations to Australia and America about 1860 onwards, and the still greater migration of the last twenty years common to all country districts. Even up to the nineteenth century the

[1] There was an inn called "the Tippling Philosopher," at Portskewett, in Monmouthshire, in 1875. What is the story?

words of an old English dialogue of the beginning of the eleventh century may be applied almost without alteration:—

> The ploughman says: "I work hard; I go out at day-break, driving the oxen to the field, and I yoke them to the plough. Be it never so stark a winter, I dare not linger at home for awe of my lord. Every day I must plough a full acre or more . . . I have a boy driving the oxen with a goad-iron, who is hoarse with cold and shouting . . . Mighty hard work it is."

Such are some of the changes through which this district passed, and which have left their traces up to the present day. They reflect, not the overshadowing predominance of some great house, with its rise and fall, and with an importance often exaggerated by the novelist, and sometimes by the historian; but the progress of a settled society, quietly living its own life, working out its own destiny, and sharing in the larger movement of the whole country.

The Palæolithic Implements and Gravels of Knowle, Wilts.

By Wm. Cunnington, F.G.S., and Wm. A. Cunnington, Ph.D.

A COLLECTION of implements, together with a series of glaciated and of naturally polished flints from this locality, has lately been presented to the North Wilts Museum, Devizes.

The Knowle pit, situated near the farm of that name, on the borders of Savernake Forest, is remarkable for the large number of Palæolithic implements it has afforded, more than two thousand having been found there within the past two years. The discovery of this interesting deposit in May, 1901, is due to S. B. Dixon, Esq., of Pewsey. Although the implements have already been described by various authors, there are certain problems connected with

them, and with the mineral condition of the gravels in which they occur, that render a further investigation desirable.

The pit is some 40 or 50 feet above the level of the turnpike road from Marlborough to Hungerford, near the summit of a piece of rising ground, 460 feet above the sea. It exists as a semicircular cutting into the side of the hill, some 10 to 14 feet in depth, with coarse flints above, and smaller stones embedded in a ferruginous sand, below. It may be noted that extremely few pebbles occur in the pit, and that the implements are principally found in the lower and more sandy layers. In this district an abundant supply of good workable flint must have been ready to hand, since denudation has proceeded so far that little of the Upper Chalk (in which alone flint occurs) is left.

Another point of interest is afforded by the composition of the gravel. It has been spoken of by a geologist of much experience as the purest *flint* gravel he has ever seen. As the result of five days working in the pit he found five quartz pebbles, one lump of iron pyrites, four of ferruginous lower greensand, and six pieces of quartzite and sarsen, but no other examples of foreign rock.[1]

The implements found at Knowle have chiefly been made of flints derived apparently from gravels of still older date. Where there are portions of the old chalk crust remaining, they have generally been much worn down.

All the flints from the Knowle pit are free from the dark brown ferruginous stain which is so distinctive a feature of the Kentish plateau gravels. This does not imply the entire absence of iron oxide. A considerable amount is in fact present, particularly in the sand, and many of the flints themselves show thin patches of ferruginous deposit. It is, however, specially to be remarked that the *worked* surfaces of the Knowle palæoliths are altogether free from ferruginous deposit, or indeed from any stain.

In the dark-coloured sand from the bottom of the pit, there is also a noticeable proportion of manganese dioxide, and small patches

[1] We should here state on the authority of Prof. Boyd Dawkins, that there are two or three *chert* implements, among those from Knowle, in the Brighton Museum.

of it may be found adhering to the surface of the flints, and even to the surfaces which have been worked by man. In certain instances, where a stone appears to have split during working, the dioxide has penetrated into the cracks and effectively recemented it.[1] We have also observed deposits of manganese dioxide on the sarsen fragments found in the gravel at Knowle.

We have yet to refer to the secondary deposits of silica which are not infrequently found on the surface of the flints. It is not easy to understand what were the chemical and physical conditions which prevailed when these deposits took place, but there can be no doubt as to their frequent occurrence. The silica is generally of the chalcedonic variety, occasionally assuming a fibrous structure, —moss-like or in small rods. Such deposits of silica do not usually present a polished surface. The layers are generally very thin, and are frequently much worn down, sometimes only a mere film remaining. Very distinct patches of the botryoidal form may occasionally be found even on the worked surfaces of implements from this, as well as from other localities, though the fact appears to have been very generally overlooked. Some well-defined implements closely covered with scratches, appear to have received a thick deposit of white silica which has filled up the scratches. They have since been abraded to a smooth surface, much of the deposit having been removed, so that the dark colour of the original flint shows through on the prominent ridges.

The implements are very varied in form, and in the style of working; some, especially those of the ovate pointed type, are cleverly flaked, in this respect resembling neoliths. Others are exceedingly rude, almost shapeless, and difficult to recognise as having been wrought by man. In many, even of very rude type, it is nevertheless evident that care has been taken to form a good point to the tool, and to secure such a wedge-shaped form as would render it suitable for fixing in a handle.

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[1] Several examples of this phenomenon occur in the Knowle gravels. It is particularly well shown, however, in a large flint core, from Galley Hill, Kent, now, by the liberality of Mr. T. H. Powell, in the North Wilts Museum at Devizes.

Two features noticeable on the surface of a considerable number, both of worked and unworked flints, call for special remark. One is the highly polished appearance of the stones. They are seldom completely polished, for bands of varying hardness in the stone show varying degrees of polish, and the high gloss is most frequently produced upon the later fractured surfaces. It should be mentioned that these polished stones come more particularly from the bottom of the pit, where the gravel is rather smaller, and the flints are embedded in a quantity of fine sand.

Many suggestions have been made as to the probable cause of the highly glossy surfaces. The most obvious explanation is that they are due to the action of wind-blown sand, but while to us this would fully account for the phenomenon, the unusual brilliancy of the surface has caused other suggestions to be put forward.

Another explanation, which has met with considerable support, is that a varnish of soluble hydrate of silica has been left upon the flints. To this solution of the problem there are, however, important objections. This soluble hydrate, as is well known, can be dissolved in heated water in the presence of an alkali. It is obvious, then, that the action of a warm caustic potash solution would effectively destroy a varnish of this nature. The experiment thus suggested, we have carried out, and have in our possession a small, extremely glossy stone, one end of which has been immersed in boiling potash for some time. It is still absolutely impossible to distinguish one end of the stone from the other, a fact which should conclusively prove the absence of any soluble hydrate of silica.

A further most important objection to the silica varnish theory is afforded by a careful survey of many of the flints in question. It seems barely conceivable that a *fluid* of any kind could touch certain projecting ridges and points, without glazing also the depressions which lie between them. That the hollows have usually escaped, while projections have been affected, is well shown on many of the specimens, and is to our minds a very telling argument against the glazing by a secondary deposit.[1]

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[1] See specimens Nos. 21, 99, 111, 114, in North Wilts Museum.

That the polishing was due to the action of lightning has been proposed, though without any proof as to its probability; it has also been said that it was caused by the friction of passing worms (!)

To return then to the theory of the sand-blast. The polish, we submit, was produced by the action of blown sand, as the flints lay exposed on the surface. This view has been confirmed by the result of some experiments lately made. We have succeeded in producing a very decided polish on a freshly-broken flint, by the action of a constant flow of sand upon it, during about forty-eight hours. It is to be specially noted that the process does not require a very long exposure.

The peculiarly high polish of the Knowle flints we would suggest, is due in the first place to the fineness of the sand which produced it. The sands of the desert generally brought home and exhibited with the various sand-polished objects, are usually much coarser than the sand in which these polished flints have been found. Again, the presence of ferric oxide, which occurs to the extent of about 6%, would no doubt aid in producing the unusually brilliant surface. The highest polish of the lapidary is produced by the use of the finest grits and metallic oxides, towards the end of his process.

We now turn to the consideration of certain characteristic markings—scratches—which in many cases occur on the worked surfaces of the implements, and are specially to be noticed on the more exposed parts. These may be visible as distinct depressions, but they have been in some cases filled up, apparently by white silica, which often renders them still more obvious. Including natural flints, some 10% of the stones from this pit exhibit these highly characteristic markings. To us the marks at once suggested glacial scratchings, and we have not found any reason for changing that view. At the same time it must be admitted that this view has not hitherto found a very favourable reception with some authorities.

What then, we must ask, are other possible explanations of the phenomenon?

It has been stated that a land-slip, or any such movement of

flint-gravels, would be sufficient to account for scratches in every direction, quite definite, and well defined. Such a statement is not easy to disprove, but we feel very doubtful whether a mere land-slip would be likely to produce scratching on such a hard substance as flint. Although unable to prove definitely that such earth movements could not effect the scratching of flint, the improbability of this has been emphasised by certain rough experiments recently undertaken, in which we have tried artificially to scratch flint with flint, and have been impressed by the difficulty of producing even obscure and indistinct scratchings.

A further suggestion is that river action might produce scratches of this nature upon flints. That is to say, that in the rubbing together in a river bed such scratches might be produced. It is difficult to conceive that the bouldering action of a river bed could produce scratches, recognisable as such, and indeed, if this be the case, we may ask why do not flints from *all* river gravels exhibit similar markings ?

Still another theory advanced, is that the marks in question are in reality cracks produced by blows, and not scratches at all. Certainly the flints in a bed of gravel will have undergone a good deal of knocking together, but while occasional cracks might be produced, there does not seem to be sufficient reason for regarding the marks as principally due to such a cause. The crucial test, also, of examining a marked flint which has been broken in two, points clearly in the same direction, for generally speaking no trace of cracks extending from the surface is revealed.

We come back, then, to the much-vexed question of the *glacial* scratching of flint. It is by no means at variance with the geological record, to suppose that certain constituents of these gravels have been subjected to glacial action. The great ice sheet of Northern Europe is generally considered to have reached down to a point not very far north of Knowle, and it is not unreasonable to suppose that subsidiary smaller glaciers may have extended still further south, under the influence of the extreme cold. Lord Avebury[1] has pointed out the evidence of glacial action that the

[1] "*The Scenery of England.*"

coombes of the chalk escarpment afford, and it is evident that moraines of varying extent and force must have accompanied these glaciers. It may well be supposed that before the ice-age, flints had already accumulated on the surface in this district, as a result of the denudation of the chalk. Even if not so, the action of ice on so soft a material must have quickly resulted in a considerable accumulation. Finally, it must be remembered that only a portion of the flints in the Knowle gravel show these characteristic markings, and that we have abundant evidence that the stones are of very varied date and derived from many localities. It will be remembered that we have implements rude and highly finished, much bouldered and very fresh, polished and unpolished, scratched and unscratched. Of the natural stones we have a similar variety, including even flints fresh from the chalk.

The glaciated flints, then, according to our view, have been carried down and mixed with a large proportion of unscratched stones, by the action of water, probably in flood time. Embracing a large area with abundant flints, and reaching to the immediate neighbourhood of glaciers in North Wilts, the Knowle district would also probably include some parts of the lower Eocene strata, and portions of the Upper Chalk, with deposits of "Clay with Flints." If that was the case, it is not surprising that a hollow in the old valley-bottom should be readily filled up, and at a rate which would leave little trace of stratification.[1] On this supposition, too, we may account for the occurrence in the same bed of gravel of flints much scratched and rolled, with others absolutely free from traces of glaciation.

It is well to notice that the implements themselves are of very different dates. Those with glacial striæ on the worked surfaces are of the pre- or inter-glacial period, while those entirely unmarked, or formed from glaciated flints, must be of post-glacial origin. As far as can be judged from the collections hitherto

[1] Mr. Clement Reid has pointed out that the gravel occupies shallow channels in what was probably the old valley-bottom. "Note on the Palæolithic Gravel of Savernake Forest, Wiltshire," by Clement Reid, F.R.S. "*Man*," No. 29, 1903.

made, there are more of the older than of the newer types.

The large number of implements found has suggested to some authors that Knowle was the site of a camping ground, but we see no reason for inferring this. Many characteristic flint-flakes have been obtained from the pit, some exhibiting well-defined scratches, but there is no evidence whatever that man *lived* at Knowle, or that the implements found were worked on the spot. The composition of the gravel shows that it must have been the *débris* of a large district of denuded chalk, mixed with the few foreign rocks which are usually found in such gravels and an abundance of man's implements.

To return to the scratches themselves. They are in many cases deep and noticeable enough, and as a rule the larger flints exhibit larger scratches in proportion. The fact that depressions have escaped scratching is very worthy of notice. It has been objected that the scratches are not so straight or parallel as might be expected if they were of glacial origin. Scratches in different directions are, however, characteristic of all such glaciated stones, and are naturally due to their ever-varying position, as they are borne along the bed of the glacier.

The gravel at Knowle is not unique in providing scratched flints. The so-called eoliths of Mr. Benjamin Harrison, from the plateau gravels of Kent, show not infrequently very well-marked scratches, of a similar character, as do also certain undoubted palæoliths from those gravels, described by one of us before the Geological Society some few years ago. The nature of these as glacial scratches was at that time allowed to pass quite unchallenged. If then we may be fairly justified in considering the Knowle scratches as produced by glacial action, we have a long train of evidence to show that man lived upon the earth in the pre- or inter-glacial period, and in so far as certain extremely well-made implements from Knowle exhibit such markings, we have evidence that even then man was no novice in the art of striking flakes.

On the Palæolithic Flint Implements from Knowle, Savernake Forest.

By S. B. Dixon.

KNOWLE is a detached hamlet in the parish of Little Bedwyn, on the eastern borders of Savernake Forest. It is only a short distance from the old turnpike road leading from Marlborough to Hungerford, and about half-way between those towns.

The Knoll, or Knowle (to which it owes its name) may be placed at 450 feet above sea level and some 50 feet above the level of the surrounding ground. About four miles in a south-westerly direction are the high chalk downs terminating, at the eastern end, in Martinsell Hill, and this range forms the northern escarpment of the Pewsey Vale. The subsoil of Knowle is Upper Chalk, and the gravel beds in which the implements are found cover the top of the Knoll to a depth of 10 to 12 feet, thinning down as they follow the slope of the ground. The eastern side only of these gravel beds has been excavated. The gravels are mostly sharp, unrolled flints with an occasional rolled pebble. They are more or less mixed with clay throughout. As a rule they are closely compacted and require sharp blows from the pickaxe to separate them. In one corner the gravels were looser and mixed with a fine river silt—this being most probably a later re-deposit. The flints show few traces of rolling but appear to have been brought down from a higher deposit, which covered the chalk hills, mixed with sand and clay, and deposited in a mass. Occasionally, towards the base of the gravels, the chalk is exposed, and when this is so, it appears to have been ploughed up and re-deposited with the gravel and clay. In places small beds of fine quartzose sand occur. The flint implements are found throughout the gravels, and there is no area or depth to which they can be said to be confined. They present features of very great interest.

They are of all sizes from 10 inches to 1 inch. Every form that has been previously represented in Palæolithic flint implements is found here. There are the spear-headed and ovoid forms so common among the specimens from the Valley of the Somme; long and short drills; scrapers; and many other forms, the uses of which it is still so difficult to define. The different types of workmanship are, too, so very marked. Some are found fashioned and completed with the greatest care, showing, in many cases, no signs of use nor of ever having been moved from the place where they are found. Others are very rough, and although they show undoubted traces of human workmanship they are in a rude unfinished condition and bear a great resemblance to many that are now placed in the so-called "Eolithic" class. With these occur others of so highly finished and symmetrical a shape that the inclination would be to place them with the "Neolithic" class, if the position in which they were found did not identify them as true Palæoliths. Another interest in connection with the Knowle implements is the unusually large numbers in which they have been found. The pit has an exposed surface of some 40 to 50 yards in width from north to south, with a depth of from 10 to 12 feet, and since the first specimens were identified in July, 1901, upwards of two thousand have been discovered and preserved, and it is painful to think of the number that must have been lost before that time, probably being mixed up with the road-metalling and ground into the roads. One other marked feature is that some implements are found with a brilliant polish. This polish sometimes covers the whole of one side and in others only a protuberance. It is so marked with some as to give the specimen the appearance of having been coated with a solution of glass. This feature will be referred to later on and explanations given of its possible cause. The question now arises, How did these implements become deposited in these gravel beds? and, as incident to this, What is the origin of the gravel beds?

Knowle is practically encircled by vallies, all of which are now dry, but which must probably have been excavated at some early part of the Pleistocene period by intermittent streams, subject to

violent floods. The spot appears to have been the confluence of two or three streams, which united under, or at no great distance from, Knowle, and then took a south-easterly direction into the Kennett Valley, near Hungerford. Above these vallies was the piece of rising ground, where the gravel beds are situated, and on this there was probably a very early settlement, established from its contiguity to the streams which were so necessary for maintaining life, and were possibly used as a means of transit In this settlement many of the implements (which were for both domestic and warlike purposes) would have been made, and their fresh unbroken appearance and sharp edges indicate that they had had but little, if any, use, and had never been moved to any distance. They are almost entirely of flint, although one or two specimens have been found of greensand chert. These must have been brought from a distance, as no trace of chert is ever found in the neighbouring greensand of the Pewsey Vale. It is a substance not uncommonly used for stone implements, those found near Axminster being entirely formed of that material. No unworked chert is found with the gravels, but there are occasionally small pieces of sarsen stone, and the gravels bear evidence throughout of having a purely local origin. The question naturally arises, From what source did the water come that excavated these vallies, as the whole is now a waterless district? As already mentioned, to the south-west are the high chalk downs which terminate in Martinsell Hill (nearly 1000 feet above sea level) and which form the northern boundary of the Pewsey Vale. The whole drainage of these chalk hills now discharges itself into this broad open valley, but at an earlier date it is very probable that such was not the case. The valley was then a mass of trees and jungle with no drainage, entirely different from its present configuration, and as the water would not have the same facilities of getting off in that direction it would look for outlets in other places. The chalk, too, would have been covered with a thick bed of clay-with-flints, of which there are still remains, which would have prevented the water from percolating through. The springs would then have worked out at a much higher level and above the district in which

the Knowle beds are situated. The rains, too, would have run off the clay-with-flints, instead of soaking into the chalk. These causes would have been amply sufficient to supply the waters needed for the excavation of the now dry vallies. The most important of these had its rise a short distance from the eastern slope of Martinsell Hill, and after traversing Savernake Forest from west to east came out slightly to the north of Knowle. It was here joined by other vallies that had also taken their rise in the same direction, and the waters from all of them went south-eastward into the Valley of Kennett. The period when these vallies were formed must be assigned to the Glacial Epoch, which so largely affected the surface of the country. England north of the Thames is believed to have been covered with an ice-cap, and although this did not extend further south the climate must have been the same over the whole country. It was one of intense cold, varied at intervals by inter-glacial periods accompanied with an elevation of temperature. Considerable meltings of the snow and ice would take place in these periods, and the water thus produced would come down from the high lands in violent floods, bringing with it the stones, trees, and other *débris* that it had previously collected, or that obstructed it in its flow. The underlying ground would still be deeply frozen and quite prevent the water from soaking away, and the mechanical effect of such a mass of water, stone, and other matter would each time tend to deepen the vallies. Although many of the implements at Knowle were made at the place where they are now found, many others would have been brought down from other settlements in this rush of water, and Knowle, being a piece of rising ground at the confluence of the vallies, would arrest this material, the water receding but leaving the heavier matter behind. Many implements are found rolled and worn and still retaining the marks of glacier scratching. It is reasonable to suppose that during some one or more of these inter-glacial periods the settlement may have been suddenly abandoned by the inhabitants (or overwhelmed by the floods), and all their belongings left there. Nothing but the imperishable stone implements have survived and there is no trace of any other

domestic or warlike article nor of any bones. From the appearance of the gravel beds, and the irregular distribution of the material, and the river silt mixed in one part with the flints, it is very probable that much that was originally deposited was afterwards washed up and re-deposited and re-arranged, especially that at the base of the slope. Here the flints are mixed with river silt instead of clay, and the implements were far more numerous and showed signs of superior workmanship. In these beds were found the polished implements previously referred to, and two or three suggestions have been made to account for this polish. It is found on both worked and unworked flints, and those affected by it occupied quite a limited area. Polished flints, similar to those found at Knowle, have been found in a few other localities[1] and two or three explanations have been given to account for this unusual appearance. Some consider that it arises from the constant passage over the surface of the flint, when lying on the ground, of very fine blown sand, at a period of drought when the river sand was dry and loose—a similar appearance being often found in pebbles in the desert, the polish being spoken of as "the desert polish." With some the whole of one side has been affected, and with others a part only, the extent depending on the portion exposed. Another suggestion is that the constant flow of water, mixed with the finest sediment (or even without a sediment) would after a long period produce the appearance; but as both of these suggestions indicate a long continuous friction, there is the grave objection that the inequalities of the surface have not been worn away, but stand out on the polished surface as if no friction had ever taken place. The fractured surfaces of most of the flinty substances (flint, agate, chalcedony, opal, &c.) show a number of concentric circles, which are slightly elevated and which would be first affected by friction. In the polished flints from Knowle these concentric circles have not been affected but stand out plainly from the surface, showing no sign of rubbing. In one

[1] I mention this on the authority of Mr. Story Maskelyne who has also given me the suggestions as to the origin of the polish.

specimen, too, a small part of the old patina has been left, which has the glassy coating on it and all the inequalities plainly marked. One other explanation has been suggested, and this has not the strong objection there is to those already given, *i.e.*, that the polish may be due to a liquid opaline silica (hyaline) having been deposited on the chalcedonoid surface of the flint. There is, of course, the great difficulty with this suggestion that there is nothing to account for the presence of the opaline silica. It is necessary to realise the presence of some geyserous spring rising in this small locality and overspreading the flints with which it came in contact. The polish does occur on both worked and unworked flints, and is certainly confined to a limited area, probably only two or three yards square, and, in spite of its difficulties, this explanation is the one that I have felt bound to accept, the absence of all traces of friction rendering the acceptance of either of the others impossible.

The Knowle Polish.

As regards the polish seen on the Knowle flints, both worked and unworked, and referred to in the above papers by the Messrs. Cunnington and Mr. S. B. Dixon, it may be worth noticing the fact that I have carefully looked through, during the last two years, several museums—including the British Museum and the Blackmore Museum, at Salisbury—in the vain endeavour to find anything at all resembling the glassy polish of these Wiltshire flints. The British Museum has some specimens from Egypt with a certain polish, but this polish is not in any degree comparable with that found at Knowle. The only examples that I have ever been able to find, or hear of, possessing a polish which can be compared with that on the flints in question is to be found on two fine specimens of "spades," or "hoes," from South America in the magnificent collection of flint implements from all parts of the world deposited at the Guildhall Museum at Winchester. They

are oval flat implements of apparently a light-coloured chert, and for about one-third of their length, at the cutting end, they exhibit an extraordinarily brilliant polish. By the kindness of Mr. Dixon I was enabled to compare with these implements some of the best specimens of the Knowle polish, and when held side by side in the hand it must be confessed that though the Knowle flints were perhaps the most "glassy," the American implements ran them very close. It seems worth while to point out to enquirers into the origin of the Knowle polish the existence of these implements, because in their case it seems clear that the polish (which is only seen at the cutting end) *must* have arisen from their use in sandy soil. Their evidence, therefore, so far as it goes, is distinctly on the side of the sand polish theory, difficult as that seems to be to accept on some other grounds.

E. H. Goddard.

Purton. A Case in the Star Chamber.

THE decrees and orders of the Court of Star Chamber are lost; they were reported as missing in 1719, and no trace of them has been discovered since that time. A very considerable quantity, however, of the pleadings in their court, bills, answers, and depositions are still in existence. Twenty-six bundles of such matter were calendared in the 49th Report of the Deputy Keeper of the Public Records (1888), and this list has been amplified and brought down to a later date in a recent volume of the valuable series of "Lists and Indexes" issued from the same office.

Many of the cases in this collection are incomplete; a stray bill or stray answer is all that remains. We may account ourselves

the more fortunate, accordingly, that in the pleadings, here transcribed, nothing appears to be wanting. We have the bill, the answer, the replication, and the rejoinder. We have the interrogatories, and the depositions of witnesses thereon, in support of the plaintiff's case. Then we have the King's commission with interrogatories, on either side, annexed, with the Commissioners' report of the depositions made before them, engrossed and returned with the commission. We have rebutting evidence, taken on fresh interrogatories, on the plaintiff's behalf, and finally a re-examination, on further interrogatories on the defendant's behalf, of certain of the plaintiff's witnesses.

The decree of the court is not to be found, as we have mentioned. In lieu of it, we may perhaps be allowed to make some observations on the whole case hereafter. For the present it will be sufficient to note the extreme appositeness of the proceedings to the observations previously made (*Wilts Arch. Mag.*, xxx., 130-1) as to the effect of conventual leases.

"To the Kyng oure mooste dred souerayn lord.

"In mooste humble wyse shewen and complaynen vnto youre Highnes youre true and faythfull subiectes Benett Jeye of Puryton in youre Countye of Wyltes Gent' and Isabelle hys wyfe doughtour of Rychard Pulley and Margaret hys wyfe deceassed That where oon Rychard then Abbott of the late Monastery of oure blessed lady the vyrgyn and saynt Aldelme of Malmesbury in youre seyd County of Wyltes' was laufully seysed in hys demeane as of fee in the ryght of the seyd Monastery of and in the lordship of Puryton aforeseyd wyth thappurtenaunces / And the seyd Abbott so beyng therof seysed and the Covent of the seyd late Monastery by theyr dede indentyd sealed with the seales of the seyd Abbott and Covent beryng date the iiijth daye of Septembre in the vijth yere of the Reygn of youre mooste dere father oure late Souerayn lord Kyng Henry the viijth [4th Sept., 1515] by oon assente and consente Dyd demyse graunt and confyrme to the seyd Rychard Pulley and Margarett hys wyfe and to Ambrose Edmond Isabelle and Gyles chyldern of the seyd Rychard Pulley and Margarett the syte of the seyd Manor of Puryton wyth thappurtenances and the parsonage of Puryton aforeseyd wyth all Tythes and landes to the seyd scyte and parsonage perteynyng or belongyng And also almaner Tythes what so euer of and in the seyd lordship of Puryton to the offyce of the Chaumberleyn of the seyd late Monastery perteynyng Wyth all and syngler theyr appurtenaunces / Thadvouson of the vycarege there wardes maryages homages releyffes eschetes bondmen to the same Manor belongyng courtes and letes of the seyed Manor wyth all and syngler amercymentes and proffyttes what so euer extrayes aboue the value of vj*s.* viij*d.* fynes of landes harryettes and rentes

of all the tenauntes of the seyd Manor as well fre as bond or customery and all landes tenementes or holdes of all the seyd customery tenauntes of the seyd Manor or woodes and vnderwoodes wyth thappur-tenaunces growyng in or apon the seyd Manor and all the demayne landes then in the handes of any of theyr tenauntes demysed for terme of lyfe yeres or at wyll wyth the rentes of the same to the seyd Abbott and Covent and theyr Successors except and reseruyd To haue and hold the seyd Manor and parsonage together with the seruyces of the customery tenauntes and other the premyssez / except before exceptyd / to the seyd Rychard and Margaret Ambrose Edmond Isabell and Gyles from the feast of seynt Michell tharchaungell nexte ensuyng the date of the seyd indenture for terme of theyr lyves and the longyst lyuer of them / Yeldyng therefore yerely to the seyd Abbott and Covent and theyr successors for the seyd Manor wyth thappur-tenaunces ix*li.* and for the seyd parsonage xij*li.* and also payng to the seyd Abbot and Covent and theyr successors or to the Chaumberleyn of the seyd Monastery for the tyme beyng for the tythes to thoffyce of the seyd Chaum-berleyn belongyng xl^{s}. of laufull money of Englond to be payed yerely at the feastes [of] Thannunciacion of oure lady and saynt Mychell Tharchaungell by euyn porcions And yt was further couenauntyd and agreyd by the seyd dede indentyd that the seyd Rychard Margaret Ambrose Edmond Isabell and Gyles shold haue and perceyue yerely xx loodes of wood for parte of theyr fuell to be takyn of and in the wood of Bradon by thassygnement and ouer syght of the woodward there for the tyme beyng at the costes of cuttyng downe and cariage of the seyd Rychard Margaret Ambrose, Edmond Isabell and Gyles, duryng the seyd terme and the resydue of theyr necessary fuell to be taken and perceyued yerely of bowes and loppyng of trees of and apon the demayne landes of the seyd Manor yf yt myght be convenyently there taken And also the seyd Abbott and Covent by theyr seyd dede dyd make theyr laufull attorneys John Frankelyn clerk then vycar of the parysshe churche of Puryton aforeseyd and John Precy to delyuer possessyon and seysen of and in the premyssez to the seyd Rychard Margarett Ambrose Edmond Isabell and Gylcs accordyng to theffect of the seyd indentur / and they delyueryd seysed [*sic*] therof accordyngly as by the seyd dede indentyd amonges other thynges more playnly apereth. Byforce wherof the seyd Rychard Pulley and Margarett and other before namyd entred into the premyssez and were therof seysed in theyr demeane as of frehold And so beyng therof seysed the seyd Rychard Pulley dyed And sythen the seyd Margarett Ambrose Edmond and Gyles be also deceassed and your seyd oratryce oonly survyued and maryed the seyd Benett Jeye / Byforce wherof your seyd orators entred into the premysses in the right of the seyd Isabell and were and yett be therof seysed in theyr demeane as of frehold in the right of the seyd Isabell for terme of her lyfe byforce of the seyd indentur and lease and haue occupyed and enyoyed the same peacybly by the space of iij yeres and more / And so yt ys moost drad souerayn lord that the xxixth daye of January last past [29th Jan., 1547-8] oon Sir Edmond Bridges knyght who hath obteyned the reuercion of the premysses to hym and theyres males of his body James More John Bradeley otherwyse Tayler Gabryell Rede and other ryotous persons to your oratourz vnknowen to the nombre of xij persons

with force and armes riotously and ayenst your peace assembled themselfes togeyther at Puryton aforeseyd and then and there in forcyble maner arayed that is to say with staves swyrdes and other weapens of warre with force and armes riotously ayenst your peace dyd forcybly entre into the dwellyng house of your seyd oratours at Puyrton aforeseyd parcell of the premysses your seyd oratourz beyng bothe absent from theyr seyd house / and apon George Browne Jane Webbe and Agnes Symkes beyng seruantes to your seyd supplyantes then beyng within the seyd house in goddes peace and yours with force and armes riotously dyd make an assaulte and them then and there dyd beate and putt in danger of theyr lyves / And aftur the seyd riotous entre in forme aforeseyd so made the seyd riotous persons dyd breke open a wolle house dore of your seyd oratourz there contrary to your highnes lawes and peace / And the vth daye of the moneth of February last past [5th Feb., 1547-8] aboutes mydnyght oon James More John Edward and oon Pyrry servauntes of the seyd Sir Edward Bridges and by his commandement at Puryton aforeseyd with lyke force and armes riotously and forcybly dyd breke and entre into the duff house of your seyd orators and all the dowves of your seyd orators beyng above iij^{c} cowple then and there dyd kyll dystroye and feare awey to the vtter decaye and dystruccion of the seyd duff house / And also the seyd Sr Edmond Brydges doyth comonly vse to put his horsez into the Courte of your seyd orators amonges his cattall to eate and destroye suche haye as the catall of your seyd oratourz be fothered with / and hath so beaten and threapened the seruantes of your seyd orators beyng at ploughe and aboute theyr other laufull busynes so that they or any of them dare scasely goo out of the house / And yet the seyd Sir Edmond Brydges of his further malyce at Eastur last past wold not suffre your seyd subiectes to resceyue suche tythes as were to them due in the seyd parysshe of Puryton byforce of theyr seyd indentur / but kepeth the same from youre seyd oratours ayenst all right and conscyence and also the seyd Sir Edmond Bridges hath vnlawfully entred into xix acres of land at Puryton aforeseyd parcell of the premysses demysed by the seyd indentur and the same doyth occupye and taketh the proffyttes thereof to his owne vse without any laufull tytle thervnto / and also where your seyd orators ought to haue yerely xx loodes of wood for parte of theyr fuell to be taken of and in the wood of Bradon aforeseyd the seyd Sir Edmond Brydges wyll not suffre youre seyd subiectes to fell and cary awey the seyd xx loodes ne any parte therof but the same doyth vtterly denye and withhold from youre seyd supplyauntes / and also the seyd Sir Edmond hathe caused lxx trees and moo to be cutt downe in oon of the seuerall pasters of youre seyd orators and there letteth them lye to dystroye the gresse of your seyd orators to his grete losse and damage / and also the Bereward and Cooke of the seyd Sir Edmond do dayly breke vp and cary awey the hedges of your seyd supplyauntes from his seuerall pasterz so that by reason therof aswell the cattall of the seyd Sir Edmond as the catall of other persons do eate vp and dystroye the corne and gresse of youre seyd subiectes to theyr grete losse and hyndraunce / And also at suche tymes as your seyd subiectes haue inpoundyd any cattall of the seyd Sir Edmondes or of any other persons for suche trespassez as they haue don in theyr corne and gresse the seyd Sir

Edmond hymself and oon Bradeley his seruante haue brokyn opyn the seyd pound and putt out the seyd cattall / And also oon John Bridges and James More seruauntes to the seyd Sir Edmond and by his commandement at ij or iij seuerall tymes haue entred into the courte of your seyd subiectes wyth a hand gun and then and there dyd shote and kyll with the seyd gun the hennes and capons of youre seyd subiectes and dayly shoteth at his doves and pultry And also he the seyd John Brydges dyd shote a pellett out of the seyd gun into youre seyd subiectes kechyn by reason wherof youre seyd supplyauntes ne eyther of them dare not abyde in theyr seyd house for daunger of theyr lyves / And yet the seyd Sir Edmond not so contentyd of his further malycyous mynd sythen youre seyd subiectes cam from theyr seyd house hathe caused his seruauntes to put his horsez into the seuerall pasterz and corne feydes of your seyd supplyauntes to eate and dystroye theyr corne and gresse and doyth manesse and threpen your seyd supplyauntes seruauntes that they ne any of them dare not dryve ne putt the seyd horsez out of the corne and gresse of your seyd supplyauntes /

And also the seyd Sir Edmund Brydgys of hys further malycious mynde and develyshe intent aboute thexth daye of Marche last past [10th March, 1547–8] hath procured and caused oon Henry Brydges hys brother and hys Berewarde to cum and entre into a certein pasture called Wyndemyll Hyll beying parcell of the premyssez where as your seyd subiectes kyne and theyr calues were then and there pasturyng and to take oon calfe of your seyd subiectes and to cutt the tayle of the same calue hard by the rompe and to stone or cutt of the ereis of the same calue nere by the hedde and also to cutt of the clawes of the fete of the same calue. / And further the seyd Sir Edmunde Brydges hath at dyuerz and sundry tymes nowe of late caused and commaunded hys seyd Bereward and dyuerz other of hys seruauntes to lede and brynge a beyre of hys into the seyd pasture called Wyndemyll Hyll and the same persons dyd there lett the same beyre lose and putt grett dogges at the same beyre so that by reason therof iij of your seid subiectes kyne beyng then there in the same pasture and beyng grett with calues dyd not only cast theyr calues but also the same kyne and calues dyd then within iij or iiij dayes next ensuyng dye vppon such euyll handlyng fere and chacyng as they then had by reason of the seyd beyre and dogges so then beyng in the same pasture to the damages of your subiectes of iiij poundes. / Also oon Jamys Moore and other of the seruantes of the seyd Sir Edmund Brydges haue nowe lately to wytte aboute the xxvjth daye of Februarye last past [26th February, 1547–8] by the procurement of the seyd Sir Edmund Brydges cast downe and caried into a welle of your seid subiectes beyng at hys seyd Mancion house oon cart lode of dunge and other thynges which welle dyd serue hys seyd house aswell to brewe bake and to dresse mete with all as for all other necessarye thynges in the same house vsed. / so that by occasion therof the water of the same welle was clene dystroyed vntyll the tyme your seyd subiectes dyd clene the same welle ayen./ And furthermore where as oon John Ware Wylliam Webbe and John Wevyng dyd at the request of your seyd subiectes nowe of late lye in hys seyd house at such tyme as he was absent from the same the seyd Sir Edmund Brydges hath nowe of late so threpened and manassed them that they ne

any of them dare not cum ne approche to the seyd house of your seyd subiectes for feare of their lyues. / And the seyd Sir Edmund Brydges hath lately so threpened and feared your seyd subiectes seruaunttes which were laborers in husbandry at hys seyd Mancion house that they by reason therof and for feare of bodely hurt dare not go aboute the necessarye busynes of your seyd subiectes. / And moreouer when so euer your seyd subiectes beyng destytute of seruauntes and laborers doith hyre any of theyr neyghbours beyng laborers as carpenters heggers thresshers and other workemen the seyd Sir Edmund Brydges doith so handle threpen and manasse the same workemen so that they ne any of them dare not for danger of theyr lyues contynue in any worke with your seyd subjectes. So that by reason therof your seyd subiectes can not haue any of theyr neyghbours ne laborers there nere adioynaunt to labour or do any worke with hym for feare of the seyd Sir Edmund and so ys lyke nowe schortely in haruest tyme to susteyne grett losse and damage for lacke of laborers./ Aud the seyd Sir Edmund Brydges doith daylly cause hys gottes to be putt into the corne of your seyd subiectes growyng vppon parcell of the premyssez so that the same gottes doon daylly dystroye and perysshe moche part of the same corne and your seyd subiectes dare not for feare of theyr lyues put out ne dryue the same furth of theyr seyd corne / By reason wherof your seyd subiectes ar·lyke to be vtterly vndoon on les some spedy remedye be herein schortely had and prouyded. / In consyderacion wherof pleaseth yt your Hyghnes of your accustomed petye and justice to grauntt your gracious writtes of subpena with iniunccions in the same to be dyrectid to the seyd Sir Edmond Brydges and thother lyke offenders commandyng and enyoynyng them by the same that they ne any other by the procurement or commandement of the seyd Sir Edmund doo no further medell with the seyd premyssez ne any parcell thereof but suffre your seyd snbiectes peacybly to occupye and enyoye the same with out interupcion or lett of the seyd Sir Edmund or any other by hys or theyr commandement meanes procurement and assent vntyll a further ordre therin be taken by your Highnes Councell herin / and also to appere personally in your Sterre Chambre at Westminster at a certen daye therin to be appoynted there to aunswer to the premyssez / and to be further ordred therin accordyng to right and justice. / And your seyd subiectes wyll daylly praye to god for the preseruacion of your moost royall maiesties estate in honour longe tryumphantly to endure. /"

"Robert Broke."

Endorsed:

"Jay *versus* Brydges,
Retorn' octabis Trinitatis." [8th June, 1548.]

Star Chamber Proceedings, Edward VI.
Bundle I., No. 39.

"The Awnswer of Sir Edmounde Brigges vnto the Sclaunderose bill of Compleint of Bennet Joy and Isabell his wife.

"The said defendaunt seith that the same bill of Compleint ys vncerten and verie vntrue and insuffycient in the Lawe to be awnswerid vnto and the

matters therin conteyned and mencioned sclaunderosely sett furth by the said Pleyntyffes to the onlie entent and purpose to bring the said Defendaunt into yvell report and to dymynishe and take aweie thestimacion and credite that the saide Defendaunt now ys with all the Kinges subiectes And for no iust purpose nor cawse Neverthelesse thadvauntage of the insufficencie of the same bill of Compleynt to the Defendaunt at all tymes savid For furder awnswer saith that trew it is that the late King of famose memorie Henrie the Eigth father to our most dredd soveraine Lord King Edward the sixte being by good and iust title seasid in his demeasne as of fee of and in the manor and lordship of Puryton in the said bill of Compleynt specyfied with the landes tenementes and hereditamentes to the same manor belonging late parcell of the possessions and heredytamentes of the late Monasterie of Maumbesburie in the County of Wiltes mencioned in the said bill of compleynt And that the same late King so being seised of the said manor with all the landes and tenementes to the same belonging by his most gracious letters patentes vnder the greate seale Dated the xiiijth day of Maij in the xxxvjth yere of his most noble Reign [14th May, 1544] emongest other manors landes and tenementes in the same letters patentes conteynid gave and graunted to the same defendaunt and to the heirs maales of his bodie begotten the said manor of Puryton with the landes tenementes and hereditaments to the same belonging with thappurtenaunces As in the said bill is alleagid byforce wherof the said Defendaunt is seised therof in his demeasne as of Fee Taile that is to sey to him and to the heirs maales of his bodie begotten. And the said Defendaunt furder saith that the xxixth daie of Januarie last past [29th January, 1547–8] mencioned in the same bill of Compleynt by reason of thappointment of the Kinges Majesties Visitors within the said Countie of Wiltes one John Messenger being oue of the Wardens of the Parishe Churche of Puryton aforsaid with diverse of his neybours repeired to the said Church And ther pulled downe all Images and Idolls within the said Church according to the commaundement in that behalf and as hit became true subiectes to doo which after theie soo did they didd shutt and put all the same Images in a corner of the Churche Appoynting them to be sold and the money therof comming to be put into the poors mens box ther to such vsez as by the said Visitors hit was appoynted And after the said Church Wardens and Parishoners had soe doone they departyd And within three owers then folowing certeine of the said parishe came to the howse of the said Defendaunt he being at diner saing to him that one Browne and one Jaakes and other the seruauntes of the said pleyntyffes had stollen (as they thought) the Image of Seint George owzt of the Church of Puryton aforsaid desiering his ayde therin. Whervpon the said Defendaunt after dyner went to the mancion howse of the said Pleyntyfes And ther in the court being desierid to speke with the said Browne and other the seruauntes of the said pleyntyffes And also did sent for the said Jaakes being a dweller in the said Towne of Puryton and reteynour to the said Pleyntyffs and other the seruauntes of the said Pleyntyffes whoo came to the said Defendaunt and vpon examynacyon confessid the taking of the seid Image and that they had sett him vp in the house in such like soort as the same stode in the Church Whervpon the said Defendaunt appoynted the same Browne and Jaakes to carie ageine the same Image to church who

soo meyntenutly dydd withouzt that the said Sir Edmound Brigges with James More and other his seruauntes in the said bill of compleynt mencioned to the nombre of xij persons did ryoteosely assemble them selvis at Puryton aforsaid on the said xxixth day of Januarij or at any other tyme did enter into the house of the said Pleyntyffes or did ther make any assawte vpon the said George Browne or any other the seruauntes of the said Pleyntyffes mencioned in the said bill Or did then beate any of them or put them or any of them in danger of their livys Or that the said Defendaunt with other in said bill of compleynt [mencioned] did with force or otherwise breke vp any wole house of the said pleyntyffes as in the same bill verie sclaunderosely and vntrulye ys alleagid Or that Jamys More John Edwardes and Perie seruauntes vnto the said Defendaunt by his comaundement or otherwise the vth day of Februarie mencioned in the said bill of compleynt did enter with force or ryoteosly or other wise the duffehouse of the said Pleyntyffes at Puryton aforesaid or any of their dovis dyd take away destroy or kill to the Defendauntes knowleage But were at the same tyme at their rest As verie vntrulie by the said Pleyntyffes is also alleagid And without that that yf any such leasse wer made by the said Abbott and Covent of the late Monasterie of Maumesburie mencioned in the said bill of Compleynt as by the same is surmysed that the same is or evir was of any efficacie or strengith in the Lawe For that that the said lyuerie and seisen was never given therof by John Frankleine Clerk and John Precie or by any of them as by the said bill is surmysed And yf any such liverie were yet the said Defendaunt saith that the same avayleth not to the said Isabell nor she any thing can clayme therbie for that the seid Isabell at the tyme of the said surmysed leasse to be made was not borne nor come into the orlde. Or that the said Defendaunt at any tyme hath put or vsed to put his horsis in to the coort of the said Pleyntyffes for any such purpose in the said bill vntrulye declared And without that the said Defendaunt did ever beatt or manasse the seruauntes of the said Pleyntyffes But in a certen tyme wheras the Defendaunt had one of his horses going in the High weie and vnder the wall of the said Pleyntyffes the said Pleyntyffes commaunded George Browne his seruaunt to kill the same horse Whervpon the same Browne standing vpon the wall threwe greatt stoonys vpon the horse and soo brake his back Wherof the said Defendaunt knowing said vnto the said Browne yf he soo vsid his cattell he wold provide worthie ponyshment for him And then with a little rodd or wand which he held in his hand gave the said Browne ij or iij strips abought the shulders in the waie of correccion And withouzt that the seruauntes of the seyd Pleyntyffes dare not abide at their plough and work or goo oute of the house of the said Pleyntyffes for feare of the said Defendaunt and his servauntes. Or that the said Sir Edmound wold not suffer the said Playntyff to receaue their Twyths at Ester last or was any lett therof or that he kepith away any Tewyths from the said Pleyntyffes which they ought lawfullye to haue as in the said bill ys lykewise sclaunderously alleagid. Or that the said Sir Edmounde hath vnlawefully enterid into xix acres of land at Puryton aforesaid or that they ar parcell of the scite of the said manor let to the said Pleyntyffes as they have surmysed Or that the Defendaunt hath done therin otherwise than he mought lawfully doo by the lawes of this Realme For the

said Defendaunt saith that the said Pleyntyffes occupieng the said parcell of xix^{tene} acres of land at the will of the said Defendaunt and not by any lease or lawfull interest And vppon dyscharge yeven to them by the said Defendaunt they did clerely give up the same into thandes of the said Defendaunt at a coort holden at Puryton aforesaid in the presence of diverse ther. And withoute that the said Edmounde Brigges hath denyed or restreyned the Pleyntyffes of having of certen woodes in Braadon according to the purport of their surmysed leasse but the said Defendaunt saith that that he hath permytted and given to the said Pleyntyffes for every ther lodes of woodd demanded asmoch as xvj oxen could drawe awey vp an hyll adioyning to the same wodd called Bradon. Or that the said Defendaunt hath sufferid or doth suffer certen his trees which he hath cutt doune as lawfull was for him soe to doo to lie fur purpose to destroye the grasse of the said Pleyntyffes but hath and doth and so myndyth to carie the same awey with asmoch spede as he may haue cariage and as the tyme of the yere shall serue And withoute that the bereward and Coke of the said defendaunt haue ether broken or caried awey the hedges of the said Pleyntyffes from their severall pastur to the defendauntes knowleage or that by reason of any suche actes the corne of the said Pleyntyffes hath bin destroid by the catell of the said Defendaunt or any other persons as vntrulie ys alleagid Or that the said Defendaunt vpon the pounding of the said cattell or any other persons by the said Pleyntyffes hath broken any pounde or caused any such pounde to be broken or so delyverid any cattell ther being ageinst any lawe therof provided Or that one Bridges and Jamys More seruauntes to the said Sir Edmound dyd at any tyme by the comaundement of the said Sir Edmound or otherwise enter into the coort of the said Pleyntyffes or ther did shote at or kill any ther hennes or kapons with a hand gunne or that they doo or have daylie shott at the doves or pultrie of the said Pleyntyffes as verie naughtelie and contrarie to all truth is surmysed and alleaged Aud withoute that the sayd Briges dyd at any tyme shoote a pellot out of a hand gunne into the kycchin of the said compleynauntes to the said Defendauntes knowleage Nor that therbie the said Pleyntyffes haue any occacion to absent them selvis from their howsez for daunger of their livis Or that the said Defendaunt at any tyme hath caused his tenauntes to put their horsis into the severall pasture and corne fyldes of the said Pleyntyffes to thentent to destroie their corne or grasse nor that they were put ther at any tyme And without that the said Defendaunt the said tenth day of March last past or at any other tyme did procur and cause the said Henrie Bridges his brother being a child of tenne yeres of age and his bereward or any of them to goo into a certen parcell of pastur called Wyndmyll Hyll being parcell of the premisses whereas the said Pleyntyffes supposed ther kyne and calves to bee or that theie then by the said Defendauntes comaundement toke one calf of the said Pleyntyffes or cuttof the tayle of him / or cutof the yeares of the said calf nere by the hedd or cutt his clawes by any comaundement appoyntment or condiscent of the said Defendannt as most sclaunderosely is also surmysed For the same Defendaunt saith he was never acknolege therof nor at home when the same was done. But vpon relacion thereof made to him he did not onlie correct his said brother being a verie childe and his seruaunt the bereward which is

knowen a naturall foole but considering the naughtie act done by them he sent his seruauntes with a crowne of v^{s} to the said Pleyntyffes to recompence them for their calf which was but ij dayes old not worth soo moch money to all mens iudgment Or that the said Defendaunt at any tyme hath comaunded or cawsed his said bereward or any other his servauntes to leade or bring any beare of his into the same pasture called Wyndmyll Hyll or that any such bere was thither brought to the knowleadge of the said Defendaunt at any tyme or that the same beere was ther lett loose or that any dogges were ther put to him or that any such act or thing was done by reason wherof the said Pleyntyffes [kyne] in the same pastur being great with calf dyd cast their calvis Or that any such kyne and calvis diedd within iij or iiij daies by such meanis as is also vntruly declared or that the said Pleyntyffes by reason of any such thing susteyned any damage losse or hinderaunce Or that Jamys More or any other the seruauntes of the said [Defendaunt] abought the xxvth day of Februarie last past by the procurement of the said Sir Edmound or otherwise to his knowleage did cast downe or carie into a well of the said Pleyntyffes one cart loode of doung or any other thing or that any such act was done wherby the water in the said well was destroied or that for the same the said Pleyntyffes neded to clense hit. Nor that the said Defendaunt hath at any tyme feared or thretenyd John Ware William Webb and John Wevyng soo that by any such meanis they have refreyned to come or lie in the house of the said Pleyntyffes but that yf such restrayning be by the said parties hit is onlie by the naughtie and divelyshe demeaning of the said Pleyntyffes specyally the said Isabell whose detestable condicions ar openlie knowen to all the cuntrey Nor that the said Ware Webb and Weving doo wythdrawe them sealvis for fearre of ther lyvis from the house of the said Pleyntyffes nor that any suche occacion hath ever byn [g]yven by the said defendaunt or any other his seruantes as vntruly is alleagid And without that the said Defendaunt hath so manassed the said Pleyntyffes seruauntes that they dare not go abought the necessarie businesse of the said Pleyntyffes Or that the said Defendaunt hath by any such meanis occasioned the said Pleyntyffes hynderaunce of the seruice in husbandrie of his seruauntes or that they have anye cause of feare of bodelie hurt mynystred at the said Defendauntes handes or by his procurement or sufferaunce Or that the said Defendaunt doth or at any time hath manassed any laborers or workmen coming to the said compleynauntes being other their neighbors or other foreiners or that by any such meanis the pleyntyffes haue lost and susteyned hinderaunce in their work or that any such laborers or workmen dare not work with the said Compleynauntes for feare of their livis or that any such occacion hath bin to them given by the said Defendaunt as in the said bill most vntrulie is alleagid Nor that by reason of any manassing the said Compleynauntes ar anything hinderyd. of the having of their neybours or adioyment [of] laborers to work with them or travell in their necessarie doinges Or that in harvest tyme next comyng the said Pleyntyffes shall have or susteyne any maner of hinderaunce by the said Defendaunt as vntrulye by them ys alleagid But yf any such preiudice or hinderaunce or like myshapp chaunce to the said Pleyntyffes it ys and wilbe onlie by ther owne procurement and purchasse for that their evell and

most vntrue dealing with pore men causith them to refreyne and not to work with the said Pleyntyffes which before tyme they have done only for feare because the said pleyntyffes being farmors of the said manor before the coming of the said Sir Edmund Briges to the same as aforesaid did rule and had in most bounden subiection all or most part of the tenauntes of the said lordship wher now they [ar] desierose to please and doo their dew seruice to the said Sir Edmound the said Pleyntyffes repyning and grudgyng greatly at the same haue made and caused this most sclaunderose and vntrue bill to be made And without that the said Defendaunt at any tyme causid his gottes being but ij to be put into any the corne of the said Pleyntyffes or that they at any tyme came into any parcell of the corne Or that yf they were or came thither that the said Pleyntyffes had euer any maner of occacion given whie they shuld feare their livis in putting or chasing the saide gootes oute of the saide corne nor that the said ij gootes had bin in the said corne that therby the Pleyntyffes had or cold haue any such hinderaunce or grett losse therin as most vntruly is alleagid for that the said Defendaunt hath not had the said ij gottes aboue fortnight next before Whytsontyde last past And without that the said Defendaunt ys gyltie of any ryott force or other mysdemeanour supposed to be done by the said Defendaunt in the said bill of Compleynt And without that any other matters in the said most sclaunderose bill not traversed nor confessid and avoided nor awnswerid vnto is true in any parte therof &c."

Endorsed :
"Watson of the Inner Temple."

Star Chamber Proceedings, Edward VI.
Bundle I., No. 39.

"The [replicaci]on of Bennett Jey and Isabell hys wyf[e to the awnsw]er of Sir Edmund Brydges Knyght

"The seyd compleynauntes sey that the byll of compleynt ys certen true and suffycyent in the Lawe to be aunswerid vnto and that the matters therin conteyned ar not sclaunderously sett [forth] by the seyd Compleynauntes to any such intent and purpose as in the seyd answer ys vntruely surmysed. / And further seyen in all and euery thyng as they before haue seyd in theyr seyd byll of Compleynt and doo auerre and maynteyn all and euery thyng materyall therein comprised to be good and true in maner and forme as in the same byll ys declared. / Without that that the seyd Browne named in the seyd Aunswer or any of the seruauntes of the seyd Compleynauntes dyd steyle the seyd Image of Seynt George out of the seyd Church of Puryton as ys sclaunderously and malicyously surmysed for the seyd Compleynauntes seyen that oon of the Church Wardens of the same Churche of Puryton caused the seyd Image to be brought to the seyd Mancion House of the seyd Compleynauntes / the seyd Compleynauntes then beyng absent from the seyd house for that that the seyd Benett Jey was an other of the Churche Wardeyns of the same Churche. / Without that that the seyd Brown or any of the seruauntes of the seyd Compleynauntes vppon any examynacion confessed any such takyng or steylyng of the seyd Image as ys vntruely surmysed. / Or that

they had sett vp the same Image in the seyd Mancion House of the seyd Compleynauntes in such lyke sorte as the same stode in the seyd Churche of Puryton as ys vntruely surmysed in the seyd aunswer / For the seyd Compleynauntes sey that the seyd Image was leyd in a wolle house of theyrs beyng at the seyd Mancion House by the meanes and occasion of the seyd Churche Warden and John Ware Constable there / Without that that the seyd lease made by the seyd late Abbott and Covent of the seyd late Monasterye of Malmesbury mencioned in the seyd bill of Compleynt ys not no neuer was of any effycacye or strenght in the lawe. / Or that lyuerey of seysen was neuer gyuyn therof by the seyd John Frankleyn clerke and John Precye nor by eyther of them as ys alsoe vntruely surmysed in the seyd Aunswer / For the seyd Compleynauntes seyen that the seyd John Precy beyng named and auctoryzed Attorney by vertue of the seyd dede indentid to delyuer possession and seysen of and in the premyssez to the seyd Rychard Margarett Ambrose Edmond Isabell and Gyles dyd execute the same accordyngly in due forme of the lawe / without that that the same lyuerey of seyseyn avayleth not to the seyd Isabell or that the same Isabell cannot clayme any thyng therby / Or that the seyd Isabell at the tyme of the makyng of the seyd lease was not borne nor come into the world as ys lykewyse vntruely craftely and vncharytably surmysed in the seyd Aunswer. / Or that the seyd Compleynauntes commaunded the seyd George Brown to kyll any horse of the seyd Defendauntes / or that therapon the same Browne standyng vppon a walle threwe any grett stones vppon any horse of the seyd Defendauntes / or brake the backe of any horse of the seyd Defendauntes as ys vntruely and sclaunderously surmytted to thentent to stoppe part of the manyfold wronges which the seyd Defendaunt hath doon to the seyd Compleynauntes / which crafte and subtyltie they doubte not schall nothing serve ne cloke the abomynable wronges doon to them by the seyd Defendaunt. / And forasmoche as the seyd Defendaunt hath confessed the beatyng of the seyd Brown and for that he hath so beatyn and yvyll handled the seyd Brown in maner and forme as in the seyd byll of compleynt ys allegid the seyd Compleynauntes prayen therof their remedye and iudgement with condigne ponysshement to to be putt apon the seyd Defendaunt. / Without that that the seyd Compleynauntes at any tyme occupyed the seyd parcell of xix acres of land at the wylle of the seyd Defendaunt and not by any lease or laufull interest. / Or that they vppon any dyscharge therof gyuyn vnto them by the seyd Defendaunt dyd clerely gyue vp the same xix acres or any parcell therof into the handes of the seyd Defendaunt at any Court holden at Puryton aforseyd in the presence of any persons there or other wyse as ys moost vntruely surmysed in the seyd Answer. / Or that the seyd Defendaunt hath permytted or gyuyn vnto the seyd Compleynauntes for euery theyr lodes of wodde demaunded asmoche as xvj oxen could drawe awey / for the seyd Compleynauntes sey that they neuer put mo oxen to drawe any lode of wodde there but only viijth oxen to a lode onles yt were vp the stepe of an high hyll there for then the seyd Compleynauntes and other neyghbours there as is vsed through England vse to ioyne ij teames togeyther oon to helpe an other vntyll it be drawen to the top of the hyll. / Without that that the seyd Defendaunt hath doon hys endeueraunce for to haue caused the seyd trees mencyoned in the

To be bound up at page 156.

There is an error in paging here, pages 157—166 are left out.

seyd byll of compleynt to haue been caried furth of the seyd ground / For the seyd Compleynauntes sey that the seyd trees haue been fallen and ther haue leyen and yet do there lye euer sythen Cristymas last past. without that that the seyd Bereward named in the seyd byll of compleynt ys knowen for an naturall fole or that he is a naturall fole in dede as ys vntruly allegid in the seyd Aunswer / or that yf he were so that the seyd Defendaunt knowyng the same myght lawfully kepe hym in such lyberalytie to hurt hys neygbours / wherfore vppon the propre confession of the seyd Defendaunt they demaunde iudgement with theyr costes and damages. / And forasmoch as the seyd Defendaunt hath declared and confessed in hys seyd Aunswer the cuttyng of the clawes of the seid calfe to be an naughty acte and to be doon by the seyd Henry Brydges hys brother and by the seyd Bereward beyng hys seruaunt the seyd Compleynauntes prayen therof remedye and their iudgement. / With out that that the restraynyng of the seyd persons named in the seyd byll of compleynt from the house and worke of the seyd Compleynauntes is only by any naughtye or deuylysshe demeanyng of the seid pleyntyffes or eyther of them as ys vntruely and sclanderously surmysed. / Or that the seyd Isabell oon of the seyd pleyntyffes hath any detestable condycions openly knowen to all the cuntrey there or otherwyse / or that she ys of any detestable condycions as ys moost vntruely malycyously and sclaunderously surmysed in the seyd Answer / And forasmoche as the seyd Defendaunt hath so openly sclaunderid the seyd Isabell and not declared in any thyng certen wherin she ys of yvyll or detestable condycions the seyd compleynauntes prayen therof theyr iudgement with theyr costes and damages. / without that that the seyd Compleynauntes or eyther of them doith yvyll handle or vntruely deale with any pore men or laborers that haue worked and labored with them or with any other or that they or any of them by reason therof haue had any occasion to restrayne and not to worke with the seyd playntyffes as is moost vntruely surmysed in the seyd Aunswer./ or that any tennaunttes or other persons within the seyd lordschip dyd com and repayre vnto or dyd any worke with the seyd pleyntyffes before the commyng of the seyd Sir Edmund Brydges to the seyd lordschip for any feare because the seyd pleyntyffes were then fermers of the seyd manor and dyd rule or had in any bounden subiection all or any of the tenauntes of the seyd lordschip as ys also vntruely imagyned in the seyd aunswer. / Or that the seyd Compleynauntes do repugne or grudge at any of the seyd tenauntes or at any othir person which desyre to please and to do due seruyce to the seyd Defendaunt or that they by reason therof have caused any sclaunderous or vntrue byll to be made ayenst the seyd Defendaunt. / For the seyd Compleynauntes sey that they alwey haue been glade to please the seyd Defendaunt and have doon theyr due seruyce to hym contynually vntyll such tyme as he began to handle and vse them in suche maner and sort as they have declared in theyr seyd byll of compleynt. / And further they sey that the seyd Defendaunt doith thus mysuse and mysdemeane them of a develysshe malycious and vncharytable mynde to the only intent that he myght dryve awey the seyd compleynauntes from the seyd ferme and to haue it hym selfe. / Without that that any other thyng matteryall or effectuall in the lawe to be replyed vnto conteyned in the seyd aunswer not herin sufficyently replied

vnto confessed and avoyded or trauersed ys true. / All which matterz the seyd Compleynaunttes ar redy to auerre and proue as thys honourable Court wyll award / And prayen as they before haued prayed in theyr seyd byll of Compleynt. /"

Star Chamber Proceedings, Edward VI.
Bundle I., No. 39.

"The Reioyndre of Sir Edmound Brigges Knight vnto the replicacion of Benet Joy and Isabell hys wyffe.

"The said Defendaunt saith in all and euery thyng as before he hath said and avarryd in hys said aunswer And doth averr and meynteyne all and every thyng materyall therin comprised to be good and true in maner and forme as in the said awnswer ys alleagid without that that one of the Church Wardens of the same Church of Puryton caused the said Image to be brought to the said Mancion House of the said Compleynauntes being an other of the Churchwardens as most vntruly in the said replicacion ys alleagid Or that the said Image was leyd in a woll house of the said Compleynauntes by the meanys of the said Churchwarden and the said John Ware Cunstable ther or by their comaundement And without that that the said John Precye was namyd and auctorised attorney by the said surmysed dede Indentyd to delvuer possession and seisen of the premyssez to the said Richard Margeret Ambrose Edmunde Elizabeth and Gylys or did execute the same accordingly or made any lyuery of the premisses to the dew forme and order of the lawe or that the said Elizabeth was borne at the tyme of the said surmysed lesse made or lyuery gyven Or that the said Defendaunt hath leyd any thyng in hys said awnswer to thentent to stopp parte of the many fold wronges which he hath done to the pleyntyffes or that he hath done any such wronges to the pleyntyffes as vntruly is alleagid in the said replicacion and byll And without that the said Defendaunt hath confessid the beatyng of the said Browne in his Awnswer to be in such soort as in the said bill ys alleagyd Or that he dyd otherwise therin then he mought lawfully doo. And without that that any of the trees of the said Defendauntes lye in the grounde of the said Pleyntiffes in such soort as vntruly and falsely in the said replicacion ys alleagid Or that upon any confession of the Defendaunt touching the Bereward the Compleynauntes ar at any hynderaunce or neded to susteyne any maner losse And without that that the Pleyntyffes have byn glad to please the said Defendaunt or haue done their dew and honest seruice as becomyd them to doo to the said Defendaunt Or that the said Defendaunt doth mysvse or ivell entreate the same compleynauntes for any suche purpose or entent as most sclaunderosely ys alleagid in the said replicacion And without that that any other thyng materyall in the said replicacion not reioyned vnto trauersed or avoyded ys true All which matters &c.

Star Chamber Proceedings, Edward VI.
Bundle I., No. 29.

[*To be continued.*]

Notes.

The Lesser Horseshoe Bat, *Rhinolophus hipposideros.* On capturing a bat which had come into the house here (Clyffe Pypard) one night this autumn (1903), I found that it belonged to a species that was quite unknown to me—the "Lesser Horseshoe Bat," distinguished with its congener, the "Greater Horseshoe Bat," by the soft fluffiness of its fur and by the extraordinary leaf-like appendage on its nose. Mr. Meyrick, of Marlborough College, tells me that the College Natural History Society have no record of its occurrence. I find it stated, however, in Bell's *British Quadrupeds*, 1837, that "it was first taken by Montagu in Wiltshire in a hollow over a baker's oven, having entered the place through a small fissure, and afterwards in a dark old shed surrounded by high trees, at Lackham, in the same county."

E. H. Goddard.

Skeletons of Man and Horse at Charnage. On August 16th, 1903, Mr. A. R. White, of Charnage, Mere, wrote:—"Within the last few days the men in quarrying flint on my down have come across first the skeleton of what appears to be a horse and then no doubt that of a human being. The teeth of the latter are well preserved, but the other bones are brittle. They were found in the trackway leading from Charnage Gorge to the bottom end of Well Bottom, about half way, I should think about 3ft. deep, on the top of the chalk." In answer to a letter asking for further particulars of the discovery, and in particular whether any relics of any kind were found with the bones, Mr. White wrote "I am afraid I cannot give much more information respecting the finding of the skeletons of horse and man on my down. I did not hear of the discovery until after the whole of the bones had been taken out, and I fear there was no real search made. There was no sign of any mound, in fact it was right in a trackway, which no doubt formerly was in constant use. From what I can gather from the quarrymen the human bones were found in a sitting posture."

Roman Coins at Great Cheverell. The following note appears in the register of the Parish Church at Great Cheverell:—"A parcell (about a gallon) of Roman copper coynes of ye Emperors frō Gordianus to Tacitus was found in ye ffield called ye Sand by E^{d} Hobbs ffebr 17 1695."

H. E. Medlicott.

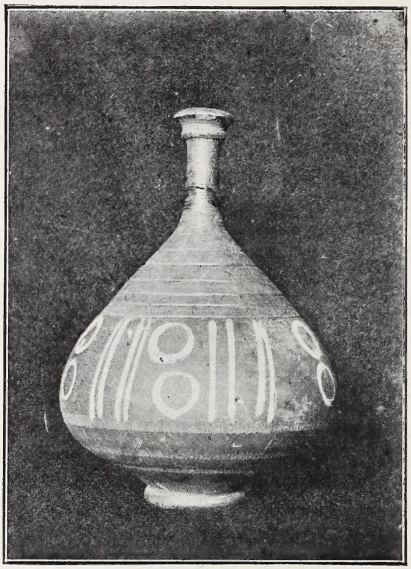
Roman Coins at Atworth. Nine Roman small brass coins found in a field at Atworth in 1902 have come into the possession of Mr. E. C. Davey, of Bath, who has kindly given the following particulars.

They consist of one of Claudius Gothicus, two of Constantine the Great, one of Theodora (?) and five of worn types of Valentinian and Gratian. They date from about A.D. 270 to 390.

E. H. Goddard.

Roman Interment and Pottery at Deptford, Wylye.

In July, 1898, two men named Smith, of Lavington, brought to the Museum a Roman vessel which they had found on the farm occupied by Mr. E. J. Lush, at Deptford, in Wylye parish, earlier in the year. Their story was that whilst digging clay for the repair of a pond they came upon the vessel here illustrated "standing in a saucer-shaped thing,"



Roman Vessel found at Deptford, Wylye.

which was broken into bits. These bits they said they threw away, and a skeleton which they found near the vessel they buried again. Mr. Lush, the occupier of the farm knew nothing of this find, but as there seemed no reason to doubt the men's word the vessel was purchased for our Museum. Among the Roman pottery already there there is nothing quite like it. It is an elegant vase or bottle-shaped vessel of good hard red ware, with a broad band of dark slate-colour round the body, ornamented alternately with upright lines and two circles, in very slightly raised white slip or colour, painted on quickly and carelessly. On the under part of the body are three rows of simple indented "engine-turned" ornament, one row of which forms the upper edge of the slate-coloured band. It measures 7in. in height and $1\frac{7}{8}$in. across the base, its greatest diameter being about 5in. The ware is not improbably of New Forest manufacture.

E. H. Goddard.

Wilts Obituary.

The Rt. Hon. Sir Michael Herbert, K.C.M.G., died at Davos (Switzerland), Sept. 30th, 1903, aged 46. Buried at Wilton. Born June 25th, 1857. 4th son of Sidney, 1st Lord Herbert of Lea, and Elizabeth, Lady Herbert of Lea. Educated for the diplomatic service, nominated an attaché July, 1877, appointed to Paris, 1879, promoted to third secretary 1880, second secretary 1883, transferred to Washington 1888, where he married Leila, d. of Robert Wilson, an American gentleman, became secretary of the legation 1892, transferred to The Hague 1893, secretary to the embassy at Constantinople 1894, at Rome, 1897, at Paris, 1898, and in 1902 became K.C.M.G., and a Privy Councillor, and was appointed ambassador to the United States. His widow and two sons, Sidney, born 1890, and Michael George, born 1893, survive him. The *Standard*, in a long obituary notice, Oct. 1st, stated erroneously that he was a Roman Catholic, a mistake copied by the *Salisbury Journal* of Oct. 3rd. Obituary notices also appeared in all the leading London papers of Oct. 1st, and in the *Wilts County Mirror*, Oct. 2nd, and the American papers published notices appreciative of his personal popularity in America and of his success as an ambassador during the short period of his tenure of the office. See also an appreciation by the American Ambassador at the Lord Mayor's banquet, Nov. 9th, 1903. *Salisbury Journal*, Nov. 14th, 1903.

William Frederick Holmes A'Court, 3rd Baron Heytesbury, died Aug. 15th, 1903, aged 41. Buried at Heytesbury. Eldest son of the Hon. William Leonard Holmes A'Court and Isabella Sophia, d. of Rev. Richard A'Court Beadon, Vicar of Cheddar. Born June 25th, 1862, succeeded to title on death of his grandfather in 1891, his father having died in 1885. Educated at Marlborough College and Downton Agricultural College. Married, 1887, Margaret Anna, d. of J. Nixon Harman, of Tadmarton, Oxon. He was J.P. and D.L. for Wilts, and sat regularly on the Warminster bench. He was a Conservative but took no part in politics or in public life. He was from 1897 hon. secretary of the South and West Wilts Hounds, and became joint master of the pack in 1902. He took great interest in the management and improvement of his estates, and was popular in the Heytesbury neighbourhood. Lady Heytesbury and his only daughter, Hon. Margaret Elinor Holmes A'Court, aged 15, survive him. He is succeeded in the title by his brother, Major the Hon. Leonard Holmes A'Court.

Obit. notice, *Standard*, Aug, 17th; *Devizes Gazette*, Aug. 20th; *Salisbury Journal*, Aug. 22nd; *Wilts County Mirror*, Aug. 21st, 1903.

Rev. Robert Campbell Moberly, D.D., Canon of Christ Church, Oxford, and Regius Professor of Pastoral Theology, died June 8th, 1903, aged 58. Buried in Cathedral graveyard. Born 1845. Son of Dr. George Moberly, Head Master of Winchester and Bishop of Salisbury. Educated at Winchester and New Coll., Oxford. 1st class Moderations 1865, 2nd class classical school 1867, in which year he won the Newdigate. B.A., 1867; M.A., 1870; D.D., 1892. Deacon 1869; Priest 1870. Senior Student of Ch. Ch. 1867—1880. Principal of St. Stephen's House, Oxford, 1876—78. Principal of Salisbury Theological College 1878–80. Chaplain to Bishop Moberly 1871—85. Vicar of Gt. Budworth (Ches.). 1880—92. Examining Chaplain to Bishop of Chester 1884—92. Hon. Canon of Chester 1890—93. Regius Professor of Pastoral Theology at Oxford, and Canon of Ch. Ch. 1892 until his death. He married, 1880, Alice Sidney, d. of Bishop W. K. Hamilton.

He was the author, amongst other works, of:—

"An Account of the Question between the Bishop and the C.M.S. in the Diocese of Colombo." 1876.

"The Light of the Revelation of God on the Question of Marriage with a Sister-in-law." 1884.

"Is the Independence of Church Courts really impossible." 1886.

"Sorrow, Sin, and Beauty." 1889.

"The Incarnation as the Basis of Dogma." One of the essays in *Lux Mundi*. 1889.

"Disestablishment and Disendowment."

"Reason and Religion." 1896.

"The Ministerial Priesthood." 1897.

"Personality and the Atonement." 1901.

"Christ our Life."

"Undenominationalism."

Obit. notices, *Times* and *Standard*, June 9th; *Wilts County Mirror*, June 12th; and a long and full In Memoriam notice by H. S. H(olland), in *Guardian*, June 17th, 1903. Obituary notice and sermons by the Bishop of Salisbury preached in the Cathedral on June 14th, in *Salisbury Diocesan Gazette*, July, 1903.

Rev. Arthur Wynell-Mayow, died Aug. 4th, 1903, aged 50. Born Dec. 25th. 1852. Educated Bradfield and Keble Coll., Oxon. B.A. 1876, M.A. 1880. Deacon 1876, Priest 1878 (Rochester). Curate of St. Margaret, Lee, Kent, 1876—79; Chaplain, Royal Navy, 1879—83; Vicar of Frocester, Gloucs., 1883—88; Sutton-on-Plym, 1888—94; Dunster, Som., 1894. He resigned some years ago, and had since lived at Kenbury, Devon.

Obit. notices, *Guardian*, Aug. 12th; *Church Times*, Aug. 21st, 1903.

William Jefferey Brown, of Middle Hill House, Box, died Oct. 24th, 1903, aged 84. Buried at Box Cemetery. A vice-president of the Chippenham Agricultural Association, he was well known in that

neighbourhood as a leading and successful agriculturalist, a Conservative, and guardian. He occupied Wormwood Farm, in Box, and afterwards Hazelbury, in the same parish, until he retired from business and went to live at Middle Hill.

Obit. notice, *Devizes Gazette*, Oct. 29th, 1903.

Hannah Archer, widow of David Archer, J.P. and D.L., of Kingsdown House, Stratton St. Margaret, died Nov. 15th, 1903, aged 91. Buried at Down Ampney. Mrs. Archer was well known and greatly respected in the Swindon neighbourhood. On her 90th birthday the parishioners of Stratton presented her with a testimonial in which they said "We desire to offer our most sincere and affectionate congratulations and to express our gratitude and admiration for all the good work you have done in the parish and county." *The Times* said that to her is largely due the official adoption of the system of boarding out pauper children. In 1861 she issued a pamphlet advocating this plan, and recommending many of the reforms which have since been carried into effect, and in 1870, in the absence of Miss Preusser, who was working on the same lines in the North of England, she headed the first deputation of ladies ever received by a Government department in England. Largely as a result of her efforts three hundred certified committees of ladies are now at work in England superintending the boarding out of children from the workhouses.

Obit. notices, *Times* and other daily papers; *Devizes Gazette*, Nov. 19th; *Guardian*, Nov. 25th; *Wilts County Mirror*, Nov. 20th, 1903.

Charles Cotes, of 8*a*, Gloucester Place, London, W., and of Wing, Bucks., died Nov. 22nd, 1903, aged 57. Buried at Wing. Son of Rev. Charles Grey Cotes (of the Shropshire family of Cotes, of Woodcote), Rector of Stanton St. Quentin. Born there Sept. 6th, 1846. Educated at Eton and Trin. Coll., Oxon. Lived at Kington Langley for many years, after which he removed to London. He married in 1876 Lady Edith Pleydell Bouverie, d. of the fourth Earl of Radnor. He was called to the bar, but did not practise, and became a prominent member of the Stock Exchange, being a partner in the firm of Steer, Lawford, & Co. A keen sportsman, a member of the Beaufort Hunt in former years, and of late years hunting in the Vale of Aylesbury. His spare time, however, was chiefly given to charitable work. He was a trustee of the Evelina Children's Hospital, and for years the business affairs of the London Hospital had been largely in his hands. He was an earnest supporter of the working boys holiday camping out movement, and took part in organising the camps on Hayling Island. Nor were his interests confined to charitable objects. It was mainly owing to him and to his own gift of £10,000 that the necessary £27,500 was forthcoming from a few city houses to meet the Treasury grant of like amount for the purchase of the three Great Longford Castle pictures for the National Gallery, Holbein's "Ambassadors," "Admiral Pulido Pareja," by Velasquez, and the "Italian

Nobleman," by Moroni. *The Guardian*, Dec. 9th, 1903, says, in an obituary notice, "It has been truly said of Charles Cotes that he was quietly doing the work of five ordinary well-intentioned men, and leavening the lives of a greater number of his fellow beings of all classes than perhaps anyone else of his time." *The Westminster Gazette* says of him "His life was an example of how an English gentleman should live; the news of his coming death was borne by him with a calm bravery which has taught all who saw him how to die.

Obit. notice, *Devizes Gazette*, Nov. 26th; *Salisbury Journal*, Nov. 28th, 1903.

Rev. Richard Dawson, died July 19th, 1903, aged 74. Buried at Sutton Benger. Hulmeian Exhibitioner of B. N. Coll., Oxon. B.A. 1850, M.A. 1853. Deacon 1854, priest 1855 (Chichester). Curate of Midhurst, 1854; Stockport, 1856; Perpetual Curate of Marple 1858—62; Vicar of Sutton Benger, 1862 until his death.

Obit. notice, *Devizes Gazette*, July 23rd, 1903.

Rev. Frederick Bennett, died July 1st at Exmouth, aged 81. Buried at Littleham (Dev). Wadham Coll., Oxon, B.A., 1843, M.A., 1846. Deacon 1845, priest 1846, Sarum. Curate of Maddington, 1845—48; Longbridge Deverill 1848—50, Vicar of Maddington, 1851—70; Shrewton, 1854—70, and of Maddington and Shrewton united 1870—95, when he resigned and went to live at Exmouth. He was Organizing Secretary for S.P.G. for the Archdeaconry of Wilts 1852—72 and Rural Dean of Wylye 1870—93. Canon and Preb. of Sarum 1868—99 Both Churches were restored during his incumbency.

Obit. notice, *Times*, July 3rd; *Salisbury Diocesan Gazette*, Aug., 1903.

Sir Michael Robert Shaw-Stewart, 7th baronet, of Greenock and Blackhall, died Dec. 10th, 1903, at his seat, Ardgowan, Renfrewshire, aged 77. Buried at Ardgowan. Eldest son of Sir Michael Shaw-Stewart, 6th baronet, and his wife, Eliza Mary, d. of Robert Farquhar, of Newark, Renfrewshire, born Nov. 26th, 1826. Succeeded his father when 10 years old. Educated at Eton and Ch. Ch., Oxon. Served in 2nd Life Guards 1845—47. M.P. for Renfrewshire, 1855—65. Ld. Lieut. of Renfrewshire 1869. J.P. for Wilts. High Sheriff of Wilts 1883. Hon. Col. of 1st V.B. Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders. A prominent Freemason and yachtsman. Married, 1852, Lady Octavia Grosvenor, d. of 2nd Marquis of Westminster, through whom he inherited the Fonthill Abbey estate. He leaves five sons and four daughters, and is succeeded by Sir Michael Hugh Shaw-Stewart, born July 11th, 1854, who married, 1883, Lady Alice Thynne, d. of the 4th Marquis of Bath.

Obit. notice, *Standard*, Dec. 11th; *Salisbury Journal*, Dec. 12th, 1903.

Recent Wiltshire Books, Pamphlets, and Articles.

[N.B.—This list does not claim to be in any way exhaustive, The Editor appeals to all authors and publishers of pamphlets, books or views in any way connected with the county to send him copies of their works, and to editors of papers and members of the Society generally to send him copies of articles, views, or portraits, appearing in the newspapers.]

The Fifteenth Century Cartulary of St. Nicholas' Hospital, Salisbury, with other Records, edited by Chr. Wordsworth, M.A., Master of the Hospital, with twenty-two illustrations. Salisbury: published by Brown & Co., The Canal. Printed by Bennett Brothers. 1902. Cloth. 8vo. Wilts Record Society Series. Pp. lxxxviii., 386. [Date on the cover, 1903.] Price, £1 1*s.* (to members of the Wilts Record Society, 15*s.*).

The introductory note tells us that "This book contains the whole of the fifteenth century cartulary, or old register belonging to the antient Hospital of St. Nicholas, in or near new Sarum, with such additions as were made in that book until about the year 1639. Interspersed among these and in part added, as a supplement to them, towards the close of the book are such other records as relate to the hospital, and are preserved in diocesan or national archives. Some also have been included which concern the Chapel of St. John Baptist on the Isle, the Scotist College of St. "Nicholas de Vaux" (or "de Valle Scholarium") and the collegiate Church of St. Edmund, Salisbury, which it is hardly too much to call daughter institutions or offshoots of St. Nicholas Hospital on Harnham Bridge. A brief account or kalendar (in part by no means exhaustive) of records belonging to the hospital has been added."

Pages xxi. to xxxviii. are taken up with the editor's preface, of which a chronological list of events relating to the hospital from 1214 to the present day is an important item.

"At the close of the 12th century . . . there was no considerable edifice standing on the site of the city now known as Salisbury excepting

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*** It may be worth while to note that on pages 175 and 178 in Charters of Robert Maskerel dealing with lands at Gerardeston (Gurston, in Broadchalke), the expression "dimidia acra in Smokfurlang, & una acra in eadem cultura, que vocatur la Smokacre" occurs. "Smokeacre" also occurs in a terrier of the common lands of Clyffe Pypard, but no explanation has yet been forthcoming as to the meaning of the term.—E.H.G.

a Church of St. Martin and a Hospital of St. Nicholas. St. Martin's Church belonged to Harnham. The old Hospital of St. Nicholas stood nearly in its present site by the ford over the River Avon through which the road from the south passed." Afterwards the river was artificially divided into two channels just opposite the hospital, a double stone bridge was built by Bishop Robert Bingham and the two islands called "St. John's Isle" and "Earldom Island" were formed, and the first of these became, in 1244 or earlier, the site of an offshoot of the hospital, a chapel where wayfarers might attend an early mass. "It appears that (at least in 1244 and for some time subsequently) whilst some of the chaplains served at St. John Baptist's Chapel on the Isle, the master or warden had also the care of repairing the bridge and causeway, as was often the case with hermit chaplains in the 15th century in other places."

The second half of the preface, pp. xli.—lxxxviii., is occupied with an illustrated notice of the Hospital by the Rev. G. H. Moberly, reprinted with revisions) from *Wilts Arch. Mag.*, xxv., 119—164.

Then follows the ancient Form of Reception of a brother into the hospital with the "ordo recipiendi aliquem amicum in fratrem ad participacionem oracionum et suffragiorum," *i.e.*, the form of admitting a benefactor or other friend of the hospital into spiritual confraternity and participation in the devotions and intercessions of the community without sharing the emoluments of the hospital.

The statutes of Bishop Richard Beauchamp; seven documents relating to the Box, Wilsford, and Manningford Bohune Estates, 1227—1268; eleven charters relating to Broad Hinton, 1253—1295; four relating to Fisherton Aucher, or Anger, 1214—1262; twenty two relating to East and West Harnham, 1244—1340; a terrier of 1393 for East Harnham, and one for both Harnhams, of 1438; twelve documents dealing with property in Salisbury, 1261—1402; forty-six relating to Gerardeston (Gurston manor, in Broad Chalk), 1254—1289, with the later perambulation of the Forest of Pansett, near Clarendon—and a few other deeds from the Record Office, connected with property in Bentley Wood, Turnworth and Sturminster Marshall (Dorset), &c., all given in full, fill more than half the volume. In addition there are lists of the priors, guardians, wardens or masters of St. Nicholas; of the stewards of St. Nicholas; of the chaplains of St. Nicholas, and of the brethren and sisters from 1501—1713, and from 1790 to the present time; chantry certificates; the letters patent of 1610; notes on the master's right to tithe swans, and on the seals of the hospital; visitation articles, 1662—1677; extracts from Mr. Edward Hickman's MS. on the buildings; the cartulary of the college of St. Nicholas de Valle Scholarium (in the British Museum); lists of muniments; the Barrington Trust; forms of admission of a brother or sister, and special prayers.

The whole of this mass of varied information is admirably printed and edited and annotated with the utmost care—and at the end an excellent index is given in which you may find every name mentioned in the preceding pages.

The illustrations comprise :—Portraits of Bishop Shute Barrington and of Will. Herbert, third Earl of Pembroke, from prints, the former an admirable reproduction of a mezzotint; three sketches of the present buildings by J. A. Reeve ; Effigy of Will. Longespee, from a print (poor) ; seals of Ela, Countess of Salisbury (poor) ; coloured reproduction of encaustic tiles ; Plan in 1245; Rough plan by E. Hickman ; Plan from the Ordnance Survey ; Views of the Chapels of St. John the Baptist, of the Hospital, and of the College de Vaux (from an etching by R. Benson 1826); View from the garden ; Group of brethren and sisters; *Fac simile* of Royal charter ; Seals of the hospital; a Canon regular *de Valle Scholarium* in Champagne; and apparently inserted as an afterthought a most admirable collotype of the original profession of canonical obedience made by Ela, Countess of Salisbury to Bishop Bingham, in 1240.

Altogether a very valuable addition to the books of Wiltshire.

A long review in *Salisbury Journal*, Aug. 22nd, and one in *Salisbury Diocesan Gazette*, November, 1903, by C. H. M.

St. Aldhelm, his Life and Times. Lectures delivered in the Cathedral Church of Bristol, Lent, 1902, by the Right Rev. G. F. Browne, D.D., D.L.C.L., F.S.A., Bishop of Bristol. S.P.C.K. : London. 1903. $7 \times 4\frac{3}{4}$. Cloth, pp. 366. Price 5*s*.

The illustrations, twenty-two in number, mostly from photographs, include the following connected with the County of Wilts :—Malmesbury Abbey in 1903 (showing the restored S.W. bay)—Ditto in 1900, North and South Views and interior—The Saxon Church at Bradford—Aldhelm, Hildelyth and the nuns of Barking—and the Pre-Norman Stones at Ramsbury, Bradford (2), Colerne, and Littleton Drew.

Beginning with the connection of the See of Bristol with St. Aldhelm and the history of the see itself, the author discusses the authorities for Aldhelm's life, and takes William of Malmesbury's " Gesta Pontificum," in the manuscript of which in the Library of Magdalen College, Oxford, is included the Life of Aldhelm, as the authority whom he follows in detail throughout the book. He then passes on to the early history of Malmesbury, and sets forth the view which he has supported in this *Magazine* that Malmesbury continued the easternmost stronghold of the Dumnonian Britons right up into Saxon times after the Battle of Deorham in 577 A.D., and that the Britons who with the Hwiccas fought the Battle of Wanborough against the Saxons of Wessex were the Britons of the Malmesbury district, and that it was they, and not the Britons of Wales, who met Augustine at their first meeting. He suggests that the Irish teacher Maildulbh, who settled at Malmesbury, may have been one of Carthach's followers, who were turned out of the great monastic school founded by him at Rahan, in Meath.

He discusses at some length the derivation of the name Malmesbury. " In its earliest forms," he says, " the name is clearly derived from the

name of the Irish teacher Maildulbh, either in that form or in the form Meldun or Meldum. We have Maildubiensis Ecclesia, Maldubiensis, Maldubesburg, Maldulfesburg, Maldumesburg, Meldulfesburg, Meldubesburg, Meldumesburg. Other forms of the name are clearly connected with Aldhelm—Ealdelmesbyrig, Mealdelmesbyrig, Maldelmesburuh." He quotes Mr. Plumer as saying in his edition of Bede's work, "The greater fame of Aldhelm eclipsed that of the original founder, and we find the place called Ealdelmesburg, Aldhelm's borough." "By a contamination of this with the older forms we get Mealdelmesburg, which became the prevailing form and through various gradations . . . became the modern Malmesbury." But the Bishop, arguing on the analogy of the Gaelic of to-day, suggests that we may take it as almost or quite certain that when Maildubh addressed his favourite pupil and eventual successor he did not call him Aldhelm, or pronounce the *dh* in his name, but called him "Mallem," "My dear Aldhelm"—and that from this comes the M at the beginning of "Malmesbury." Coming to the buildings erected by Aldhelm, he points out that before the existing Norman Church at Malmesbury was built there was a group of Churches there, somewhat after the fashion of the groups of Churches at the great monastic centres in Ireland. They were six in number:—St. Andrew, St. Lawrence, St. Mary, St. Michael, SS. Peter and Paul, and the old Basilica. Probably several of these were displaced by the building of the existing Church. As regards the Church erected by Aldhelm near Wareham, he identifies with it the curious early wall of herring-bone masonry afterwards incorporated in the defences of Corfe Castle, giving reasons why neither St. Martin's at Wareham, nor Worth Matravers, nor St. Aldhelm's Chapel, on St. Alban's (rightly St Aldhelm's) Head, will suit the accounts that we have of the site of the building. The Church which he built at Sherborne, the seat of his bishopric, was still standing in the time of William of Malmesbury, and the author is disposed to think that the great Church at Malmesbury was also not yet superseded by the Norman building. He emphasises the fact of the continual intercourse with Rome in Anglo-Saxon times, and remarks that it was only the accident of the death of Kenwalch, King of Wessex, which prevented Benedict Biscop settling in Wessex with his collections of precious MSS. and other art treasures brought from Italy and Southern Gaul, instead of in Northumbria. The Bishop dwells at considerable length on Anglo-Saxon art, and more especially on the subject of the sculptured stones and crosses of the period, giving illustrations of the stones at Ramsbury, Rowberrow, West Camel, Doulton, Gloucester, Bradford, Bath, Colerne, Littleton Drew, and Frome, the altar of Wolvinius, the Stole of Frithestan, and the cross of Drahmel, at Brussels. He then minutely discusses the possible routes of the saint's funeral procession, from Doulting, in Somerset, where he died in 709 to Malmesbury, and the site of the seven stone crosses set up to mark the resting-places at stages of seven miles on that journey which were still standing in William of Malmesbury's days. The route seems to have been a circuitous one, for it is said to have been about fifty miles in

length, and the Bishop on the whole inclines to Frome, Westbury, Bradford, Bath, Colerne, Littleton Drew, as the most likely stopping-places largely because at five of these places there are remains of Saxon sculptured stones or crosses, though of course the whole matter is one of pure guess-work, and the presence of remains of crosses at these places proves nothing, for there are also remains at Minety, Knook, Wantage, Ramsbury, and other places which can have no connection with this journey. In discussing the character of the sculptures on these Wessex stones the Bishop remarks that that at Littleton Drew is unique amongst stones in this part of England as having part of the remains of an inscription—four letters in all—upon it. He also notes the Irish character of the ornament on the Bradford stone, which has formed the jamb of a doorway. He regards the Ramsbury crosses as having very possibly stood within the Church, at the head and foot of recumbent body stones, and he argues that such stones were in use as early as 685 A.D., for William of Malmesbury speaks of a burial of that date outside the Abbey Church of Glastonbury under a "Pyramid," or cross shaft, "*nobiliter insculptæ.*"

A photo of the splendid altar of Wolvinius in S. Ambrogio, at Milan, is given as a contemporary and probably similar work to the shrine of St. Aldhelm, set up about 855, in the Abbey Church of Malmesbury, and described by Faritius as covered with silver gilt plates on which the miracles of the saint were depicted. The miracles attributed to the saint are mentioned, and his writings are described and criticised, at some length, his principal work being his Sacred Hymns, his Letter to Acircius, The Enigmas, his Letter to Osgith, and his Treatise in Praise of of Virgins.

His Letter to the Britons, addressed to "King Geruntius and also to all the Priests of God dwelling throughout the Domnonian Realm," shows that the Britons of the south-west were at that time by no means in the condition of slavery and misery that William of Malmesbury attributes to them. This letter, indeed, was not known to William when he wrote.

The existing Abbey Church at Malmesbury and the works of repair lately finished are described, and it is especially noted that the new work has been left without mouldings, so that it will be impossible in the future for anyone to mistake it for work of the twelfth century.

In the appendix a note on King Athelstan's gift to Malmesbury and his feast day, together with the form still observed at the admission of a commoner is given; as also an interesting note on vine-growing in England, giving the results of the experiment begun in 1875 by the Marquis of Bute near Cardiff, from which it appears that the crop of 1893 yielded, from 5 acres of land, one thousand dozens of wine, which were sold from the vineyard at 60*s.* the dozen, whilst the wine made in 1881 sold in 1894 at 115*s.* the dozen.

Crabbe, by Alfred Ainger. ("English Men of Letters" Series.) London: Macmillan & Co. 1903. Cloth. Cr. 8vo. 2*s.* nett. Pp. viii., and 210.

The following headings of the chapters show the scope and contents of this book:—Early Life in Aldeburgh—Poverty in London—Friendship with Burke—Life at Belvoir Castle—In Suffolk again—"The Parish Register"—"The Borough"—"Tales"—Visiting in London—"Tales of the Hall"—"Last years at Trowbridge."

The *Times Literary Supplement* of Oct. 9th, 1903, devotes a long review to this book, It says;—"When the original series of English Men of Letters was published no omission was more serious than that of Crabbe. He now takes his place where he ought to have been found from the first, in the most authoritative series of studies of his peers, the English poets." "Canon Ainger has given us the book we should expect from him, one full of sincerity, good taste, and good sense. The story of the poet's uneventful life is admirably re-told . . . and Canon Ainger has been fortunate enough to be able to add a few new facts and throw a little new light on the poet's life. The chief source of this new light, as the author states, is a copy of the memoir by Crabbe's son, with abundant annotations by Edward Fitzgerald.

"The poet's son mentions that his father took opium by medical advice. . . . Fitzgerald's note on this was: 'It probably influenced his dreams for better or worse,' adding 'see the 'World of Dreams' and 'Sir Eustace Grey.' Working on this hint Canon Ainger has very interestingly and quite conclusively shown that Sir Eustace Grey is a picture of illusions exactly like those described by De Quincey as the result of opium, and that Crabbe must have derived them from his own dreams experienced under similar circumstances. It is rather a melancholy explanation of Crabbe's highest flight of imagination, which stands so alone in his work; but there can be no doubt that Canon Ainger is right."

The Guardian, Oct. 28th, 1903, in a very eulogistic review, says:—"We have read the two hundred pages of this almost ideal biography with unfailing interest, and we can most warmly commend it to all who wish to begin the study or to stimulate their admiration of a neglected and yet typical English Classic."

Visitors' Guide to Bradford-on-Avon, Wilts. Dotesio & Todd, Bradford-on-Avon, Wilts. 1903. $7\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{4}$. Pp. 16.

A pamphlet with four plates:—The Bridge Chapel—Saxon Church—The Hall (Kingston House)—and The Tithe Barn. There are also six small cuts in the letterpress:—Town Bridge—Parish Church—Shambles—Old Houses—and Old Bridge.

The letterpress deals shortly and accurately with the various points of interest, ancient and modern—though it seems unnecessary to invoke the presence of Flemish weavers to account for the gabled houses at Bradford.

The Graphic Guide to Salisbury, the Cathedral, the City, the Antiquities, the Country Seats, the Military Camps. Illustrated by photographs by H. C. Messer and "The Bournemouth Graphic." Price

Sixpence. Salisbury: published by A. Smee, 48, Silver Street, and R. R. Edwards, 4, Castle Street. Wrappers. $8\frac{1}{4} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. 88.

The numerous illustrations, most of them very fair full-page reproductions of photos, are alone quite worth the money charged for the guidebook. They are:—A General View of the City—Sketch Map of Salisbury and the Camps—The Close Gate—View of Cathedral from Bridge—from N.E.—from West—The Nave—The Screen—The Choir—The Chapter House—The Palace—Blue Boar Row—Council House—Infirmary—Poultry Cross—County Hotel—St. Thomas's Church—St. Edmund's Church—St. Martin's Church—St. Paul's Church—Congregational Church—Stonehenge—Old Sarum—Amesbury Bridge—Amesbury Church—Amesbury Village—Wilton Park, Wilton House—Wilton Church—Longford Castle—Bemerton Church—Bulford Village—Bulford Camp, Soldiers' Home—Parkhouse Camp.

The letterpress seems to give as much information as the ordinary tourist desires, and as regards the Cathedral it enters a good deal into detail, especially in the case of the more recent gifts. Altogether a good sixpennyworth.

Noticed, *Salisbury Journal*, Oct. 3rd, 1903.

Buffalo Bill's Wild Waste Show at Zalsbury, August the Zix, Nineteen underd and Dree. By Janny Raa; also a Nigger Dialogue, "The Spider and the Fly." Salisbury; R. R. Edwards, Castle Street. [1903.] Pamphlet, $7\frac{1}{4} \times 5$. Pp. 20. One of Mr. Edward Slow's sets of dialect verses, not quite up to his usual standard.

Marlborough College Natural History Society, Report for the year 1902. The preface notes that a collection of *Diptera* is being formed, and that the collection of *Coleoptera* is being thoroughly re-organised. An account of the field-days at Tidcombe, Allcannings, Bagshot, Chilton Foliat, and Broad Hinton is given, and the reports of the various sections follow. The Botanical Section reports *Marrubium vulgare* and *Melissa officinalis*, both probably recently naturalised, *Hesperis matronalis*, *Silene Gallica*, *Apium inundatum*, *Solidago virgaurea*, *Borago officinalis*, *Lycopsis arvensis*, and *Orchis pyramidalis*. Four hundred and nine species of flowers were observed in bloom.

The Entomological Section reports excellent work. Ten new species of *Lepidoptera* have been added to the list, which now numbers eleven hundred and thirty-four, whilst the list of *Coleoptera* numbers eight hundred and seventeen.

In the way of birds, a ring ouzel's nest was found in the forest, and two bitterns are noted as having been shot at Chilton. Amongst the illustrations are "Pool in Savernake Forest," and "The Kennet above Preshute."

A short History of Marlborough Grammar School by Rev. Christopher Wordsworth, which appeared in the *Marlborough Times*, is reprinted

here, and a new departure is made by printing lists of *Lepidoptera* and plants, collected respectively by Messrs. E. Cook and T. F. Dunston in the county outside the Marlborough district.

Wilts Notes and Queries, No. 42, June, 1903.

An excellent photo of Place House, Melksham, taken in 1864, just before its destruction, accompanies the beginning of a paper by Mr. Kite on Place House and its Owners. The manor and hundred of Melksham, given by Henry III. to the Priory of Amesbury, were five years after the dissolution conveyed by Giles Gore, Gent., and Elizabeth, his wife, to Henry Brouncker, Esq. Mr. Kite gives a number of notices of members of this family from Lawrence Brounker, who appears at Chippenham in 1378; Robert, who had property at Devizes, Bishops Cannings, Southbroom, Keevil, Seend, and Calne, in 1515—1534; his son, Henry, who owned property at Bupton and Thornhill, in Clyffe Pypard, 1535, and later lands at Melksham, Whitley, Shaw, Benacre, Seend, Orcheston St. Mary, Tilshead, Potterne, Marston, Steeple Ashton, and Devizes, for which latter place he was M.P. He also owned Earlstoke and was Sheriff of Wilts in 1558. His son, William Brouncker, sheriff in 1580, M.P. for Wilts, 1586, was knighted. His son, Henry Brounker, parted with the estate. Mr. Kite gives a pedigree showing the connection of Brouncker with Dauntsey, of West Lavington, and Jennings, of Co. Somerset. A branch of the Selfe family, of Benacre, became owners of Place House. The will of Isaac Selfe, Sen., who died in 1656, is here printed, and a plan of the surroundings of Place House in 1734 and a drawing of the coat of arms formerly over a doorway in the garden, are given here. Bratton Records, Quaker Birth Records, and a Calendar of Feet of Fines are continued. Notes on the Purton Enclosure Acts—A Shield of Arms in Westwood Church, a letter from Adam Gouldney, of Chippenham, to George Fox, the founder of Quakerism, and an interesting series of briefs from the Baverstock registers, are the most important remaining items in the number.

On the Jurassic Strata cut through by the South Wales Direct Line between Filton and Wootton Bassett. By Prof. Sidney Hugh Reynolds, M.A., F.G.S., and Arthur Vaughan, Esq., B.A., B.Sc., F.G.S. Pp. 719—752. Vol. lviii. of *The Quarterly Journal of the Geological Society*, Nov., 29th, 1902.

This is an important paper, but only the last half-dozen pages are concerned with that portion of the new line which lies within the County of Wilts. This cuts through the Forest Marble, and Cornbrash, and the Oxford Clay and Corallian formations. Sections of the Forest Marble, east and west of Alderton Tunnel are described. This formation extends as far west as Bradfield, in Hullavington, half-a-mile beyond which the Cornbrash first appears. A list of the fossils obtained from this latter formation is given. The Oxford Clay extends from Kingway Barn to Wootton Bassett, where the Corallian appears. A section of this latter is described, and a list of the fossils found in the Oxford Clay is given.

An Order of Service for a Diocesan Choral Festival, to be held in Salisbury Cathedral, on Wednesday, July 16th, 1902, to commemorate the Coronation of King Edward VII. and Queen Alexandra. Printed by Novello & Co., and sold by Brown & Co., Salisbury. Wrappers. 10 × 7. Pp. 46.

St. Nicholas's Hospital, Salisbury. Forms of Admission and Special Prayers. Pamphlet. $8\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. 23. Salisbury: Bennett Brothers, *Journal* Office. 1902.

Under Salisbury Spire. By Emma Marshall. Popular edition. Price 6*d*. Seeley & Co. 1903.

Sarum Tunes. By Rev. H. J. Trueman. Published at Alfred Foley's Music Warehouse, Salisbury. Cloth. 1*s*. 6*d*. A collection of about forty hymn tunes, composed by the author, mostly for use at St. Mark's Church, Salisbury, and three settings of the Te Deum in chant form. Noticed favourably in *Salisbury Diocesan Gazette*, Nov., and *Salisbury Journal*, May 16th, 1903.

Salisbury Cathedral Spire. The work of substituting copper bands for the old iron ones near the summit of the spire, and the renewal of the vane at the top is described in *Wilts County Mirror*, July 3rd, 1903, with a process view of the workmen at the summit.

Salisbury, St. Thomas's Church, Repair Fund. A report of the speeches made on the occasion of the opening of a bazaar at Salisbury, held with the object of raising funds to meet the £6000 required for this work, appears in the *Salisbury Journal*, Oct. 10th, 1903.

Salisbury and South Wilts and Blackmore Museums. The annual report is printed in *Wilts County Mirror*, July 24th, 1903.

The Nelson Room at Trafalgar. Article by W. H. Hosking, in the *Windsor Magazine*, Oct., 1903, pp. 527—532. Illust. from photographs by J. Temple:—The Approach to Trafalgar House—The Garden Front of the house—Entrance Hall, with Stand of Arms.—The Copenhagen Seal, Hamilton Locket, and Nile Medal—Overmantel showing the signal "England expects every man to do his duty"—Bust of Nelson by Franz Thaller and Matthias Ranson—Cup presented by the English Merchants trading in the Levant to the Admiral after the Battle of the Nile: other vases modelled from pictures at the time: at

the back, title-deeds of the family—A corner in the Nelson Room, with Nelson's Arm Chair, Couch, Telescope, Cane, Tray, and Presentation Cup.

"**Lansdowne House.**" By Ernest M. Jessop. Article in *Pall Mall Mag.*, Dec., 1903, pp. 485—494, eleven illustrations:—Lansdowne House—Lady Lansdowne's Room—Lady Lansdowne at her Writing Table—The Library—Lord Lansdowne's Room—The Front Drawing-Room—The Back Drawing-Room—The Dining-Room—The Corridor leading to the Ballroom—The Ballroom—The Round Room.

Museum of the Wiltshire Archæological and Natural History Society at Devizes. By the Rev. E. H. Goddard. *The Antiquary*, Nos. 167, 168, New Series, November and December, 1903, pp. 330—335, 369—374. An article describing shortly the archæological collections of the Museum, with twenty-six illustrations from the Stourhead Catalogue.

Geology of Salisbury and the Vale of Wardour. A full account of the Easter Excursion (April 9th—14th, 1903,) in this neighbourhood appears in "Proceedings of the Geologists' Association," xviii., pp. 146—161, with geological map of the Vale of Wardour and two sections.

Old Sarum, Woodford, Stonehenge, Bemerton, Fisherton, Dinton, Chilmark, and Teffont Ewyas were visited and notes are given on the geological exposures seen. The specimens of the Knowle flints in the Blackmore Museum are specially noted, and "the polished or varnished looking streaks across them" are said to be "due probably to silica deposited by running water." Speaking at Stonehenge, the president, Mr. H. W. Monckton, thought that on the whole the evidence was somewhat in favour of the older theory, "that the stones [the bluestones] were brought by man from the West of England, or from some other distant place," and against Prof. Judd's theory that they were boulders found on the plain.

Archæological Papers relating to the Counties of Somerset, Wilts, Dorset, Hants, and Devon. By W. H. Hamilton Rogers. Reprinted for the author on large paper from various "Notes and Queries." Illustrated by upwards of one hundred drawings. 4to. £1 15*s.* [1903.] Only fifty copies printed. It contains three papers, reprinted from *Wiltshire Notes and Queries*:—Stafford of Suthwyke—Rogers, Courtenay Huddersfield of Bradford-on-Avon, &c.—The Poulette Brass, Minety Church—and also a paper on "Lisle Kingston Lisle of Wodeton, I. of Wight; Thruxton, Hants; and of Wilts and Dorset."

A Cyclone, or whirlwind, the effects of which were felt over a narrow path from Chippenham to Slaughterford on the 24th August, 1903, is described in that week's local papers. Trees were uprooted and twisted off, and at Slaughterford roofs were stripped, tiles and other objects were carried high up in the air, two sheets of corrugated iron being whirled off like sheets of paper over the hill, and deposited a mile and a mile and a half off respectively.

The Goatacre Anti Corn Law Meeting, held on January 5th, 1846, and attended by nearly one thousand labourers, was reported fully in *The Times*, and created a great impression. This report is reprinted in full in the *Gloucester Journal*, Aug. 15th, 1903.

Bradford-on-Avon Barn. The architecture is described in a paper on mediæval barns, by F. B. Andrews, in *The Antiquary* for July, 1903, p. 215, 216, with a ground-plan and interior view from photo. The date of the building is put at 1330—50. Its length is given as 175 feet, and its width as 34 feet 10 inches, outside, the height to the apex of the the roof being 39 feet.

Wilton House. View and letterpress, pp. 91—97 in article on Historic Mansions in the South-Western Counties, in *Western Gazette Almanac*, 1903.

Longleat. View and letterpress as above, pp. 98—104.

Fonthill. Lace in the collection of Mrs. Alfred Morrison, at Fonthill. Article in *Burlington Magazine*, June, 1903, by M. Jourdain, pp. 95—103, Three full-page plates comprising seventeen specimens.

Lacock Church. A good architectural history of the Church accompanies the account of the proceedings at the re-opening, on June 12th, 1903, after the re-building of the chancel as a memorial to Will. Henry Fox Talbot, the inventor of photography, in the *Devizes Gazette*, June 18th, 1903.

The Heytesbury Family. The *Devizes Gazette*, August 20th, 1903. has a notice on the descent of the manor and lordship of Heytesbury from the Hungerfords to Henry Wheeler, who sold it to the Moore family, of the Priory, Taunton. Sir Jasper Moore, of Heytesbury, and Thomas, his father, were both high sheriffs of Wilts. The son of the latter sold the property to Edward Ashe, Esq., of Halsted, Kent, a London merchant, whose grand-daughter and heiress married Pierce A'Court, of Ivychurch. Their grandson, Sir William Pierce Ashe A'Court, was created a baronet in 1795, and died 1817; and his son, Sir William,

born 1799, was created first Baron Heytesbury 1828, and died 1860. He was succeeded by his son, William Henry Ashe, second baron, born 1809, who assumed the additional name of Holmes on his marriage with Elizabeth, d. of Sir Leonard Worsley Holmes, Bart. His grandson, the the third Baron Heytesbury, died Aug. 15th, 1903.

War Memorials. The dedication of the tablet in Marlborough College Chapel is reported in *Devizes Gazette*, Nov. 26th, 1903. The unveiling of the memorial window in Melksham Parish Church, *Devizes Gazette*, April 23rd, 1903. Salisbury St. Edmund's School tablet, unveiled by Lord Radnor, *Salisbury Journal*, Oct. 17th, 1903. Trowbridge Town Hall, bronze tablet, unveiled by Lord Methuen, containing the names of the forty-two townsmen who fought in South Africa, *Devizes Gazette*, Nov. 26th, 1903.

Brinkworth Church. Description of the building, and full report of the address of the Bishop of Bristol at the re-opening after restoration, *Devizes Gazette*, May 7th, 1903.

Langley Burrell. In the *Parish Magazine* for August and October, 1903. The Rector gives an interesting selection from the long list of "briefs" in the parish registers from 1661 onwards.

Richard Jefferies. Account of unveiling of a tablet placed on his house at Coate is given in N. Wilts papers of the week ofJune 11th, 1903.

Wootton Bassett Feast, 1830. An account of the proceedings, copied from the *Devizes Gazette* of Sept. 2nd, 1830, is printed in *Wilts and Gloucester Standard*, 1903.

——— An interesting note by Mr. Parsons on the enrolment of one hundred volunteers at Wootton Bassett in 1803, *Devizes Gazette*, May 7th, 1903.

Machine Riots in Wiltshire. Accounts of the breaking of machines and of the dispersal and capture of rioters in N. Wilts by the yeomanry and mounted volunteers in 1830, taken from the *Devizes Gazette* of that year and reprinted in the *Wilts and Gloucester Standard*, Aug. 14th, *Swindon Advertiser*, Aug. 21st, 1903.

The New Municipal and Parochial Alphabet for Swindon. By a Burgess. 1903. Price one penny. Pamphlet, cr. 8vo, pp. 7. An alphabetical skit in verse on municipal matters at Swindon.

Marlborough. The history of the "Marlborough Armed Association," whose colours still remain in St. Peter's Church, is given in Mr. E. Kite's concluding article on "The Preparations made in Wiltshire for the Defence of the County, A.D. 1794—1803." *Devizes Gazette,* April 30th, 1903.

The Army Manœuvres, Sept. 12th—17th, 1903, were fully reported in the local papers of North Wilts, as well as in the London daily papers. Many illustrations also appeared in the illustrated papers.

Fittleton Church. Short account of the late restoration works. *Salisbury Diocesan Gazette,* November; *Salisbury Journal,* Oct. 24th; *Wiltshire Advertiser,* Oct. 22nd, 1903.

Kennet River. "From source to fall. The Tale of a famous Trout Stream. The River Kennet." By Gertrude Bacon. Article in *Good Words,* Aug., 1903, pp. 581—588. Illustrations:—Source of the Kennet—Marlborough, High Street—Druid Circle, Avebury—Chilton—Hungerford—Newbury—Thatcham—Fall of the Kennet at Reading.

List of Farms in the County which changed tenants at Michaelmas, 1903. This new and very useful feature appeared for the first time in the *Devizes Gazette,* Nov. 5th, 1903.

Charities. The enquiry into the charities of Potterne, Allcannings, Seend, and Poulshot, is reported in *Devizes Gazette,* Nov. 5th; *Wiltshire Advertiser,* Oct. 29th, 1903. Erchfont, *Devizes Gazette,* Oct. 29th; *Wiltshire Advertiser,* Oct. 29th, 1903. Bishopstone (N. Wilts), Wootton Bassett, Little Hinton, Liddington, Wanborough, Rodbourne Cheney, Stratton St. Margaret. *North Wilts Herald,* Dec. 4th, 1903.

Church Plate at the Prison, Devizes. The Home Office has presented the paten formerly used in Newgate Prison, now demolished, for use in the prison at Devizes. It bears the date 1782. *Devizes Gazette,* Nov. 26th, 1903.

Devizes History. As a prelude to the account of the Jubilee Meeting of the Wilts Archæological Society the *Devizes Gazette* of July 16th, 1903, has three columns from the pen of Mr. E. Kite, giving an excellent review of the origin and work of the Society, and of its most important publications. After this the writer enumerates the various books and articles which have been written on the history of Devizes, and then proceeds to give notes of his own on the Castle, the Town, the Woollen

Trade, the Trading Guilds, and Fairs and Markets. He gives instances of the early mention of the Brittox, *cir.* 1300, as "La Britasche," and in 1420 as "La Brutax," and mentions the "Yarn Cross," "The Butter Cross," and the "Cheese Cross," as formerly existing in the town—one of them standing near the entrance to St. John's Street, was removed at the beginning of the 18th century. Altogether an excellent article and full of information.

Stonehenge and the Midsummer Sunrise. Article in *Nineteenth Century*, June, 1903, pp. 1002—1009, by Arthur R. Hinks, setting forth clearly the large basis of assumption and the very slender foundation of ascertained fact on which Sir Norman Lockyer and Mr. Penrose's recent calculations of the age of Stonehenge rest. "One may well doubt whether anything is gained by these attempts to help out the deficiencies of archæology with the aid of astronomy. Archæology is all the worse if an uncertain date is made to masquerade as a certainty in plumes borrowed from astronomers; and astronomy which has a character for accuracy to lose is apt to lose it in the company."

Stonehenge. The Story of its Building and its Legends. By Arthur J. Ireland. London: James Henderson & Sons, Red Lion House, Red Lion Court, Fleet Street, E.C. Price 6*d.* Pamphlet, cr. 8vo, 1903, pp. 18. Six cuts:—What Stonehenge looked like originally—The Inner Trilithons—Plan of Stonehenge—The Leaning Stone which has been placed in position—The Friar's Heel and the Slaughter Stone—Stonehenge as it is.

A useful little account, brought up to date, and approving of the enclosure.

——— The question of the action of the County Council in the matter of the alleged right of way at Stonehenge was discussed at the meeting of the council on July 8th, 1903, and the discussion is fully reported in the *Devizes Gazette*, July 9th, in which a brief history of the case from the beginning is given. The council unanimously decided that it was not their business to move in the matter of bringing the alleged rights of way before the courts, but it was stated that the matter would be taken into the courts by other bodies at no distant date.

——— An appeal for £2000 to enable the Commons and Footpaths Preservation Society "to bring the question of the public access to the monument fairly and fully before a legal tribunal" appeared in *The Times*, July 15th, 1903, signed by G. Shaw Lefevre, E. N. Buxton, Robert Hunter, and H. D. Rawnsley. The *Standard*, Oct. 31st, stated that up to that date £1650 had been promised in answer to this appeal.

——— At the meeting of the Wilts County Council on August 4th, 1903,

(reported *Devizes Gazette*, &c., August 6th,) the chairman announced the receipt of a letter from Sir Edmund Antrobus stating that he was willing to sell Stonehenge, including an area surrounding it not exceeding eight acres, for fifty thousand pounds to some public body, At the same meeting the council unanimously declined to contribute £500 towards the expenses of the Commons and Footpaths Preservation Society in taking legal action with regard to the right of public access to Stonehenge.

Stonehenge. Sir Edmund Antrobus's offer to sell is the subject of a leading article in the *Standard*, July 17th, 1903, expressing the hope that some millionaire may come forward and present Stonehenge to the nation.

——— The *Wilts County Mirror*, Nov. 13th, 1903, quotes from an article in *The Architect*, on the subject, taking the side of the Commons Preservation Society, and the daily papers of Aug. 21st, the *Salisbury Journal* of Aug. 22nd, and *Devizes Gazette* of August 27th, print a letter from the Rt. Hon. G. Shaw Lefevre to Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice announcing that the Commons and Footpaths Preservation Society were about to commence legal proceedings, but that they would be glad to see the negociations for the sale of Stonehenge to a public body brought to a successful issue, "provided it is clearly understood that the fence which so disfigures the monument will be removed."

——— At a meeting of the County Finance Committee, on Oct. 17th, a letter from the Treasury was read stating that the Lords of the Treasury are not prepared to purchase Stonehenge at the price of £50,000. *Devizes Gazette*, Nov. 19th, 1903.

Malmesbury Abbey. The Monastery of St. Peter and St. Paul, by J. G. Holmes. A paper on the history and architecture of the Abbey, in *Bristol Diocesan Magazine*, Oct. and Nov., 1899, and Jan., 1900, with three good process illustrations:—S. View, 1899—Ruins of East End, showing North Arch of Transept—North Wall of Nave, showing Pier Arches, Triforium, and Clerestory.

Stanton Fitzwarren, The Church of St. Leonard, by C. E. Ponting, F.S.A. Reprinted from *Wilts Arch. Mag.* in *Bristol Diocesan Magazine*, March, 1900, with process illustration of the Font, pp. 75—80.

Books, &c., by Wiltshire Authors.

Poetry of Thomas Moore, selected and arranged by C. Litton Faulkner. Pott 8vo. 2*s.* 6*d.* net. 1903. Macmillan & Co.: Golden Treasury Series.

Bishop L. G. Mylne, Vicar of St. Mary's, Marlborough. "Facts about the Education Act of 1902. A sermon preached in St. Mary's Church, Marlborough, on Sunday, October 25th, 1903. Marlborough: *Times* Office. 1903. P. $8\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$. Reprinted from *Marlborough Times.* Pp. 12.

Noticed, *Guardian*, Nov. 25th; *Salisbury Diocesan Gazette*, Dec., 1903.

Letitia Carter (of Salisbury). "Stephen Grey." London: Partridge & Co. 1903. A novel.

Noticed, *Wilts County Mirror*, July 31st, 1903.

H. W. Ward, F.R.H.S. "The Book of the Peach." Walter Scott Publishing Co. London and Newcastle-on-Tyne. 1903. Price 2*s.* 6*d.* net.

Noticed, *Spectator*, Aug. 15th; *Guardian*, Sept. 30th; *Salisbury Journal*, Aug. 15th, 1903.

Rev. Eyre Hussey. "Carita." Jacob. 3*s.* 6*d.* A novel.

Sir Vincent H. P. Caillard. "Imperial Fiscal Reform." Cr. 8vo. London: Edwin Arnold. 1903. Price 3*s.* 6*d.* net.

Emma Marie Caillard. "Individual Immortality." London: John Murray. 1903.

F. E. Bennett. The Fiscal Question. London: Simpkin, Marshall, & Co.; Salisbury: Brown & Co. Pamphlet. Price 3*d.* In favour of Free Trade.

Reviewed at length in *Salisbury Journal*, Oct. 24th, 1903.

Rev. G. T. P. Streeter, Rector of Orcheston St. Mary. "Words of Wisdom." George Bell & Sons. 2*s.* 1903. A collection of the sayings of Christ.

Rev. Theodore F. Bull, Chaplain of the Infirmary, Salisbury. "Anticon, an Examination and Refutation of Mr. Athelstan Riley's 'Worship and Matter,' read at the Church Congress at Northampton, 1902. Salisbury. 1903. Printed by Beal & Anset, Endless Street, and published by the author. Price 1*s.* net. Boards. 7 × 5. Pp. 65.

Reviewed, *Salisbury Journal*, Oct. 17th, 1903.

Catalogue of the Collection of Palæarctic Butterflies formed by the late John Henry Leech and presented to the Trustees of the British Museum by his Mother, Mrs. Eliza Leech. By Richard South, F.E.S. (Trustees of the British Museum). [Mr. Leech was of Hurdcott House, in Baverstock.]

Reviewed in *Athenæum*, 29th August, 1903, p. 293.

PORTRAITS.

LORD METHUEN. *The Sphere*, March 15th, 1902.

SIR MICHAEL HICKS-BEACH. *The Sphere*, Sept. 29th, 1900. "Addressing the House. *The Sphere* (full-page), April 19th, 1902. *Our Conservative and Unionist Statesmen*, two vols., 4to. 1903.

MRS. EDWARD TENNANT (author of "Village Notes") and her son. *The Sphere*, July 7th, 1902.

RT. HON. GEORGE WYNDHAM. *The Sphere*, July 7th, 1900. *Our Conservative and Unionist Statesmen*, two vols., 4to. 1903.

COUNTESS OF PEMBROKE. *The Ladies' Field*, Aug. 15th, 1903.

MISS RUBY W. SWINHOE, of Swindon. *Hearth and Home*, Nov. 12th, 1903.

MISS ANNA ELIZABETH MANN, d. of Mr. W. J. Mann, of Highfield, Hilperton (Mrs. Llewellyn), *Hearth and Home*, August 6th, 1903.

SIR MICHAEL HERBERT. *The Sketch*, Oct. 7th; *Black and White*, Oct. 10th; with his two sons, *Illustrated Mail*, Oct. 10th, 1903.

BISHOP OF BRISTOL (G. F. BROWNE). *Our Waifs and Strays*, Nov., 1903.

FRANK FLETCHER, Head Master of Marlborough College. *Illust. London News*, June 27th, 1903.

CAPT. T. HOOPER DEACON, of Swindon, Secretary of the V. W. H. (Cricklade) Hunt. *The Country Gentleman*, Aug. 15th, 1903.

MAJOR GODFREY DALRYMPLE WHITE, Grenadier Guards, Unionist Candidate for East Wilts. *Devizes Gazette*, June 11th, 1903.

THE DUKE OF SOMERSET. *The Sphere*, Aug. 3rd, 1902.

SIR VINCENT H. P. CAILLARD. Edward Arnold's list of books. 1903.

T. JACKSON, Mayor of Marlborough. *Wilts Advertiser*, Oct. 22nd, 1903.

DANIEL WILLIAM BUTLER, Chairman, Devizes Rural District Council. *Wilts Advertiser*, Aug. 20th, 1903.

G. T. SMITH, Mayor of Devizes. *Wilts Advertiser*, Nov. 26th, 1903.

VALENTINE ISAAC BERRY, Vice-Chairman of Devizes Board of Guardians. *Wilts Advertiser*, Nov. 5th, 1903.

E. R. PALMER and ESTHER SWINFORD, the Swindon Murderer and his victim. *Wilts Advertiser*, Nov. 19th, 1903.

BISHOP OF SALISBURY (Dr. J. Wordsworth). *The Sphere*, Oct. 5th, 1901. *Black and White*, Oct. 10th, 1903.

BISHOP MYLNE (Vicar of St. Mary's, Marlborough). *The Sphere*, Oct. 5th, 1901.

MARQUIS OF LANSDOWNE. *The Sphere*, Feb. 22nd, 1902. *Our Conservative and Unionist Statesmen*, two vols., 4to. 1903.

DEAN OF SALISBURY (the late G. D. Boyle). *The Sphere*, April 6th, 1901.

THE EARLS OF RADNOR (5th and 6th Earls). *The Sphere*, June 16th, 1900.

RT. HON. W. H. LONG. *The Sphere*, Sept. 29th, 1900. *Our Conservative and Unionist Statesmen*, 4to, two vols. 1903.

DUCHESS OF BEAUFORT. *The Lady's World*, Feb., 1902.

RUDYARD KIPLING, from portrait by Hon. John Collier, exhibited at New Gallery, May 18th, 1901. *The Sphere.*

THE POET CRABBE. *Devizes Gazette*, Oct. 29th, 1903, has a notice of a portrait of the poet painted about 1830 by William Millington, of Trowbridge, now, together with a view of the interior of Trowbridge Church before the restoration, by the same artist, in possession of Mr. Henry Millington, of Trowbridge, the artist's son. The only other authentic portrait of Crabbe is believed to be that in the possession of Mr. John Murray, the publisher, painted by Philipps. It was hoped that these pictures might be secured for the town of Trowbridge.

PERSONAL NOTICES.

LEONARD RAVEN HILL. An article by T. Martin Wood, in *Western Daily Press*, Oct. 15th; *M.A.P.*, Dec. 5th, 1903.

LADY LANSDOWNE. Notice in *M.A.P.*, Oct. 24th, 1903.

LADY DICKSON POYNDER. Notice in *M.A.P.*, Nov. 7th, 1903.

JOHN BOND, born at Salisbury in 1800, went to Sydney, with his father in 1809, was one of the earliest settlers in the colony of Victoria, having gone to Melbourne with Batman, in 1835. He is still living in Melbourne, and his portrait was given in *The Australasian*, a Melbourne paper, for March 16th, 1901. *Salisbury Journal*, April 27th, 1901.

ILLUSTRATIONS.

Marlborough College. Gateway and Avenue, The Old House, High Street Approach, Museum Block, Chapel Interior, Cricket Pavilion, "Foster's," Duck's Bridge, Marlborough from the Cricket Field.—Nine Photogravures from the series of etchings by E. J. Burrow published a few years ago, size, including margin, 10 × 8. Price 15*s.* the set. Published by W. H. Beynon & Co., of Cheltenham. 1903.

Longleat. *Country Life*, May 2nd, 1903, has a short article with three fine photographs of the interior:—White Marble Chimneypiece in Saloon —The Hall, West Side—The Hall, East and South Sides.

Bulford. The Headquarters of the 2nd Army Corps, The New Camp, *The Sphere*, Nov. 2nd, 1901.

The Tomb of Crabbe's Father and Mother, in Aldeburgh Churchyard. *The Sphere*, Aug. 24th, 1901.

Edington Church. *The Treasury*, Sept., 1903, p. 1063.

Lacock. *Country Life*, Aug. 22nd, 1903, gave eight admirable process views in the village of Lacock, with letterpress:—Manor Farm, The Steading—The Tithe Barn—The Manor Farm—The Rise—The Chippenham Road—Where Chippenham Market was formerly held—Tne Lion Inn—Lion Lane.

Stonehenge. Cut showing the fallen stones. *Wiltshire Advertiser*, January 10th, 1901.

——— "The Fall of a Trilithon at Stonehenge." *The Sphere*, Jan. 19th, 1901, contains five illustrations:—In the Centre of Stonehenge—Stonehenge before the Accident—Salisbury Cathedral—Ground-Plan of Stonehenge—General View, showing Fallen Stones.

New Badge for the 1st Wilts Volunteers. Cut in *Wilts County Mirror*, July 17th, 1903.

Presentation of Prizes to Wilts Volunteers at Roundway, by the Duchess of Somerset. *Wiltshire Advertiser*, June, 1903.

Marlborough. Lord Roberts inspecting the Motor Volunteers. Cut, *Daily Graphic*, Sept. 21st, 1903.

Map to illustrate the Manœuvres. *Times*, Sept. 22nd, 1903.

Salisbury Cathedral. Statue of St. Edmund of Canterbury erected on West Front. *The Sphere*, Feb. 1st, 1902.

——— ——— The Vast Vane of the Cathedral—Spire with the Steeple Jacks Aloft; two illustrations of an article by A. G. Phillips, "How I climbed the highest Spire in England, and what I did and saw there. *The Sphere*, Dec. 27th, 1902.

Salisbury, Joiner's Hall. Illustrated in article on the National Trust in *Pearson's Mag.*, Oct., 1903, p. 381.

Salisbury. Wyndham Park Conservative Club House. Cut in *Wilts County Mirror*, Nov. 20th, 1903.

——— **Eighteen Pictorial Postcards,** "with views of Salisbury and surrounding camps, printed and published by Gale & Polden, Ltd., Wellington Works, Aldershot, and at London. 6*d.* nett."

They comprise:—Field-Marshal Sir Evelyn Wood, V.C., Commanding 2nd Army Corps, and his Staff—Salisbury Cathedral, Exterior and interior—Clock Tower and County Hotel—Poultry Cross—Headquarters 2nd Army Corps—Bulford Camp—Ditto, Church of England Soldiers' Institute—Ditto, Artillery Huts—Ditto, Mounted Infantry—Ditto, R.H.A. Camp, Beacon Hill—Bulford Village, Water Street—Brigade Camp, Parkhouse—Parkhouse Camp, near Tidworth—Camp in Tidworth Park—Tidworth House, Headquarters of 4th Division, 2nd Army Corps—Stonehenge—Amesbury, High Street.

Barford St. Martin and Burcombe, Troops passing through. Three illustrations in *The Sphere*, Aug. 25th, 1900.

Additions to Museum and Library.

Museum.

Presented by Mr. J. W. Kingston: Romano-British Urn, from the Kilns at Broomsgrove Farm, Pewsey.

,, Rev. C. V. Goddard: Token.

,, Mr. E. Cook: Roman Coin.

,, Messrs. W. Cunnington, B. H. Cunnington, and J. H. Powell; A series of Implements and natural Flints, from the Knowle Pit, illustrative of the glazing, glacial scratchings, &c., with notes by Mr. W. Cunnington, F.G.S.

,, Mr. B. H. Cunnington: Iron Rack for baking (cleaning) Churchwarden Pipes.——Modern Harvest Bottle.

Library.

Presented by The Author (The Bishop of Bristol): St. Aldhelm, his Life and Times. 1903.

,, The Publisher (Mr. F. G. O. Stuart): Gems of Salisbury.

,, The Publisher (Mr. R. R. Edwards): The Graphic Guide to Salisbury.

,, The Author (Bishop Mylne): Sermon—Facts about the Education Act.

,, The Author (Mr. S. G. Perceval): Pamphlet.

,, The Author (Rev. E. H. Goddard): Articles on the Museum, from The Antiquary.

,, The Author (Canon Wordsworth): The Fifteenth Century Cartulary of St. Nicholas' Hospital, Salisbury. 1903.—— Two other Pamphlets.

,, The Author (Rev. T. Bull): Anticon, Salisbury. 1903.

,, Mr. A. Schomberg: Wilts Pamphlet.

,, The Publishers (Messrs. Macmillan): Crabbe, by Canon Ainger. 1903.

,, The Publishers (James Henderson & Sons): Stonehenge. The Story of its Building and its Legends.

,, The Publishers (Messrs. Dotesio & Todd): Visitor's Guide to Bradford-on-Avon. 1903.

,, Mr. G. E. Dartnell: Three Wilts Pamphlets.——Illustrations, &c.

,, Mr. A. D. Passmore: The Works of Bishop Jewel. 4to. 1611. ——Wilts Sale Catalogue——Pamphlet.

Presented by Mr. E. C. Schomberg: N. Wilts Poll Book. 1868.
,, Lady Antrobus: Two fine Engravings of Portraits at Amesbury.
,, Mr. J. Sadler: Work by John Norris, of Bemerton.
,, Mr. H. E. Medlicott: N. Wilts Ch. Magazine.——Diocesan Gazette.——Four Estates Sale Catalogues.——Devizes Gazette for 1903.
,, The Author (Mr. E. F. Bosanquet) ["S. Ashton."]: Cuckoo.——The Green Cat.——Peggy and Gill.
,, Mr. E. O. P. Bouverie: File of Devizes Advertiser.
,, Rev. C. V. Goddard: Pamphlet.
,, Mrs. H. Cunnington: Visitors' Book of the "Devizes and Wiltshire Loan Exhibition," 1840.——A number of Wiltshire Pamphlets.——The Art of Ingeniously Tormenting, by Miss Jane Collier——Duck's Poems, 4to.
,, Mrs. Forrester: Garsdon Pamphlet.
,, Mr. W. Heward Bell: Quarterly Journal of Geological Society, and Proceedings of Geologists' Association.
,, Rev. G. P. Toppin: Cuttings and Illustrations.
,, Mr. F. H. Goldney: Leaflet of verses by W. C., of Broad Chalke, 1789.

The Museum Building Fund.

UP to the present time the subscriptions which have been paid in or promised in answer to the appeal put forth by the Society after the Annual Meeting of 1903 for funds to enlarge the Museum, and of which a list is printed below, amount in all to £350, from seventy-eight subscribers. A much larger sum will be necessary in order to carry out even a part of the scheme which the committee had before them when they issued the appeal for £2000, a scheme which would provide two large new rooms, affording space sufficient probably to meet all requirements for many years to come. The enlargement is a matter of the most

urgent necessity. The site was bought by the Society last year, and the Committee earnestly appeal, not only to all *Members* to give *something*, but also more widely to all those in the county and beyond it who desire to see local antiquities preserved properly in the county to which they belong.

*The subscriptions marked * have been already paid.*

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Lord Lansdowne	50	0	0
Lord Bath	50	0	0
G. P. Fuller	25	0	0*
Sir Audley Neeld, Bart	25	0	0
G. Ll. Palmer	20	0	0
F. H. Goldney	10	10	0*
Lord Avebury	10	0	0*
W. Cunnington	10	0	0*
A. C. Pass	10	0	0
C. E. H. A. Colston	5	5	0
A. Grant-Meek	5	5	0*
T. J. Bennett	5	0	0*
Miss Clark	5	0	0
E. Cook	5	0	0
Rev. J. H. Ellis	5	0	0*
Rev. E. H. Goddard	5	0	0*
C. F. Hart	5	0	0
Lord Llangattock	5	0	0*
E. C. Lowndes	5	0	0
Sir Godfrey Lushington	5	0	0*
W. J. Mann	5	0	0*
W. J. E. Warry Stone	5	0	0*
W. Stratton	5	0	0
C. H. Talbot	5	0	0
G. S. A. Waylen	5	0	0
Rev. C. V. Goddard	4	0	0

	£	*s.*	*d.*
E. O. P. Bouverie	3	3	0
T. Harris	3	3	0*
Canon Wordsworth	3	3	0*
Justly W. Awdry	2	2	0*
Mrs. Forrester2		2	0*
Rev. G. R. Hadow	2	2	0*
J. T. Jackson	2	2	0
Miss Jefferies	2	2	0*
Miss Pleydell Bouverie	2	0	0*
E. C. Beaven	1	1	0*
Rev. W. P. S. Bingham	1	1	0*
J. E. G. Bradford	1	1	0*
G. T. Chafyn Grove	1	1	0*
G. E. Dartnell	1	1	0*
M. H. W. Devenish	1	1	0*
E. Eyres	1	1	0*
J. Fisher	1	1	0*
Rev. F. Harrison	1	1	0*
G. Jackson	1	1	0
Rev. R. U. Lambert	1	1	0*
A. C. Mitchell	1	1	0*
Major Money-Kyrle	1	1	0*
A. Schomberg	1	0	0*
Rev. C. F. Wyatt	1	1	0
Rev. C. E. Barnwell	1	0	0*
R. W. Merriman	1	0	0*
D. Owen	1	0	0*

	£	s.	£.
J. Selman	1	0	0*
Rev. R. Z. Walker	1	0	0
Col. Ward	1	0	0*
R. D. Gillman		10	6
A. Goldsbrough		10	6*
Captain Godsall		10	6*
Rev. J. A. Lloyd		10	6*
Rev. M. T. Milling		10	6*
H. Richardson		10	6*
W. Rose		10	6
G. T. Smith		10	6
C. H. Woodward		10	6
Rev. R. G. Brown		10	0*

	£	s.	d.
Rev. E. P. Knubley		10	0*
Rev. H. C. Palmer		10	0*
Rev. A. Gordon Ross		10	0*
R. Stone		10	0*
T. A. J. Pile		7	6*
H. W. Beaven		5	0*
W. R. Bird		5	0*
Rev. E. Chamberlaine		5	0*
Miss Dowding		5	0*
E. A. Fry		5	0*
Miss Schomberg		5	0*
Miss L. B. Schomberg		5	0*

C. H. Woodward, Printer and Publisher, 4, St. John Street, Devizes

WILTS Y.

Account .

Dr.	r.
1902.	d.
Jan. 1st. T	
Dec. 31st. ,	
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Dr.	r.
1902.	l.
Jan 1st. T	
Nov. 20th.	5
Dec. 31st	,0
	5

Audited a
M .

	£	s.	£.
J. Selman	1	0	0*
Rev. R. Z. Walker	1	0	0
Col. Ward	1	0	0*
R. D. Gillman		10	6
A. Goldsbrough		10	6*
Captain Godsall		10	6*
Rev. J. A. Lloyd		10	6*
Rev. M. T. Milling		10	6*
H. Richardson		10	6*
W. Rose		10	6
G. T. Smith		10	6
C. H. Woodward		10	6
Rev. R. G. Brown		10	0*

	£	s.	d.
Rev. E. P. Knubley		10	0*
Rev. H. C. Palmer		10	0*
Rev. A. Gordon Ross		10	0*
R. Stone		10	0*
T. A. J. Pile		7	6*
H. W. Beaven		5	0*
W. R. Bird		5	0*
Rev. E. Chamberlaine		5	0*
Miss Dowding		5	0*
E. A. Fry		5	0*
Miss Schomberg		5	0*
Miss L. B. Schomberg		5	0*

C. H. Woodward, Printer and Publisher, 4, St. John Street, Devizes

WILTSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

Account of Receipts and Disbursements of the Society from 1st January to 31st December, 1902, both days inclusive.

Dr. GENERAL ACCOUNT. Cr.

1902.	RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
Jan. 1st.	To balance brought from last account	174	11	3
Dec. 31st.	,, Cash, Entrance Fees, and Annual Subscriptions received from Members during the year, viz.:—			
	23 Entrance Fees ... 12 1 6			
	1 Subscription for 1898 10 6			
	6 ,, ,, 1899 3 3 0			
	10 ,, ,, 1900 5 5 0			
	30 ,, ,, 1901 15 15 0			
	278 ,, ,, 1902 146 9 6			
	2 ,, ,, 1903 1 1 0			
		184	5	6
	,, Transfer from Life Membership Fund ... 8 9 5			
		192	14	11
	,, Cash received for Sale of Magazines	29	13	5
	,, Ditto Jackson's "Aubrey" ...	5	0	0
	,, Ditto Preston's "Flowering Plants of Wilts"...		16	6
	,, Jackson Memorial Fund	162	13	8
	,, Loan from W. H. Bell, Esq. ...	200	0	0
	,, Rent of 40, Long Street, Devizes...	26	5	0
	,, Admissions to Museum	6	18	3
	,, Dividends on Consols	1	6	6
	,, Devizes Savings Bank Interest ...		17	10
	,, Balance of Chippenham Meeting ...	4	13	3
	,, Blocks sold	1	7	8
	,, Advertising on cover of Magazine		15	0
	,, Balance, viz.: Due to Capital and Counties Bank 46 5 7			
	Less in hands of Financial Secretary ... 30 4 1			
		16	1	6
		£823	14	9

1902.	DISBURSEMENTS.	£	s.	d.
Dec. 31st.	By Cash, sundry payments, including Postage, Carriage, and Miscellaneous Expenses	30	4	8
	Printing and Stationery	4	12	10
	Printing, Engraving, &c., for Magazines:—			
	No. 97 ... ... 36 13 0			
	No. 98 ... ... 12 11			
	Wilts Inquisitiones Post Mortem (Pt. i. vol. II.) 20 17 3			
		58	3	2
	Expenses at Museum ... 10 8 6			
	Attendance at ditto ... 23 17 0			
	Property and Land Tax 4 7 5			
	Insurance 5 6 10			
	Sundry additions to Museum and Library ... 12 2 7			
		56	2	4
	Commission, &c.	19	12	9
	Loss on sale of Consols	8	12	4
	Purchase money, &c., for 40, Long Street, Devizes	646	6	8
		£823	14	9

Dr. LIFE MEMBERSHIP FUND. Cr.

1902.		£	s.	d.
Jan 1st.	To balance brought from last account	72	8	1
Nov. 20th.	,, Savings Bank Interest	1	16	4
Dec. 31st	,, Subscription	10	10	0
		£84	14	5

1902.		£	s.	d.
Dec. 31st.	By one-tenth to General Income Account	8	9	5
	Balance in Savings Bank	76	5	0
		£84	14	5

Audited and found correct, May 16th, 1903.

G. S. A. WAYLEN,
E. F. TOONE,
Auditors.

DAVID OWEN,
Financial Secretary.

WILTSHIRE—THE TOPOGRAPHICAL COLLECTIONS OF JOHN AUBREY, F.R.S., A.D. 1659-1670. Corrected and enlarged by the Rev. Canon J. E. Jackson, M.A., F.S.A. In 4to, Cloth, pp. 491, with 46 plates. Price £2 10*s.*

WILTSHIRE INQUISITIONS POST MORTEM. CHARLES I. 8vo., pp. vii., 501. 1901. With full index. In 8 parts, as issued. Price 13*s.*

A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF THE GREAT STONE MONUMENTS OF WILTSHIRE, STONEHENGE AND AVEBURY, with other references, by W. Jerome Harrison, F.G.S., pp. 169, with 4 illustrations. Price 5*s.* 6*d.* Contains particulars as to 947 books, papers, &c., by 732 authors.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

A certain space on the cover of the *Magazine* will in future be available for Advertisements of Books or other kindred matters. For terms apply to the REV. E. H. GODDARD, Clyffe Vicarage, Wootton Bassett.

NOTICE.

MR. GEORGE T. SMITH has received instructions to SELL BY AUCTION, at THE BEAR HOTEL, DEVIZES, on *FRIDAY, February 5th, 1904,* the greater portion of the **Library of the late Mr. Henry Cunnington, of Devizes,** including a Complete Set to date of *The Wiltshire Archæological Magazine,* and several other valuable Wiltshire Books, and many of Archæological interest.

Sale at Two o'clock. *Catalogues in due course.*

Auction Offices, 4, Market Place, Devizes.

History of Ancient Wilts, Sir R. Colt Hoare, 2 vols., 1819, half-Russia.

History of Modern Wilts, Sir R. C. Hoare, "The Heytesbury Hundred" (the rare part), 1824; "The Hundred of Branch and Dole," both as published.

Stukeley's *Stonehenge and Abury,* two vols. in one, fol., half-Russia. 1740.

Three Expeditions to E. Australia and New South Wales, by Major T. Michell, Surveyor-General, 1839, 2 vols., 8vo. Many interesting plates, maps, and engravings.

Dr. Smith's *Stonehenge.* Easton, Salisbury, 1771. Large paper copy, old binding.

For particulars apply to MR. CUNNINGTON, 58, Acre Lane, London, S.W.

List of New Members since December, 1902.

Walmesley, John, Lucknam, Chippenham.
Bell, Arthur, Cleeve House, Seend, Melksham.
Bush, J. E., Melksham.
Chamberlaine, W. H., Keevil, Trowbridge.
Clark, Rev. T. C., Westwood Vicarage, Bradford-on-Avon.
Clifton, Rt. Rev. the Lord Bishop of, Clifton, Bristol.
Bouverie, Miss A. Pleydell, The Old House, Market Lavington.
Burnett, Rev. Waldo, Heddington Rectory, Calne.
Fawkes, Rev. Reginald, Amesbury Vicarage, Salisbury.
Forrester, Mrs., Malmesbury.
Fry, E. A., 172, Edmund Street, Birmingham.
Fullerton, Mrs., 15, Grosvenor Crescent, London.
Godsal, Captain W., Wootton Bassett.
Gray, Henry, Goldsmith's Estate, East Acton, Middlesex.
Hardy, J., Box, Wilts.
Harrison, Rev. Francis, M.A., The Rectory, North Wraxall, Chippenham.
Leaf, Mrs. Herbert, The Green, Marlborough.
Lloyd, Rev. J. A., Mere Vicarage, Wilts.
Marshall, Rev. E. S., Keevil.
Medlicott, Walter B., 18, Camden Hill Gardens, London, W.
Moore, William Vincent, jun., West Street, Wilton.
Pile, T. A. J., 55, Holland Park Avenue, London, W.
Rawlence, E. A., Newlands, Salisbury.
Rose, William, Tresco, Devizes.
Rose, Mrs., Tresco, Devizes.
Smith, George T., Devizes.
Stancomb, W., Browfort, Devizes.
Tennant, Edward P., Wilsford House, Salisbury.
Toone, E. F., Capital and Counties Bank, Devizes.
Watts, Canon R. R., Bemerton, Salisbury.
White, Major G. Dalrymple, 106, Eaton Square, S.W.

AGENTS

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C. H. WOODWARD, MACHINE PRINTER, DEVIZES.

No. CI. JUNE, 1904. Vol. XXXIII.

THE

WILTSHIRE

Archæological and Natural History

MAGAZINE,

Published under the Direction

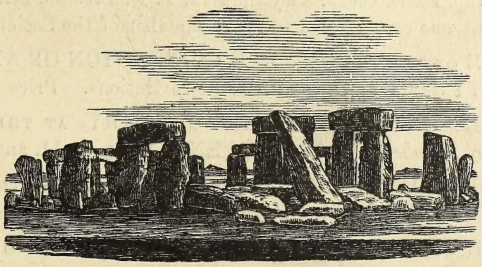
OF THE

SOCIETY FORMED IN THAT COUNTY,

A.D. 1853.

EDITED BY

REV. E. H. GODDARD, Clyffe Vicarage, Swindon.



DEVIZES:

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4, St. John Street.

Price 5s. 6d. *Members, Gratis.*

NOTICE TO MEMBERS.

TAKE NOTICE, that a copious Index for the preceding eight volumes of the *Magazine* will be found at the end of Vols. viii., xvi., xxiv., and xxxii.

Members who have not paid their Subscriptions to the Society *for the current year,* are requested to remit the same forthwith to the Financial Secretary, Mr. David Owen, Bank Chambers, Devizes, to whom also all communications as to the supply of *Magazines* should be addressed.

The Numbers of this *Magazine* will be delivered *gratis,* as issued, to Members who are not in arrear of their Annual Subscriptions, but in accordance with Byelaw No. 8 "The Financial Secretary shall give notice to Members in arrear, and the Society's publications will not be forwarded to Members whose Subscriptions shall remain unpaid after such notice."

All other communications to be addressed to the Honorary Secretaries: the Rev. E. H. Goddard, Clyffe Vicarage, Swindon, and E. O. P. Bouverie, Esq., The Old House, Market Lavington, Devizes.

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To be Obtained of Mr. D. Owen, Bank Chambers, Devizes.

THE BRITISH AND ROMAN ANTIQUITIES OF THE NORTH WILTSHIRE DOWNS, by the Rev. A. C. Smith, M.A. One Volume, Atlas 4to, 248 pp., 17 large Maps, and 110 Woodcuts, Extra Cloth. Price £2 2*s.* One copy offered to each Member of the Society at £1 11*s.* 6*d.*

THE FLOWERING PLANTS OF WILTSHIRE. One Volume, 8vo, 504 pp., with Map, Extra Cloth. By the Rev. T. A. Preston, M.A. Price to the Public, 16*s.*; but one copy offered to every Member of the Society at half-price.

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BACK NUMBERS of the MAGAZINE. Price to the Public, 5*s.* 6*d.* and 3*s.* 6*d.* (except in the case of a few Numbers, the price of which is raised.) Members are allowed a reduction of 25 per cent. from these prices.

STONEHENGE AND ITS BARROWS, by W. Long Nos. 46-7 of the *Magazine* in separate wrapper, 7*s.* 6*d.* This still remains the best and most reliable account of Stonehenge and its Earthworks.

WILTSHIRE
Archæological and Natural History
MAGAZINE.

No. CI. JUNE, 1904. Vol. XXXIII.

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DEVIZES: C. H. Woodward, 4, Saint John Street.

THE

WILTSHIRE MAGAZINE.

"MULTORUM MANIBUS GRANDE LEVATUR ONUS."—*Ovid.*

JUNE, 1904.

Purton. A Case in the Star Chamber.

(Continued from page 168.*)*

"Interrogatories on the part of and behalf of Benett Jey and Isabell hys wyfe ayenst Sir Edmund Brydges knyght.

"1. In primis whether the xxixth daye of January last [1547—8] or theraboutes the seyd Sir Edmund Brydges James More John Bradeby otherwyse Taylour Gabryell Rede and other riotous persons to the seyd Benett and Isabell vnknowen to the nombre of xij persons dyd ryotously assemble them selfes togeyther at Puryton in the Countye of Wiltes and then and there in forcyble maner arrayed ayenst the Kynges peace forcybly and ryotously entred into the manor of Puryton aforseyd with thappurtenaunces beyng the mancion house of the seyd compleynauntes or not. / or howe many persons then and there were present that dyd so entre into the same and what were theyr names and what weapyns they then had to your knowlege./

"2. Item whether the aforenamed persons or any of them dyd then and there make assault vppon oon George Browne Jane Webbe and Agnes Symkes or vppon any of them then beyng seruauntes to the seyd compleynauntes and then and there dyd beate them or any of them or putt them in danger or feare of theyr lyues or in any feare or not / and who it were and what were theyr names and with what weapyns they then and there dyd so bete assault or feare the same persons or any of them. /

"3. Item wheder the seyd defendaunt and other the aforenamed ryotous persons or any of them dyd with force and armes or ryotously breke open a wolle house doore of the seyd compleynauntes there beyng nere theyr seyd mancion house or not. /

"4. Item whether James More John Edwardes and oon Pery seruauntes of the seyd Sir Edmund Brydges or any of them the vth daye of Februarye last past at Puryton aforseyd with lyke force and armes as aforseyd ryotously and forcybly dyd breke and entre into the duffe house of the seyd compleynauntes and all theyr doues being aboue iij^{c} couple then and there dyd

kyll dystroye and feare-awey or not. / or how many dowffes they dyd kyll feare and dryue awey, and what the same doues that were then and there dystroyed and feared awey were worth. /

"5. Item how often tymes the seyd defendaunt hath putt hys horses into the Court of the seid pleyntyffes amonges theyr cattall and wheder the same horses by such puttyng in haue eatyn and dystroyed such hey as the pleyntyffes cattall were fothered with all or not. /

"6 Item whether the late abbott and couent of the late monasterye of Malmesbury in the countie of Wyltes by theyr dede indentid sealed with the couent seales of the seyd abbott and couent beryng date the iiijth daye of Septembre in the vijth yere of the reygn of o^{r} late souerayn lord Kyng Henry the viijth by oon assent and concent dyd demyse grauntte and lett to ferme to oon Rychard Pulley and Margarett hys wyfe and to Ambrose Edmond and to the seyd Isabell oon of the compleynauntes and Gyles their childern named in the seyd indenture and byll the seyd scyte of the seyd manor of Puryton with thappurtenaunces and the parsonage of Puryton aforseyd with all tythez and landes to the seyd scyte and parsonage perteynyng vsed or belongyng and also all maner tythez what so euer of and in the seid lordship of Puryton to the offyce of the Chamberleyn of the seyd late monasterye perteynyng with all and synguler theyr appurtenaunces speciefied in the seyd Indenture and not exceptid out of the seyd lease. / To haue and hold all the seyd manor and other the premyssez / except the thynges in the seyd Indenture exceptid / to the seyd Rychard Margarett Ambrose Edmund Isabell and Gyles in maner and forme as in the byll of compleynt of the seyd pleyntyffes therof made ys allegid or not. / And wheder the seyd Indenture be not a true Indenture and the very dede of the seyd abbot and couent or of the more part of them or not. /

"7. Item wheder the seyd John Precye named and auctoryzed oon of the attorneys in the seid dede indentid to delyuer possession and seysen to the seyd Rychard Margarett Ambrose Edmund Isabell and Gyles dyd delyuer seysen or possession to them or to any of them of and in the seyd ferme landes tenementes and other the premyssez so leassed or demysed or not. /

"8. Item wheder the seyd Isabell now compleynaunt and named in the seyd Indenture of lease were borne and had her byrth at the tyme of the seyd delyuere of seysen or possession or not. /

"9. Item wheder the seyd Sir Edmund at Easter last past dyd perceyue or take to his own vse with out the wylle and concent of the seyd pleyntyffes such tythez as were and yet be to them due in the parysshe of Puryton aforseyd byforce of the seyd Indenture of lease therof to the seyd Isabell and other so made or not / and what tythez it were and to what sum of money the same tythez so by the seyd defendaunt taken do arryse and amount vnto./

"10. Item wheder the seyd Sir Edmond Brydges hath entred into xix acres of land at Puryton aforseyd beyng parcell of the scyte of the manor of Puryton with thappurtenaunces so demysed by the seyd Indenture of lease and the same doith occupye and taketh the profittes therof to hys owne vse or not. and what the same ar worth by yere and wheder the same haue been heretofore occupied by the fermers of the seid manor or not. /

"11. Item wheder the seyd Sir Edmund Brydges hath denyed or

restrayned the seyd pleyntyffes of hauyng of xx^{ti} lodes of wodde in Bradon Wodde yerely accordyng to the purport of the seyd Indenture of lease or not / and howe long and duryng what tyme he hath so restrayned and kept them from the seyd wodde. /

"12. Item wheder the seyd defendaunt hath caused lxx trees to be cutt down in oon of the seuerall pasture of the seyd pleyntyffes and hath suffred the same trees to lye there ever sithen Cristynmas last past or not / and to what sum of money you esteme the grasse to be of that ground which the seyd trees have dystroyed in the same pasture by reason of lying thereof.

"13. Item wheder oon John Brydges and James More seruauntes to the seyd defendaunt at ij or iij seuerall tymes haue entred in the court of the seyd pleyntyffes with a hande gunne and then and there dyd shote and kyll with the seyd gunne ——hennes and ——capons of the seyd pleyntyffes or not / or howe many hennes and capons they then and there kylled and what the same were worth. /

"14. Item wheder the seyd John Brydges dyd shote a pellett out of a handegunne into the kechyn of the seyd pleyntyffes / theyr seruaunttes then beyng in the same or not. /

"15. Item wheder the seyd defendaunt hath caused hys seruauntes to putt horses into seuerall pastures and corne feyldes of the seyd pleyntyffes or not / and how many horses and howe often they were so putt in and what was the corne worth that they haue eatyn of the seyd pleyntyffes. /

"16. Item wheder the seyd Sir Edmund Brydges aboutt the xth daye of Marche last past procured and caused oon Henry Brydges hys brother and hys seyd Bereward to come and entre into a certen pasture called Wyndemyllhyll beyng parcell of the premyssez graunttid to the seyd pleyntyffes as aforeseyd and then and there to take oon calue of the seyd pleyntyffes and to cutt of the tayle of the same calue hard by the rompe and to stone or cutt of the eares of the same calue nere by the hedde and also to cutt of the clawes of the fete of the same calue or not. / and of what age the seyd calf was and what he was worth. /

"17. Item whether the seyd Bereward and dyuers other of the seruauntes of the seyd defendaunttes dyd lately lede and dryue a beare of the same defendauntes into the seyd pasture called Wyndemylhyll and dyd there lett the same beare lose and putt grett dogges at the same beare or not / and wheder iij of the pleyntyffes kyne beyng then in the same pasture and beyng grett with calues dyd cast theyr calues or not / and wheder both the same kyne and calues dyed within iij or iiij dayes then next ensuyng after the seyd yvyll handlyng feare and chacyng which they then had by reason of the seyd beare and dogges so then beyng in the same pasture or not. / And what were the names of the seid defendauntes seruauntes that so dyd the same and wheder they dyd the same by the procurement of the seyd Sir Edmund or not. / And what ye thynke the same kyne and calues were worth. /

"18. Item wheder the seyd James More and other of the seruaunttes of the seyd defendauntes aboute the xxvjth daye of Februarye last past [1547-8] dyd cast downe into a welle of the seyd pleyntyffes beyng at the seyd mancion house of the same pleyntyffes oon cart lode of dunge and other thynges or not. / and wheder the water of the same welle by occasion therof was clene

stopped and dystroyed vntyll the tyme the seyd pleyntiffes caused the same welle to be clensed or not. / and wheder the same were doon by the cummandement assent or procurement of the seyd defendaunt or not / and wheder ye thynke in your conscience that the seyd Sir Edward *(sic)* were priuey assentyng or agreying to the same or not. /

"19. Item wheder the seyd defendaunt hath so threapened and manassed oon Anthony Doswell————————————————beyng poore laboryng men which were accustomed to come and labor and to doo worke with the seyd pleyntyffes for theyr hyre and wages that they ne any of them dare not nowe come and worke ne do any labour with the same pleyntyffes for feare of the dyspleasure of the seyd defendaunt or not. /

"20. Item whether the seyd Sir Edmund Brydges hath stretly warned forbydd and monysshed oon John Ware John Wevyng and Wylliam Webbe who were accustomed to kepe the seyd mancion house of the seid pleyntyffes when they were absent that they ne any of them shuld no more lye in the seyd mancion house of the seyd compleynauntes ne yet kepe the same / And wheder the same Ware Wevyng and Webbe or any of them at any tyme sythen the seyd monycion kept or leyn in the same house or not. /"

Star Chamber Proceedings, Edward VI. Bundle I., No. 39.

"Ex. xiij° Nouembris An° secundo E. vj^ti^. [13th Nov., 1548.]

"Examinacio testium facta super [interrogatoriis] per Benedictum Jey ministratis.

"John Messenger of Puriton in the [county] of Wiltes' yoman of thage of xlij yeres [and] aboue sworne, &c.

"To the first second iij^rd^ iiij^th^ and v^th^ he sayeth he cannot depose to the contentes of thes interrogatories. /

"To the vj^th^ he saithe that by all the tyme of his remembrance whiche is aboute a xxx yeres this deponent hathe knowen that Richard Pulley father to Isabell Jeye oone of the complainauntes during his lyfe dyd occupye and enioye the ferme the of same manor of Puryton with the parsonage of Puriton vnder the late abbotes for the tyme being of the late monastry of Malmesbury, and dyd percyue receyve and take the profettes and commodyties therof by all his lyfe tyme / And after his decease whiche was a xv or xvi yeres paste Margaret Pulley his wife dyd occupie and enioye the same during her lyfe tyme / And after her decease whiche was aboute a iij yeres past the same Isabell now complainaunt her daughter dyd occupie the same and hath euersythe enioyed the same in peaseable [maner] / And this deponent neuer herde the contrary but that they haue so occupied and enioyed the same by vertue of an Indenture of lease to them made therof by the late abbote and covent of Malmesbury / And ne contradiction made therin by any persone to his knoledge as he saithe / And more towchinge this interrogatory he canne not depose /.

"To the vij^th^ he saithe he herde John Precye saye that he was attorney namyd in the same Indenture to delyuer seison and possession of the same premisses / and that he accordingly dyd delyuer possession therof vnto the

same Richard Pulley and the resideue namyd in the same Indenture aboute a xxxij or xxxiij yeres past /.

"To the viij he cannot depose /.

"To the ix he cannot depose /.

"To the xth he saithe that the same xix acres mencyoned in this interrogatory haue allwayes by all the tyme of his remembraunce byn occupied by the fermors of the same manor of Puryton / But whether the saide Mr. Bridges hathe or dothe now take the profettes therof he saithe he knowith not /.

"To the xj he cannot depose /.

"To the xij he saithe that the same Sir [Edmund] Bridges hathe fellyd certen trees vpon the [land] of the complainauntes wherof he saithe the [most parte] he hathe carryed awaye and some yet [remain] ther behinde / And he supposithe no great [hurt] or losse to be in the grasse of the [complainauntes] ther by lyeng of the trees ther /.

"To the xiij and all the residewe of thes interrogatories he saith he can nothinge depose."

[*Attested by mark.*]

"William Robbyns of Puriton aforesaid husbandman of thage of lx. yeres sworne, &c.

"To the first second iij iiij and vth he cannot depose to thes interrogatories

"To the vjth he saithe that he hathe byn inhabitant in Puriton by the space of xx^{ti} yeres. In the wiche tyme he saithe he hathe knowen that the same Richard Pulley during his lyfe tyme dyd occupie and enioye the same manor of Puriton and the parsonage of Puriton with all thappurtenaunces as fermor to the late abbotes of Malmesbury for the tyme being and after his decease Margaret his wife dyd occupie and enioye the same by the space of [a] dosen yeres vntyll she dyed / And after her decease whiche was aboute a iij yeres past the same Isabell her daughter now complainaunt dyd enter the same and hathe euersythe occupied and enioyed the same quyetly withoute any contradiction / And this deponent neuer herde the contrary / but that they have enioyed the same successyvely by vertue of an indenture therof made to them frome the same late abbotes of Malmesbury / And more therof he knowith not. /

"To the vijth he saith he hathe herde John Precy saye that he was an attorney namyd in the same dede indentyd and dyd delyuer seisyn and possession of the same premysses accordingly /.

"To the viij he cannot depose /.

"To the ix he cannot depose /.

"To the xth he saithe that trew yt is that the same Sir Edmond Bridges hathe enterid into the same xix acres mencyoned in this interrogatory by the name of borde Lande / whiche this deponent saithe that he hathe knowen the fermors of the manor of Puriton allwayes occupie as parcell of theyr ferme /

"To the xj he cannot depose /

"To the xij he saithe the same Sir Edmond hathe fellyd certen trees for fewell vpon the grounde of the ferme of the saide [pleyntyfes which] he hathe carryed awaye to this deponentes [knowledge] /

"To the xiii and all the residewe of thes interrogatories he saithe he knowith nothing of the contentes therof /

[*Attested by mark.*]

"George Browne of Puriton aforesaid husbandman servant to the plaintiff of thage of xxiiij yeres sworne, &c.

"To the first second and iij[rd] he saithe that at the tyme articulid the same Sir Edmond Bridges accompanid with John Bradley James More John Edwardes oone Perye Gabriell Rede Nicholas Brewer and John Ayleworthe came to the mansion house of the same complainauntes they being then from home and ther meting this deponent seruant in the howse ther the same Mr. Bridges demaundyd him wher the ymage of S[t] George was that was caryed furthe of the churche / this deponent anwering that he coulde not tell / And then [he] facyd this deponent saying that he had stolen yt awaye this deponent denyeng the same And then the same Mr. Bridges gave this deponent two buffettes on the face / wherwith this deponent stopid backe and went from him / And therupon he went into the kychin and ther founde Agnes Symes a mayden seruant whom he bett also And from thens went to the buttery and ther fynding Jane Webbe an other mayden seruant he bett her also and threw her ageynst a cupborde And so hering saye that the same image of S[t] George was in the woll house ther he with a pycked staffe causyd the dore to be broken open and so entrid and toke away the same ymage of S[t] George with him and so departyd And saith he so bett the maydens bycause they wolde not tell him wher theyr mystres was nor delyuer him the key of the same woll house And saithe the same persones had swerdes and daggers and oone a pykd staffe /

"To the iiij[th] he saithe that within a vj dayes after James More John Edwardes and oone Pery seruauntes to the same Mr. Bridges and other personnes with them came to the same house of the pleyntyfe ther in the nighte tyme and ther brake open the dofe house and kylled the younge dofes and fearyd awaye the olde beinge then [above] a c cople as he saythe and with [staves] beate rounde aboute within the same dovehouse so that the same doves so fearyd came not [ageyn] to the same howse as he saithe / And saithe he knowith perfytly well that James More and John Edwardes seruauntes of [Mr. Bridges] by him before namyd wer therat / for he saith [he] sawe them and spake to them oute of a window And as towching the valor of the doves so destroyed he saithe he knowith not /

"To the vth he saith that the same Mr. Bridges horses hathe sondry tymes byn put in to the yarde of the saide pleyntyfe and ther eaten suche heye as his cattall wer fotheryd with all / And none of the saide pleyntyfes seruauntes durst turne them furthe for the saide Mr. Bridges and his seruauntes haue often tymes beaten this deponent and other seruauntes of the pleyntyfe for so turning his horses furthe / and he hathe stonde by whiles the childeren of the howse haue dryven them furthe and sayde what harlot is that (meanyng the wife of the howse as he saithe) that cannot suffer her Lande Lordes horse to eate a bytt of haye emongest her beastes /

"To the vj vij and viij he cannot depose /

"To the ix he saithe he herde the prest of Puriton saye that Mr. Bridges had chargid him to commaunde the parishners to paye no tythes to the pleyntyfe /

"To the xth he saithe that the same Mr. Bridges taketh the rent of the same xix acres whiche is parcell of the manor of Puryton and hathe allwayes byn occupied by the fermors of the same manor as he hathe herde seye /

"To the xjth he saithe that the saide Mr. Bridges hathe restrayned xx^{ti} loodes of wood this yeare from the saide pleyntyfe wiche he shulde have had in Braidon wood as he saithe /

"To the xijth he saith that the same Mr. Bridges hathe fellyd aboute a lx trees in oone of the pastures of the saide pleyntyfe and hathe sufferid a greate parte of them to lye styll on the grounde to the hurte and losse of the grasse but how muche he knowith not /

"To the xiij he saithe he sawe John Bridges kyll with his hand gonne oone henne of the pleyntyfes within his yarde and vsyth muche to shote therwith aboute the pleyntyfes house /

"To the xiiij he cannot depose /

"To the xv he saithe the sayd Mr. Bridges horses hathe sondry tymes byn put into the corne feldes of the saide pleyntyfe the corne grene on the grounde and this deponent durst not put them furthe but at oone tyme tolde the same Mr. Bridges therof and askyd whether he shulde put them furthe or no / who answerid and chargid this deponent to lett them be ther styll /

"To the xvj he saith that Henry Bridges and J . . . Nicholas toke a calfe of the saide pleyntyfes of . . . dayes age and cut of the tayle therof and [the] eares by the hedde and also the hoves of . . . wherat he saith he was not present / but sawe [the] calfe afterwardes so handelyd wiche the same persones haue not denyed the doyng therof / but [sythe] that tyme Mr. Bridges dyd offer mony for the same calfe so handelyd and destroyid /

"To the xvij he saithe that Mr. Bridges Beareward and his seruauntes dyd course a beare vpon the grounde callyd Wyndmyll Hill wher the pleyntyfes kyen beinge greate with calfes dyd pasture And of the same kyen oone dyd cast her calfe and two other of the kyen dyed greate with calfe / And as he supposyth yt came miche throughe the coursing of the same beare emongest them /

"To the xviij he saith ther was aboute a carte lood of dunge cast in to the well of the plaintiff but by whome he knowith not / And by that meanes he saith the water was stopid vntyll yt was therof clensid /

"To the xix he saithe he herde Mr. Bridges demaunde oone Anthony Dodeswell a laborer whither he went to worke / who answered to Bennet Jayes And then he sayde ageyne yf thou go thither to worke I shall beate the that thou shalt not be able to helpe thiself And therwith the same Dodeswell retornyd backe ageyne

"To the last he saith he cannot perfytly depose

[*Attested by mark.*]

"John Oldland of Puriton aforesaide husbandman seruaunt to the plaintiff of thage of liiij yeres sworne, &c.

"To the first second and iij[rd] he deposith that a lytell before Candelmas [2nd February] last past this deponent beinge in the Courte yarde of the house of the saide complainaunt sawe ther the same Sir Edmond Bridges accompanyd with John Bradley Gabryell Rede oone Westbrooke John Edwardes and oone or two persones mo beinge his seruauntes come to the same house with theyr swerdes by theyr sydes. And ther the same Sir Edmond Bridges went into the house and came to the kechin where he founde Agnes Spinkes a mayden seruaunt wasshing of dishes and ther askyd her for her mystres and demaundyd the keye of the woll house wiche the saide mayden answerid that she knew not wher yt was And then the same Mr. Bridges bett her / and frome her he came into the hall and ther mett Jane Webbe an other mayden seruaunt and askyd the same woll house dore key of her / wiche she denyed to haue any knoledge of and ranne her waye frome him into the buttry whome he folowyd and ther also bett her as the same mayden reportid. And so frome thens he came into the courte yarde ageyne and ther mett George Browne oon of the pleyntyfes seruauntes To whome he gave two or thre blowes also bycause he wolde not tell him of the key of the same woolhouse / And so he and his saide seruauntes went to the same wolhouse and ther broke open the [same] withe a piked staffe and went into the same [and] ther toke furthe an image of St. George and [caried it] thens / And more therof he cannot depose /

"To the iiij[th] he saithe he sawe not the bre[aking] vp of the same dovehouse nor the kylling of the same doves. But saith that trew yt is that the same dove howse dore was broken vp and as yt is saide by Mr. Bridges seruauntes And this deponent hath seene his seruauntes dyuerse tymes with theyr handgonnes shote at the doves sytting on the same dovehouse and haue therby scaryd awaye all the doves thens as he saithe /

"To the vth he saithe that he hathe sondry tymes seene Mr Bridges horses come into the same courte yarde and eate awaye the haye wherwith the playntyfes cattall were fotherid. And at oone tyme he sawe the same Mr. Bridges with a white styke beate Wylliam Brayne seruaunt to the plaintiff for dryving furthe of his same horses frome the fother gyven to the playntyfes cattall /

"To the vj[th] vij and viij he saithe he cannot depose but sayth that he herde the same John Precy .namyd in this vij[th] interrogatory saye that he beyng attorney namyd in the same dede indentyd dyd delyuer possession and seasyn accordinge to the same /

"To the ix. he saith he knowith that the same Sir Edmonde Bridges dyd commaunde certen of the parishners ther that [they] shulde paye no tythes to the same playntyfes / And otherwise therof he cannot depose /

"To the xth he saithe that trew yt is that the same Mr. Bridges hathe chargid the tenauntes of the same xix acres that they shall not paye theyre rente therof vnto the saide playntyfes wherby he saithe he lackyth his hole yeres rent therof. And this deponent saithe he hathe knowen the same xix

acres to be parcell of the same farme and allwayes occupied by the fermers therof by the space of thes xxx yeres /

"To the xj he saithe that the same Mr. Bridges hathe restrayned also the same playntyfes frome xx^{ti} loodes of woode oute of Bradon wood by the space of this twelvemonethes or theraboutes wiche this deponent hathe allwayes knowen the fermers of the same farme for the tyme beinge to haue and take yerely owte of the same wood

"To the xij he saithe the same Mr. Bridges hathe fellyd certen trees in the seuerall pasture of the saide playntyfes and sufferyth xxii of the same trees to lye styll on the grounde to the distruction of the grasse ther / to the valew of xx^{s}. to his estimation /

"To the xiij and xiiij he saithe he cannot perfytly depose but hathe herde saye that the same John Bridges dyd shote oone pellet into the kechin of the saide playntyfes house /

"To the xv. he saithe he hathe knowen the horses of the same Mr. Bridges iiij or v tymes in a daye pynned for destroying the playntyfes corne / And that John Bradley seruaunt to Mr. Bridges wolld allwayes [set] them furthe of the pounde and put them into the [corne] ageyne So that the playntyfes and his seruauntes wer fayne to suffer them styll on the grounde and to [let] them fede on the corne ther / But to what hurte or destruction he saith he cannot esteme yt /

"To the xvj he saithe that trew yt is that a calfe of the playntyfes was so handelyd in cutting the tayle of by the rompe the eares hard to the hedde [and] also cutt the clawes of the fete therof wiche this deponent sawe / and was done by the saide Mr. Bridges brother and his Bereward as hathe byn sythens confessid as he herde saye /

"To the xvij he saithe he sawe when Mr. Bridges bereward oone morn and oone Hedge his seruauntes dyd lett a bere lose in the pasture of the complainauntes and then dyd course him with dogges wherthroughe he saithe that iij kyen of the playntyfes being ther greate with calfe dyd cast theyr calfes within a daye or two after and dyed themselfes also as he saithe /

"To the xviij he saithe that trew yt is that ther was a carte loade of dunge cast into the playntyfes well wherby the water was stopid, but he saith he sawe not Mr. Bridges seruauntes in doyng therof nor can depose more therof /

"To the xix and xx he saithe he cannot depose / but by reporte saithe that the contentes of thes interrogatories ar trew /

[*Attested by mark.*]

"John Symes of Hangerton in the county of Wiltes' layborer of thage of xxiij yeres sworne, &c.

"To the first second and iijrd he saithe that aboute iiij dayes before Candlemas [2nd February] last past this deponent then beinge seruaunt to the said playntyfes sawe the same Sir Edmond Bridges accompanyd with Gabriell Rede John Bradley James More and oone Westborne his servauntes and dyuerse other to the nomeber of aboute a dosen persones wiche this deponent knew not havinge swerdes and bucklers and daggers and ther came to the

mansion howse of the saide playntyfes And the saide Mr. Bridges enteringe the same howse founde this deponent in the entre betwene the parlor and the buttrye saying thes wordes wher ys that hore thy mystres by Godes blode and yf I had her here I wolde bete her that she shuld neuer helpe her selfe. And so departyd into the courte yarde and ther fynding George Browne an other seruaunt of the house demaundyd of him where the Image of St. George was who answeryd that he coulde not tell And so then he toke him by the hedde and gave him two or thre blowes vnder the eare / And then went to the kechin adioyninge to the same courte and ther founde Agnes Symkes a mayden skalding of tripes whome this deponent dyd see him beate And so from thens he went to the buttry and ther bette Jane Webbe an other mayden seruaunt wiche came furthe wep[ing] And therupon [*erased* this deponent hide himselfe behind a . . . in the parlor and durst not be seene] he went to the wolhowse and with pyked staffe [broke] open the dore and toke furthe the ymage of St. George and departyd / And more therof he saithe he cannot depose /

"To the iiijth he saithe that aboute a sevenight after that this deponent beinge above in his mystres chamber in caryeng of wood to the fyer aboute ix of the cloke in the night tyme herde a noyse about the dovehouse dore And so his saide mystres and he lokyd furthe at the wyndowe being a moneshine [night] and espied James More, John Edwardes and oone Pery seruauntes to the saide Mr. Bridges brekyng up of the same dove howse dore and feryng awaye the doves being above a c. cople in nomeber as he saithe To whome his saide mystres saide that better yt wer that she shulde lose her doves then that they shulde lose theyr occupation And so therupon they departyd / And his saide mystres incontynent[l]ye went vnto Mr. Bridges house and ther made complaynt vnto him therof / And more therof he cannot depose /

"To the vth he saithe that he hathe knowen the same Mr. Bridges seruauntes often tymes put in theyre horses into the playntyfes courte yarde / wiche haue eaten ther the fother gyven to the playntyfes cattall And this deponent sawe Mr. Bridges beate Wylliam Brayne seruaunt to the playntyfes for dryvyng furth of his horses owte of his saide masters coarte and not suffring them to eate the fother of the playntyfes cattall /

"To the vjth vij and viij he canne not depose /

"To the ix he saithe he herde the vicar of Puryton saye in the house of the playntyfes that Mr. Bridges had commaundyd him that he shulde not gyve housell at Easter to suche as wolde not paye theyre tythes to him the saide Mr. Bridges /

"To the x. he saith that Mr. Bridges dothe take the profett of the same xix acres mencyoned in this interrogatory And more therof he knowith not /

"To the xjth he saithe that when this deponent and other the playntyfes seruauntes went to fatche wood in Bradon for theyr master as they wer wonte to do oone Bradley seruaunt to Mr. Bridges denyed them to take any ther /

"To the xij he saithe that of suche trees as the saide Mr. Bridges hathe fellyd ther he hathe lefte xxij lyeng on the grounde to the greate hurte and losse of the grasse ther to his estimation aboute a xx^{s} /

"To the xiij he saithe that in the tyme that this deponent dwelte with the

playntyfe wiche was but oone yere he hathe knowen at sondry tymes kyllid with handgonnes aboue xl. hennes and capons by the seruauntes of the saide Mr. Bridges in the courte yarde of the mansion house of the playntyfes /

"To the xiiij he saithe that within a while after . . . last past this deponent and other the seruauntes of the saide playntyfes beinge in the kechin by the fyer in the evening ther came in a pellet of gonne at the wyndowe and strake oone of the pannes ther wher [at] he saith they wer all astonyd And so lept vp to the wyndowe and ther sawe the said John Bridges with a gonne in his hande vnder neth the same wyndow in the garden /

"To the xv. he cannot depose /

"To the xvi he saithe that in Lent last past this deponent beinge in the courte yarde of the saide playntyfes sawe the bereward of the saide Mr. Bridges and oone other with him whome he knewe not on the same grounde callyd Wyndmyll Hill and ther had a calfe of the playntyfes of iiij dayes olde betwene them / and so cut of his tayle by the rompe and the eares by the hedde / and also the clawes of the fete of the same / wiche calfe is yet on lyve as he saithe /

"To the xvij he saithe that he was present in a close within the same Wyndmyll Hill when the same bereward and dyuerse other of Mr. Bridges seruauntes wer ther and dyd lett lose a bere and coursid him with dogges ther / wherby he saithe the cattall ther pasturing made a greate bellowing and ranne aboute the hill / and iij kyen ther greate with calfe within iij dayes after dyd cast theyr calfes and dyed them selfes also within a sevenight after / And saith he knew none of the persones therat but the bereward / And more he knowith not /

"To the xviij he saithe that he and Elizabethe Stradlinge woman seruaunt in the house of the saide playntyfes standing aboue in a malt lofte of the same house and casting of the same malte sawe James More oone of the seruauntes of saide Mr. Bridges cast into the well ther a greate basket full of dounge / wherby the water was stoppid And so this deponent being then seruaunt ther dyd clense the same well ageyne / And more therof he knowith not /

"To the xix he saithe he herde Anthony Doswell saye that Mr. Bridges had threatenyd him for workyng and laboring with the saide playntyfes so that he durst worke no longer with him /

"To the last he cannot depose /

[*Attested by mark.*]

"Elizabeth Stradling widowe of Bristowe in the countye of Gloucester of thage of xl. yeres sworne &c.

"To the first second and iijrd she saithe that at the tyme articuled this deponent then being seruaunt to the said playntyfes sawe the same Mr. Bridges accompanyd with Bradley Gabryel Rede oone More and other of his seruauntes to the nomeber of a xij persones having swerdes and daggers come to the mansion house of the playntyfes and ther in the yarde mett George Browne seruaunt [in] the howse ther and askyd him for the Image of St. George / wiche he answeryd he knewe not [wher] yt was The saide

Mr. Bridges sayng Thou [lying] knave and so toke him by the hedde and gave him two or thre blowes / And so went into the buttry and ther bett Jane Webbe bycause she wolde not tell wher her mystres was and threw her agynst a cupbord that her bodye was blake and blewe wiche she saithe she sawe / And so frome thens he went to the kechin And ther bett Agnes Symkes And so bycause he coulde not gett the keye of the woll house / he brake open the dore with a pyked staffe and enteryd thereat and toke furth the ymage of St. George and so departyd / And more therof she knowith not /

"To the iiijth she saithe that at the tyme articuled or nere therabout and aboute x. of the clocke in the nighte tyme this deponent lokyng furthe at the wyndowe mighte se James More and ij or iij mo with him brekyng open of the dovehouse dore and fearing awaye the doves being a boue a c cople and so toke awaye the younge doves wherat her saide mystres lokyng furth at her chamber wyndowe sayde yt wer better that I lost my doves then you shulde lose your occupation / And so after the saide persones wer gone her said mystres went to the saide Mr. Bridges to complayne therof this deponent and other wayting on her thither / And more she can not depose /

"To the vth she saithe the same Mr. Bridges hörses hath sondry tymes come into the playntifes courte and eaten vp the foder ther gyven to his cattall /

"To the vjth vij and viij she cannot depose /

"To the ix and x she saithe she cannot perfytly depose /

"To the xi she saithe that she knowith that Mr. Bridges dyd denye and wolde not suffer the playntifes seruauntes to fatche any wood in Bradon Wood wher he was accustomyd to have yerely xx^{ti} loodes of wood as she saithe /

"To the xijth she saithe that ther lyeth xxij trees fellyd on the grounde and dothe hurte the grounde and kepith yt from grasyng to the annoyaunce of the playntifes as she saithe /

"To the xiij she saithe that in the tyme that she was seruaunt to the saide playntyfes she hathe knowen the saide Mr. Bridges seruauntes kyll in the courte yard of the playntifes of his hennes and capons above lx. as she saithe / and dyd almost dayly vse so to kyll with ther handgonnes the hennes and capons ther beinge /

"To the xiiij she saithe she was present in the same kechin at the shoting of the same pellet in therto / And saithe therin as John Symes hath predeposid /

"To the xv. she saithe the same Mr. Bridges horses hathe often tymes byn in the playntifes corn feldes / And more thereof she knowith not /

"To the xvj she saithe [she sawe] the same playntifes calfe beinge but a sevenight olde havinge his eares cut by the hedde and the tayle by the rompe and the clawes also cut of wiche was done by John Bridges as she herde saye / And more therof she knowith not /

"To the xvij she saithe she sawe Mr. Bridges bereward and dyuerse other with him course a bere on the same Wyndmyll Hill whereby she saithe that iij kyen then ther pasturing beinge sore chasyd therwyth dyd cast theyre calfes and dyed within a sevennight after / And more therof she knowith not /

"To the xviij she saithe that she was present in a malte loft with her precontestis and sawe James More cast in the same dounge in to the well

And saithe she durst not speke for fere lest he shulde haue shote a gonne / And saithe in euery thing therin as John Symmes hath sayde /

"To the xix and xx she saith that she herde Mr. Bridges saye to John Wevyng who laborid at the said playntyfes house that yf he wroughte any more ther he wolde make him to have neuer a arme to holpe himselfe with all /

"William Telling of Puriton aforesaid husbandman of thage of .l. yeres or theraboutes sworne, &c.

"Examyned on the ixth article wheron he is productyd deposith that a lytell before Easter last past cone Sir John Dyer prest curate of Puryton commaundyd this deponent to paye his tythes to Mr. Bridges vse or ells he sayde that this deponent shulde not receyve his howsell at Easter And theruppon this deponent repayred to the playntyfe and told him therof / who was contentyd the same tithes shulde styll remayne in this deponentes handes vntyll Mr. Bridges came home and that yt wer agreed betwene them for the same / And so saith that after Whitsontyde nexte after vpon the commyng home of the same Mr. Bridges the same Mr. Bridges wyllid this deponent to paye his tythes to the same playntife saying that he the same playntife dyd paye him an honest rent yerely for the same / And so therupon incontynently he repayred to the playntyfes house and ther fynding not him at home he tenderyd the same tythes to the wife of the playntyfe who refusyd to receyve the same in the absence of her husbond / And so this deponent departyd reseruing the same tythes as yet in his owne handes and is allwayes redye to delyuer the same vpon demaunde therof / And more herein he cannot depose/

"John Jakes of Puryton aforesaide husbandman of thage of xxx yeres and more sworne &c.

"Examyned vpon the ixth article deposith and saith that he was present with Wylliam Telling the preexaminant and Robert Rede at suche tyme as Mr. Bridges prest dyd commaunde them to paye theyr tythes to him to thuse of Mr. Bridges or ells they shuld not receyve theyr howsell And therupon he saith that they thre repayrid to the same playntyfe and tolde him therof And so agreethe in euery thyng towching the same as the same Wylliam Telling hathe predeposyde /

"John Ware of Puryton seruaunt to Sir Edmond Bridges knight of thage of xxxiij yeres sworne, &c.

"Examyned vpon the last article wherupon he is productyd wytnes deposythe and saithe / that this deponent dyd lye in the house of the saide playntyfe in his absence as a comforte to the playntyfes wife aboute a ij or iij nightes / And saithe he was not commaundyd or forbydden by the saide [Mr. Bridges no more to lye ther / but saithe that sythe the saide Mr. Bridges toke this depouent into his seruice he hathe commaundyd this deponent that he shulde not haunte or resorte to the saide playntyfes howse /

Star Chamber Proceedings, Edward VI.
Bundle I., No. 39.

"Interrogatories to be mynistrid on the parte of S^r^. Edmund Bridges knight

"First whether Browne and Jaakes servauntes unto Benet Joy dyd stele take and convey awey the Image of Seynt George owzt of Puryton Church and caryed the same to the mancion house of Joys or no

"Item whether one of the church wardens comaunded them soo to doo or by whose comaunde they soo did & who byd them put hit into the wole house of Joys and for what intent the same was caryd awey more than other images.

"Item whether Browne and Jakes did confesse the takyng awey the seid image and whether they toke the same ageyen oultzt of the woll house and caryed hyt to the church ageyn or who caryd the same image to the church

"Item whoo comaunded them to bryng hit to church & what was the cause or did they bryng hyt of their owne free will

"Item whether the seid Sr Edmond Bryges did convey away his trees owzt of Joys ferme grounde with as much spede as he cold gett caryage or whether he sofferyd them to lye of purpose to destroy Joys grasse

"Item whether the bereward to Sr Edmond Bryges be a naturall foole or folishe or noo

Star Chamber Proceedings, Henry VIII.
Bundle 25, No. 272.

"Ex. xiiij^th^ Novembris An^o^ secundo E. vj^ti^. [13th Nov., 1548.]

"Examinacio testium facta super interrogatoriis ex parte Edmundi Bridges militis ministratis.

"John Messenger of Puriton in the county of Wiltes yoman of thage of xlij yeres sworne, &c.

"To the first [and] second he saithe that this deponent and the said Benet Jeye being churche wardens of Puriton aforesaide at the tyme of the takyng downe and defacyng of Images the same Benet Jeye being absent his wife with this deponent dyd accordingly take down the Images in the same churche of Puriton / At what tyme he saith that the saide Benet Jeyes wyfe muche lykyng the image of St George wished that she had the same at home in her howse saying yt was pitie to deface the same / Wherunto this deponent answerid Take yt and do with yt what you list for me And therupon the same Browne and Jakes namyd in this Interrogatory toke the same image and caryed yt to the howse of the said Benet Jey And more therof he knowith not /

"To the iij^d^ and iiij^th^ he saith that within a while after Sir Edmond Bridges hering of the conveying of the same Image was movyd therwith and as this deponent herde saye he commaundyd the same to be broughte to the churche ageyne wiche was so done / And more he knowith not /

"To the v. he saith that Mr. Bridges dyd with asmuche spede as he coulde and as sone as he coulde gett cariage conveye awaye the trees that he fellyd vpon Benet Jeyes farme and to this deponents supposall he dyd not suffer them of purpose to lye ther to the destruction of the grasse of the grounde ther

"To the last he saithe that he iudgethe the Bereward of Sir Edmonde Bridges to be a foole and is so comonly taken as he saithe

"William Robbyns of Puriton aforesaid husbandman of thage of lx. yeres sworne &c. /

"To the first second iij^{d} and iiijth he saithe that the same Image of St George was taken awaye and carryed to the house of the saide Benet Jaye but by whome he knowith not nor by what meanes And saith that trew yt is that Mr Bridges beinge movyd therwith causyd the same to be broughte to the churche ageyne / And more therof he knowith not

"To the vth he saithe that Mr. Bridges dyd in as shorte tyme as he coulde gett cariage cary the trees by him fellyd vpon the same Jeyes farme / and dyd not suffer them of purpose to lye ther to the distruction of the grasse of the grounde to this deponentes supposall /

"To the last he saithe that the saide Mr. Bridges Beareward is a foole and so comonly taken ther"

Endorsed :

"Testes ex parte Magistri Bridges"

Star Chamber Proceedings, Edward VI. Bundle 8, No. 41.

(15 Dec., 1548.) "Edwardus Sextus dei gratia Anglie Francie et Hibernie Rex fidei Defensor et in terra ecclesie Anglicane et Hibernice supremum caput Dilectis et fidelibus suis Henrico Long Anthonio Hungerford et Willelmo Wrotton militibus ac dilecto sibi Johanni Hamlyn armigero Salutem. Sciatis quod dedimus vobis vel tribus vestrum plenam potestatem et auctoritatem audiendi et examinandi quoscumque testes coram vobis vel tribus vestrum producendos tam ex parte Benedicti Jaye et Elizabethe uxoris eius quam ex parte Edmundi Bridges militis de et super quibusdam interrogatoriis hiis presentibus interclusis ac testes predictos et eorum quemlibet viis modis et mediis quibus melius sciueritis aut poteritis tactis per eos prius coram vobis vel tribus vestrum sacrosanctis Dei evangeliis diligenter examinetis examinacionesque suas recipiatis et in scriptis in pergameno redigatis Et cum eas sic ceperitis nos inde et Consilium nostrum apud Westmonasterium de toto facto vestro in hac parte in Octabis Sancti Hillarij proximo futuris sub sigillis vestris vel trium vestrum distincte et aperte certificetis Remittentes nobis interrogatoria predicta unacum hoc brevi. Teste me ipso apud Westmonasterium xv die Decembris Anno regni nostri secundo. Smyth."

"Interrogatories to be mynistred in the behalf of Sir Edmond Brigges knyght ageinst Benet Joy &c.

"1 First whether Browne and Jaakes seruauntes vnto Benet Joy did stele take and convey awey the Image of Seint George ozt of Puryton Church and caryed the same to the mancion house of the seid Joy or noo.

"2 Item whether the same Browne and Jackes hyd the said Image in the woll house of Joys ther and by whose comaundement, by the Churwardens or noo.

"3 Item whether any of the Church Wardens dyd commaunde the said Browne and Jackes to take awey the said Image and to cary hit to Joys house And what was hys name that gaue the comandement.

"4 Item whether Browne and Jaakes or any of them did confesse the taking awey of the said Image from the church aforsaid And whether they toke the same ageyne ouzt of the woll house and soo caryed hyt to the church ageyn. or who caryed the same to the church.

"5 Item who commaunded them to bryng the same Image to church and what was the cause or did they bryng hyt of ther free will.

"6 Item whether Benet Jeye dyd occupie at will of Sir Edmund Brygges xix acres of lond in Puryton And whether he surrendrid and gaue vp the same into master Brigges handes at Puryton. And who were present at the same surrendre and for what purpose was the same

"7 Item whether Sir Edmond Brygges dyd convey awey hys tres ozte of the said Joyes ferme grounde with as moch spede as he cold gett caryage or whether he suffryd theym to lye of purpose to destroy Joyes grasse or noo

"8 Item whether the said Sir Edmund did vpon knowleage of the cuttyng of the caluys cleuys and feete offer Joy a sufficient recompence or no

"9 Item whether George Browne standing vpon a wall of Joys threw any grett stonys vpon any horse of Sir Edmund Briddges and by whose comaundment he so dyd.

"10 Item was the dede that Joye claymyth the farme of Puryton by the same dede that Precy and Franklen made lyuery and in what yere made they lyuery And what was the cause that Isabell wife to Joy was named in the dede before her brother Gylys being x yeres elder then Isabell or was Isabell present at such lyuery And what sayd yow at the lyuery And for how many lyues was the lesse And whoo was by at the lyuery and how long was the same agoo

"11 Item dyd you here Isabell redd or named in the dede or noo and wher was she at the lyuery / or was Gylis ther or shuld Gylys haue the ferme yf he had lyuyd before Elizabeth or noo And how old ys Elizabeth.

"12 Item whether was old Pully and Franklyn frindes one yere before Frankleyn dyed and after the busynesse on the hyll or noo and how long was that agoo."

"The Interrogatories on the part of Benet Jay and Elsebethe hys wyff a geynst Syr Edmonde a Bregges knyght

"i Item whether the late abbot and covent of the late monastery of Maimsbere in the countte of Wylteschere by there dede indenttyd sealyd with the sealys of the sayde abbot and covent beryng date the iiijth day of September in the vij yere of the rayne of our late sovereyn lorde Kyng Henry the viijth [4th Sept., 1515] by one assent and conssent dyd demyse graunte and lett to farme to one Rycharde Pulley and Margaret hys wyff and to Ambros Edmonde and to the sayd Essebell one of the sayde complaynauntes and Gyllys there cheldren namyd in the sayd indenture and byll the sayde syte of the sayd manor of Purtton with thappurtenaunces and the parsonage of Puryton afforesayde with all tythys and landdys to the sayde syte and

parsonage perteynyng vsyd or belongyng and also almaner tythys what soe evere of and in the sayde lordeschypp of Puryton to the offyce of the Chamberleyn of the sayde late monastere parteynyng with all and synguler there apportenaunces specyfyed in the sayde indenture and not exceptyd owte of the sayde les / To have and holde the sayde manor and other the premysses (exceptyd the thynges in the sayd indenture exceptyd) to the sayd Rychard Margeret Ambros Edmond Yssabell and Gyllys in maner and forme as in the byll of complaynt of the sayde playnttyffes there of made ys alegyd or nott / And whether the sayde indenture bee not a trew indenture and the vere dede of the sayde abbot and covent or of the more parte of them or not

"ij Item wether the sayd John Presse or John Francklyn clarke or eyther of them beyng named and atoryssyd on of the attornes in the sayd dede indentyd to dellever possessyon and seyssen to the sayde Rycharde Margerett Ambros Edmonde Isabell and Gyllys dyd dellever seysen or possessyon to them or to any of them of and in the sayde farme landdes and tenementtes and other the prymyssys soe leyssyd or demyssyd or not

"iij Item whether the sayde Isabell now complaynt and named in the sayd indenture of lease were borne and had her byrthe at the tyme of the sayde delevere of seasson or possession

"iiij Item wether the sayd Syr Edmonde at Ester last past dyd restrayne perceve or take to hys owne youwsse with owte the wyll and concent of the sayd playntyff suche tythyes as were and yett bee to them dew in the paryssche of Purtton afforesayde by force of the sayde indenture of lease to the sayde Issabell and other soe made or not and what tythys yt were and to what som of money the same tythys soe by the same deffendaunt restraynt or takyn dothe arysse and amount vnto

"v Item whether the sayd Syr Edmonde a Bregges hathe entred into xix acres of lande at Purtton aforeseyed beyng parsell of the syte of the manor of Purtton with the portenaunces soe demyssyd by the sayde indenture of leas and the same doythe occupie and taketh the proffettes to hys owne vse or not and what the same ar worthe by the yere and whether any othere farmers dyd holde the same with the syte and manor as parsell there of or not

"vj Item whether the sayde Syr Edmonde hathe denyed or restrayned the sayde playnttyffes of havyng of xx^{ti} loodes off woode in Braddon wood yerly accordyng to the purport of the sayde indenture of lease or not and how long and dewryng what tyme he hathe soe restraynyd and kept them from the same wood

"vij Item whether the same deffendaunt hathe cawssyd lxx tres to be cut downe in one of the severell pasturs of the sayde playntyffes and hathe suffred the same trees to lye there evere sythen Crystmas last past or not and to what som of mony yow esteme the gras to bee of that grownde whyche the sayde treys have dystroyede in the same pasture by reason of lying there

"Deposicions taken vpon certen Interrogatories in the parte and behalfe of Benet Joy and Elizabeth his wyfe agenist Sr Edmund Bridgys knyght the xijth day of Januarie in the second yere of the reign of our souerain lord King

Edwarde the Syxte [12th January, 1548-9] before Syr Henrye Long Sr Anthony Hungerford Sr Wylliam Wroughton knyghtes and John Hamlyn esquier Commissioners chosen and assigned for the same by vertue of [the] Kynges maiesties commission to them dyrectyd from his Graces Counsell oute of the Sterre Chambre bering date the xv^th^ day of Decembre the yere aboue wrytten."

"Thomas Browne of Puryton in the countie of Wiltes husbondman of the age of lxxxij yeres or ther abought sworn and examenid to the first interrogatorie saith that he hard sey that Richard Polley had a lesse made by the said Abbott and covent to hym hys wyffe Ambrose Edmonde and Gylis of the saide ffarme and parsonage as hyt ys namyd in the said Interrogatories sauing only the teythe belonging to the howsez of Maubye Jaakes and Reedes that belongith to the farme and not to the parsonage And whether the said Elizabeth namyd in the said Interrogatories were in the said lesse or not he knowith not / And furder he knowith not.

"Item to the second Interrogatorie he seith that he hard sey that Sr John Frankleyn clerk delyveryd possession of the said ffarme and other the premisses according to the leasse made to the seid Richard Polley and other namyd in the lesse.

"Item to the iij Interrogatorie he sayth that he knowith nothing.

"Item to the iiij Interrogatorie he sayth that he hard sey that Sir Edmond Bridgis did byd the iij tenauntez aboue namyd to stay and kepe ther tithes going oute of their holdes vntyll the matter be tryed bytwyne the same Sir Edmund and Benett Joy and more he knowith not.

"Item to the vth Interrogatorie he knowith nothing.

"Item to the vj^th^ Interrogatorie he sayth that he neuer hard that the said Benet Joy was denyed of the wood namyd in the said Interrogatorie

"Item to the vij^th^ Interrogatorie he seith that the said Sir Edmund Bridgis fellyd certen trees to what nombre he knowith not Wherof the said Sir Edmund hath ffott xxx loodes and more he knowith not."

"John Hays clerk parson of Lydyat Mylcent in the Countie of Wiltes of the age of lxiiij yers or theraboughtes sworn and examenyd to the first Interrogatorie and second he seyth that he was present when Sir John Frankleyn gaue the possession and seisen of the said ffarme and other the premissez to the said Richard Polley Margaret hys wyf Ambrose Edmunde and Gylys namyd in the said lesse And that he hard noo other namyd in the said lesse / And the said deponent saith that he and one Henrye Egmanton clerk John Gleede and Thomas Goldsmyth were called for wytnesse to the same. Which ys sence the delyuery of possession abought xxxvij yeres past or more And the said deponent seith that consernyng the tythes he knoith not but hyt longyd to the parsonage which was grauntyd by the same lesse and more he knoith not

"Item to the iij^de^ Interrogatory he seith that soo forr as he knoith the said Isabell was not borne at the tyme of possession takyng

"Item to the iiij^th^ and v^th^ Interrogatorie he seith he knowith nothyng.

"Item to the vjth Interrogatorie he seith that he hard sey that the said Sir Edmund bade the said Benet Joy feetch the said woode namyd in the seid Interrogatory and more he knoith not.

"Item to the vijth Interrogatory he seithe that the said Sr Edmund Bridges dyd cutt certen trees vpon the said farme and hath caryed them awey"

"John Ware of Pyrton in the countye aforsaid husbondman of the age of lxx or ther abought sworn and examenyd to the first Interrogatorie saith that he sawe an Indenture made to the said Richard Pulley Margarett hys wyffe Ambrose Edmund and Gylys of the premisses and more [he] knowith not.

"Item to the second article he seith that he was present when John Frankleyn gaue the possession and seisen of the premisses to the said Richard Pulley and thothers before namyd which ys sence abought xxxvij or xxxviij yeres past.

"Item to the iij^{de} Interrogatory he seith whether the said Isabell was borne or had her byrth the day of possession taken or not he knoith not

"Item to the iiijth artycle he knoith nothing.

"Item to the vth artycle he seith that the said Sir Edmund Bridges appoynted Richard Calfey and Rychard Oteley to sowe the said xix acres to the thrid cock for thys yere vntyll hyt be tryed whether hyt were the said Sir Edmund Bridges or the said Benet Joys

"Item to the vjth artycle he sayth that he hard the said St Edmund Bridges and the Woodward byd the said Benet Joy fetche the said woodd yf he wold.

"Item to the vij artycle the said John Ware sayth that the said Sir Edmund Bridgis dyd fell certen trees wherof he hath not left in the said ground aboue the nombre of vj trees And that the said Benet Joy hath not taken to the value of a groote in hurte."

"John Calfey of Puryton in the said countye husbondman of the age of lxxij or theraboughtes sworne and examenyd to the first and ij Interrogatorys he seith that the said Richard Pulley dyd occupie the premisses for xxxviij or xxxix yeres past by what state he knoith nothyng

"Item to the iij^{de} and iiijth Interrogatory he knoith nothyng.

"Item to the vth Interrogatory the said deponent saith that the said Sir Edmund Bridges bade hym and Richard Oteley stay the rent of the said xix acres vntyll the right be knowen bytwyne the said Sir Edmund and Joy And furder the said deponent saith that the said Richard Pulley held the said xix acres aboue xx yeres by what tytle he knoith not.

"Item too the vjth artycle the said deponent saith that the said Bennet Joy might haue hadd the xx loodes of wodd yf the said Benet Joy wold haue taken such woodd as the said Sir Edmund wold haue assigned to hym.

"Item to the vij artycle the said deponent knowith nothyng."

"William Robbyns of Puryton aforesaid husbondman of the age of lx yeres or therabought sworn and examenid to the ffirst artycle saith that he hard of a leasse made by the said abbott and covent of the premisez to the said Richard Pulley Margarett hys wyffe Ambrose Edmunde and Gylis and more he knoith not.

"Item to the second artycle the said deponent saith that he hard that possession and seisen of the premysses was taken and delyuered to the said Richard Polley and other before namyd by John Franklein clerk and more he knowith not.

"Item to the iij^{de} article he seith that Isabell Polley now wyffe to Benet Joy was not borne in three yeres after the possession taken of the premisses which he knoith by the date of his copie and by the birth of a chyld of the said deponent and more he knoith not.

"Item to the iiijth Interrogatorye the said deponent seith that the said Sir Edmund Bridges did stay certen tuyths belonging to Maubye Reede and Jaakes houses And after the said Sir Edmond willed the said Benet Joys wyffe to take hyt and comaundyd the said tennauntes to pay it and more he knoith not.

"Item to the vth Interrogatory he seith that the said Richard Pully payd alweys the rent of xix acres to the reve of Puryton which was xvj^{d}. by the yere / And the rent of the ffarme to the lordes handes and more he knoith not.

"Item to the vjth artycle the said deponent saith that Benet Joys wyfe told hym that Sir Edmond bade her fetch the wood

"Item to the vijth he saith as John Ware before hath said"

"Robert Rychyns of Puryton aforsaid of the age of lx yers or therabouhgt sworn and examenyd to all the said Interrogatoris saith he knoith nothing."

"John Precye of Puryton of the age of lxxx yers or therabought sworn and examenyd to the ffirst artycle saith that he knew a leasse of the premisses made by the abbot and covent to the said Richard Pulley Margeret hys wyfe Ambrose Edmund and Gylis his sunnys and more he knoith not.

"Item to the second article the said deponent saith that he hard sey that John Franklein clark gaue possession of the premisses to the said Richard and other before namyd and that hyt was told the said deponent that he was namyd in the letter of atturney for the same.

"Item to the iij^{de} artycle he saith that Isabell the wyffe of Benett Joye was not borne at the tyme of possession taking.

"Item to the iiijth Interrogatory he saith the [said] Sir Edmund commaunded the tythes to be stayd in the tennauntes handes vntyll the matter were tryed who had the right.

"Item to the vth artycle the said deponent saith he knoith nothing.

"Item to the vjth artycle the said deponent saithe as William Robyns before said.

"Item to the vijth artycle the said deponent saith he knoith nothing

(Signed) Wyllya' Wroghton."

"Deposicions taken in the parte and behalf of Sir Edmund Bridgis ageinst Benet Joy and Isabell his wyffe the day and yere aboue wrytten by the comyssioners aboue namyd by vertue of their said commission.

"John Precye of Puryton in the countye of Wiltes husboundman of the age of lxxx yeres or therabought sworn and examenyd to the first Interrogatorie

seith that he hard John Jaakes say that the said Jackes *(sic)* toke the Image of the *(sic)* George oute of the church of Puryton and brought hym to Benet Joys house by whose comaundement he knoith not.

"Item to the second iij^{de} iiijth vth and vjth Interrogatoris he knoith nothing.

"Item to the vijth Interrogatory the said deponent seith that in the fellyng of certen trees by the said Sir Edmund Bridgis the said Bennet Joy hath no hurt nor damage

"Item to the viijth artycle the said deponent saith that he herd the said Sir Edmund sey that he wold recompence the said Bennet Joy for the cutting of his calfes feete which was done vnknowen to the said Sir Edmund Bridgis

"Item to the ixth article he saith he knoith nothyng

"Item to the xth artycle the said deponent saith that the said Bennet Joys wyffe was not born at the tyme of possession taking And to the rest of the said artycle he knoith nothing

"Item to the xjth artycle the said deponent saith that Gylis namyd in the said Indenture shuld haue had the premisses before Isabell Joye And that the said Isabell ys vnder the age of xxxiiij^{ti} yeres And more he knoith not.

"Item to the last Interrogatorie the said deponent saith that the said Richard Pulley and John Franklyn were not frindes in one yere before the said Pulleys deth.

"John Hays clerk parson of Lydyatt Mylcent in the countye aforsaid of the age of lxiiij yeres sworn and examenyd from the first to the ixth artycle the said deponent knoyth nothing

Item to the xth the said deponent saith that the said Isabell Joy was not present at the delyuery of possession of the premisses nor namyd in the said Indenture for she was not then borne /

"Item to the xjth artycle he knoith nothing

"Item to the last he saith that the said Richard Polley and John Frankleyn were not fryndes by the space of one yere before the said Pulleys death.

"Wyllyam Robyns of Puryton aforsaid of the age of lx yeres sworn and examenyd from the fyrst to the ixth Interrogatory saith he knoith nothing.

"Item to the xth artycle he seith that he hard sey that Gylis was namyd in the Indenture and not the said Isabell And sence the delyuery of possession of the premisses hyt ys abought xxxvij yeres or more. And the said deponent saith that the said Isabell [is] of the age of xxxiij yeres or therabought and more he knoith not./

"Item to the last he saith that the said Franklein and Polley were not fryndes as the last deponent before hath said And more he knoith not.

"John Ware of Puryton aforsaid yoman of the age of xxx^{ti} yeres or ther abought sworn and examenyd to the first artycle he saith that the same deponent and John Jaakes dyd carye the Image of the George into the house of Bennet Joy.

"Item to all the rest of the Interrogatories he seith he knoith nothyng."

John Ramsbury saith vpon hys othe as John Ware before hath said and more he knoith not./

"John Bradley of Puryton aforsaid of the age of xl or ther abought sworn and examenyd from the first to the vijth Interrogatory saith he knoith nothing.

"Item to the viijth artycle he seith that the said Sir Edmunde Bridges dyd carye awey the wodd and trees that he fellyd vpon the premisses with as convenyent spede as he myght. And more he knowith not.

"Item to the ixth artycle he saith that the said Sir Edmunde offeryd to restore the wyffe of Bennet Joy suffycyent recompence for the hurt done to her calf and more he knowith not./

"Nicholas Parker of the age of xxvij yeres sworn and examenyd saith as John Bradley before hath said and more he knoith not./

(Signed) Henry Long
Wylla' Wroghton
Antony H'gerford."

Endorsed:

"Brought in by Sir Anth. Hungerford one of the Commissioners. Bitwen Joye and Sir Edmond Brigis."

Star Chamber Proceedings, Edward VI., Bundle I., No. 39.

"Interrogatoryes of the . . . Joye and Isabell hys wyfe agayne Sir [Edmonde] Brydges knyght

"i First whether these deponentes or any of them dothe knowe the lordshippe or manor of Puryton with the landes tenements and hereditamentes to the same belonging late parcell of the possessions of the late house or monasterye of Malmesburie in the counte of Wyltes And yf they do howe longe they haue knowen the same./

"ij Item whether these deponentes or any of them haue seen an Indenture under the Covent seale of the said late monastery by the [which the] late Abbott of the said late monastery by thassent of the Covent of the same house did demyse lease and graunt to Richard Pulley Margarett his wyfe Ambrose Edmond Isabell and Gyles childerne of the said Richarde Pulley and Margarett the scyte of the said manor of Puryton with thappurtenaunces and the parsonage of Puryton . . . tythes and landes to the said scyte and parsonage apperteynyng and belonging . . . whatsoever of and in the said lordshippe or manor of Puryton to . . . said late monastery apperteynyng with thappurtenaunces certen thinges . . . and forprised To . . . to the said Richarde Pulley Margarett his . . . for term . . . lyues and the longest . . . of them

"iij Item . . . made to the said Richard Pulley . . . his wife Ambrose Edmond . . . ys before recytid howe long . . . the same lese was made . . . was reseruid vpon the said lease

"iiij Item [whether these deponentes] have hard or do knowe that . . .

Margarett his wyfe . . . before namyd to whom the said lese . . . were sesid of . . . osid and grauntid in there demesne . . . lyves lese or demyse before the Disso[lution] . . . the said late . . . they were who were seysid therof./

"v Whether the said Richard Pulley Margarett his wyfe [Ambrose Edmond] and Gyles be deade / And whether the said Isabell wyfe [of] the saide Benett Joye [be the survivor] of [all] the said lessees / And whether the said Benett [Joye] and Isabell be in . . . of the [premisses] so demysed and graunted / And howe longe [they] haue byn seysid therof /.

"vj Item whether these deponentes do knowe what age the said Isabell wyfe to the said Benett Joye ys And yf they do of what age she is of / And whether the said Isabell was borne before the said lease was made or not./

"vij Item yf these deponentes have seen any suche Indenture or lease as ys before recyted whether the same be a true dede and the vere dede of the said late Abbot and Covent or of the more parte of them And whether they knowe or have harde that possession of the premisses so demised and grauntid was delyuered according to the tenor and purport of the same Indenture And yf it were who delyuered possession therof / And whether these deponentes or any of them were present and prevey when the same dede was delyuered as the dede of the same late Abbott and Covent./

"viij Item whether the said Sir Edmond Brydges hathe entrid into xix acres of lande at Puryton forsaid parcell of the scyte of the said manor of Puryton with thappurtenaunces so demysid by the said Indenture of lease and the same dothe occupye and taketh the profittes therof to his owne vse And what the same are worthe by the yare./

"ix Item whether the persones before rehersid to whom the said lease was made or some of them haue euer sythen the same lease made byn in possession of the said scyte and other the premisses so demysid and graunt by reason of the same lease and inyoyed the same withowt lett troble or disturbaunce tyll nowe of late that the said Sir Edmond hathe wrongfully vexid and trobled the said Benett Joye and Isabell in the premisses./

Star Chamber Proceedings, Edward VI., Bundle I., No. 39.

"Ex. xvto Marcij An° iij° E. vj^ti [15 March, 1548-9.]

[Super interrogatoriis] per Joye secundo loco ministratis.

"Thomas Wa[shbu]rne of Malmesbury in the county of Wiltes' Clarke of thage of lxj yeres sworne &c.

"To the first he saithe he knoith perfytly well the same Lordeship of Puryton and that the same dyd belong to the late Monastery of Malmesbury wherof this deponent was monke professid by the space of xvj yeres And hathe known the same Lordship of Puryton by the space of xl. yeres as he saith.

"To the second and iij^rd he saithe that he hathe seene the Indenture of of lease of the saide Lordeship of Puryton and parsonage of Puryton so made to the same Richard Pulley Margaret his wife Ambrose Edmond and Isabel ther childerne in maner and forme as yt ys deducyd in this Interrogatory

And saith that he beinge monke professid in the same house of Malmesbury in the vijth yere of the reigne of the late Kinge of famouse memory Henry the viijth. and now xxxiij yeres past or somewhat more was present in the Chapter House of the saide late Monastry emongest other his cobretherne ther At what tyme the same Indenture so to the personnes aboue namyd made was ther redde and by the hole convent then ther assemblyd agreed vpon and so sealyd withe the Convent Seale And afterwarde also sealyd with the Abbotes Seale as he herde saye / And . . . ther was reseruid vpon the same lease to [his present] remembrance the yerely rent of xxiii^{li} to the [same] Abbote and convent of Malmesbury / And more therof he cannot depose /

"To the iiijth he saithe that after the same lease so made he knew the same Richard Pulley by vertue ther of in peaseable possession and occupie the same by the space of a xj yeres after vntyll he dyed And after his decease the same Margaret his wife by the space of an xviii yeres after occupyed and enioyed the same / vntyll she dyed And sythe hir tyme by the space of this iiij yeres he hathe knowen the same Isabell and her said husband now complaynauntes to occupie the same by vertue of the same lease /

"To the vth he saithe he knowith perfytly well that the same Richard Pulley and Margaret his wife Ambrose Edmond and Gyles theyre childerne be all dede And that the same Isabell now complaynaunt as survivor is in possession and dothe occupie the same premisses by vertue of the same lease /

"To the vjth he saithe that the same Isabell now complainaunt [is of] thage of xxxvj yeres or nere theraboutes As this deponent saithe that he beinge monke of Malmesbury dyd muche resorte to the house of the saide Richard Pulley her father And dothe remember that before the makyng of the same lease he sawe the same Isabell then a very yonge gyrle of a ij or iij yeres of age playing vp and downe in her saide fathers house /

"To the vijth he saithe the same Indenture of lesse before specifyed is a trew dede and the very dede of the Abbot and convent of the same late house of Malmesbury wiche this deponeut sawe sealyd as he hath predeposid And by reporte saithe that possession therof was delyuered accordingly by Sir John Frankelyn vicar of Puryton /

"To the viij he saith he knowith that Sir Edmond Bridges hathe stayed the rent of the same xix acres specifyed in this Interrogatory frome the saide complainauntes./

"To the last he saithe the contynewance of the possession of the same Lordeship of Puryton with the parsonage hathe contynewyd in the same Richard Pulley Margarett his wife and the same Isabell euer syth the grante of the same lease / withoute the interruption of any persone to his knoledge vntyll this present strife as he saithe./

[*Attested*] By me Thomas Weshburn"

"Agnes Smith, alias . . . widowe of Puryton aforesaid of thage of of lx yeres [and] aboue sworne &c.

"To the first she saithe that she hathe knowen the same Lordeship of Puryton and the landes therto belonging by all the tyme of her remembrance wiche is by the space of this .l. yeres as she saithe /

"To the second and iijrd she saithe that she hathe sondry tymes herde

the same lease mencyoned in this Indenture redde in the Lordes Courte ther wherin yt apperid that the same Lordship of Puryton with thappurtenaunces and the parsonage of Puryton was lette and demised by thabbot and convent of Malmesbury for the tyme being vnto the saide Richard Pulley Margaret his wyfe Edmond Ambrose Isabell and Gyles theyre childerne for terme of theyr lyves and the longest lyver of them vpon the yerely rent of xxiij^{li}. And the same lease was so made as she saithe xxxiij yeres ago. And that she saithe she remembrith for that the yere before that the saide Richard Pulley obteynid the same lease this Deponent broughte furthe two childerne at oone byrthe wiche is now xxxiiij yeres ago as she saithe /

"To the iiijth she saithe she knew the same Richard Pulley occupie the same premisses by vertue of the saide lease by all his lyfe tyme after / wiche was aboute a xj yeres and after his decease the same Margarett Pulley occupied the same xvj yeres togethers vntyll she dyed. Sythe the wiche tyme the now complainauntes have occupied the same by the space of this iiij yeres /

"To the vth she [saithe that] trew yt is that the same Richard Pulley M[argaret hi]s wife Edmond Ambrose and Gyles theyre chyldern be all dede And that the same Isabell now complainaunte is the survivor and in possession of the same premisses by vertue therof /

"To the vjth she saithe that the same Isabell is of thage of xxxvj yeres and was borne in the same yere that this deponent had a childe callyd Thomas wiche Thomas shalbe xxxvj yeres of age at Whitsuntyde nexte In the wiche yere she saithe that the soldyers of England went into Scotland to batayle and the Scotyshe Kyng was ther slayne / [Battle of Flodden Field, 9th Sept., 1513.]

"To the vij she saith by reporte of Thomas Goldsmith that Sir John Frankelyn deceasyd then vicar of Puryton dyd delyuer possession of the same farme to the saide Pulley and thother before namyd / And more therof she knowith not /

"To the viij she saithe she knowith that Sir Edmond Bridges hathe denyed the occupieng of the same xix acres vnto the saide playntyfes And this deponent saithe that she knew John Calfe and Richard Wootely fermers therof and paye the rent for the same xix acres vnto the saide Richard Pulley in his lyfe tyme and afterward to Margaret Pulley /

"To the last she saithe as she hath said to the iiijth Interrogatory and that she neuer knewe them interruptid therein vntyll this present strife as she saithe /"

"William Webb[e of W]roughton in the Countye of Wiltes gent' of [thage] of lij yeres sworne &c.

"To the first he saithe he knowith the same Lordship of Puryton with the landes and tenementes therto belonging and hathe so knowen the same by all the tyme of his remembraunce / beinge borne and broughte vp within a iij myles of the same /

"To the second and iijrd he saithe that he hathe seene and herde redde the same Indenture of lease so made of the saide Lordship of Puryton and the parsonage of Puriton with thappurtenaunces by thabbote and Covent then being of the late Monastery of Malmesbury vnto the persones namyd in this

Interrogatory for terme of theyr lyves and the longest lyuer of them. And saithe the same lease was so graunted and made xxxiij yeres past And that he saithe he knowith for that the same was made and the saide Richard Pulley dyd occupie and enioye the same accordingly in that yere that this deponent was fyrst marryed and that this deponentes brother Christofer Webbe the Sondaye nexte before this deponentes marriage dyd also marry Jane Pulley doughter to the saide Richard Pulley and syster to the same Isabell now complainaunte wiche was as he saithe at Mydsomer last xxxiij yeres past.

"To the iiijth he saith he knowith that the saide Richard Pulley was seasyd of the same premisses by vertue of the same lease and occupied the same all his lyfe tyme after / And after his decease Margaret Pulley his wife dyd occupie the same by the space of xvij yeres and dyed / sythe the wiche tyme wiche is aboute a iiij yeres the now complainaunte hathe byn seasid therin and occupied the same /

"To the vth he saithe that trew it is that all the persones namyd in the same lease be dede saving the same Isabell the now complainaunte who as survivor hathe occupied and enioyed the same by the space of thes iiij yeres or nere theraboute /

"To the vjth he saithe the same Isabell now complainaunt is of thage of xxxvj yeres and was borne before the same lease so made And that he saithe he knowith for that that when his sayde brother was maried whiche is xxxiij past as he hathe predeposid the same Isabell beinge a lytell gyrrell of a iij yeres of age or somewhat more was bryde mayden at the same mariage /

"To the vij he saithe he knowith not nor euer herde saye but the same Indenture of lease before specifyed was and ys the very trew dede of the late abbote and convent of Malmesbury then for the tyme beinge / And this deponent herde saye that oone Sir John Frankeling Vicar of Puryton now deceased dyd delyuer possession of the same premisses accordingly /

"To the viij he saith he knoith that the same Richard Pulley in his tyme and Margaret his wife after him dyd allwayes occupie the same xix acres as parcell of the manor of Puryton by vertue of the saide lease therof / And more to this Interrogatory he cannot depose /

"To the last he saith he neuer knewe the same Richard Pulley Margaret his wyfe or the now complainaunte interrupted or disturbyd in the occupieng of the saide manor and parsonage of Puriton vntyll this present tyme as he saithe

[*Attested by mark* ⩕]

"William La[ne of] Puriton aforesaid Laborer of thage of xlviij yeres sworne &c.

"To the first he saithe he hathe knowen the same Lordeship of Puriton by all the tyme of his remembraunce and was borne and broughte vp in the same Towne by all his lyve tyme /

"To the second and iijrd he saithe he hathe herde the same Lease specifyed in this Interrogatory redde / And saithe the same lease was so made to the persones namyd in the same and to the longest lyver of them xxxiij yeres ago And that he saithe he knowith for he saithe that the same yere that possession was gyven of the same manor of Puryton by oone Frankelyn Vicar ther vnto

the saide Richard Pulley and that the same Richard Pulley dyd begynne by vertue therof to occupie the farme of the same manor this deponent then came from the seruice of Alice Prater wydowe of Mychall / vnto Puryton to his father then ther dwelling and ther contynewyd with his saide father a single man by the space of .x. yeres after and then maryed and hathe byn now a maryed man by the space of xxiiij yeres as he saithe / And saithe that at the nexte courte ther holden after his suche comyng frome the saide wydowes seruice vnto his father as he hath predeposyd he herde ther the same Indenture redde wherin the same Richard Pulley Margarete his wife Ambrose Edmond and Isabell theyr childerne wer namyd as he saithe /

"To the iiijth he saith [that by] vertue of the same lease the said Richard Pulley [for] the space of a xj yeres vntyll he dyed dyd enioye [and] occupie the same / and after his decease the same [Marga]rete his wife by the space of an xvj yeres vntyll she dyed Sythe whose deth wiche is almost iiij yeres the now complainaunte hath occupied the same /

"To th vth he saith that trew yt is that all the persones namyd in the same lease savinge the same Isabell be all dede /

"To the vjth he saithe he knowith that the same Isabell is of thage of xxxvj yeres for he saithe that at his suche comyng from the saide wydowes seruice home to Puryton to his father as he hathe predeposid he knewe perfytly well the same Isabell a lytell gyrrell and then beganne to ronne aboute the house beinge of a two yeres of age to his estimation /

"To the vij he saithe he hath herde saye that the Vicar of Puryton callyd Willyam Frankelyn dyd delyuer possession of the same premisses to the saide Richard Pulley / And more he cannot depose /

"To the viij he saithe he herde saye that the same Sir Edmonde Bridges dothe staye the rent of the saide xix acres frome the complainaunte wiche this deponent knewe allwayes occupied with the farme of Puryton /

"To the last he neuer herde that the same Richard Pulley Margaret his wife or the now complainaunt wer euer interrupted in the occupieng of the same premisses vntyll this present stryfe /"

[*Attested by mark.*]

"Edyth Sayer [wife of] Robert Sayer of Radborne in the County of [Wiltes'] of thage of .l. yeres, sworne &c.

"To the first seconde iijrd. iiijth. and vth. she saithe she cannot depose of any suche Indenture made to the persones namyd in this Interrogatory of the same manor and parsonage of Puriton. And she saithe that aboute a yere and some what more before the deponent was maryed wiche is now xxxiiij yeres a goo this deponent was then seruant in [the] house with the same Richard Pulley at Radborne aforesaid at what tyme he had ther in his handes the farme of the same manor of Puryton for that yere vpon lykyng and not by Indenture And how he came by the same after warde by Indenture she saith she knowith not nor can depose any more to this Interrogatory /

"To the vjth she saithe that at such tyme as she fyrst came to the seruyce of the saide Richard Pully father to the same Isabell now complainaunte wiche is xxxiiij yeres ago and aboute a ij yeres before this deponentes saide mariage as she hathe predeposid the same Isabell was then a lytell

gyrrell in the house with her father of thage of a ij yeres to her iudgment or nere theraboute And this deponent saithe the same Isabell is now of thage of xxxvj yeres to her perfyt knowledge and remembraunce as she saithe

"To the vij viij and ix she cannot depose /"

[*Attested by mark.*]

"Ex. xxvj^to^ Aprilis JOHN DYER [of Tetbury] in the county of Gloucester gent' of thage of . . . sworne &c.

"To the first he saithe he hathe knowen perfytly well the same lordeship of Puryton and the parsonage of Puryton by the space of a xxx . . . yeres now past. And was scolemaster in the monastry of Malmesbury aboute a xxxvj yeres past or some what more /

"To the second and iij^d^ he saithe that he hathe seene and redde the same Indenture specifyed in this Interrogatory so made to the saide Richard Pulley Margaret his wife Ambrose Edmond and Isabell theyr childerne for terme of theyr lyves and the longes lyver of them. And saithe the same lease was made xxxiij yeres past and in the fyrst yere of Richard Camme then Abbote of Malmesbury this deponent then beinge scolemaster in the same monastry. And saithe ther was to his now remembrance reseruyd vpon the same lease the yerely rent of xxiij^li^ / And saithe that the same Indenture beyng sealyd with the covent seale and in thandes of the then prior of the same monastry this deponent dyd rede the same before the same prior and the then abbot and the same Richard Pulley and conferryd the same with the counterpane therof. And after collation therof made the same abbot sette his seale and delyueryd the same to the said Richard Pulley as the dede of the saide abbot and convent /

"To the iiij^th^ he saithe he hathe knowen the same Richard Pulley in his lyfe tyme and after his decease Margarete his wife duringe her lyfe tyme and nowe the same Isabell complainaunte successyvely to haue occupied the same manor of Puryton with the parsonage of Puryton by vertue of the same lease so to them made /

"To the vth he saithe he knoith that the same Richard Pulley Margaret his wife Ambrose and Edmond theyr childerne be all dede / and that the same Isabell now complainaunte ys survivor and hathe occupied and enioyed the same premisses by vertue of the same lease by the space of these iiij yeres or nere theraboute/

"To the vj^th^ he saithe [he knoith . . .] that the same Isabell is of thage of xxxvj [yeres and] that she was borne in the same yere that the [Scotyshe] Kinge was slayne in the Scotyshe felde And saithe of his owne knoledge that within a yere [after] the same lease so made to the same Richard Pulley and the aforenamyd persones this deponent was attendant vpon the then abbot of Malmesbury at the keping of a courte vpon the same manor of Puryton / At what tyme he saithe that the same Isabell was then a lytell gyrle of a iiij yeres of age playinge in the howse ther with whome the then abbot of Malmesbury wolde iest with all and call yt wife / as he saithe /

"To the vij^th^ he saithe that the same dede of Indenture so made as he hathe predeposyd was the very trew dede of the same late abbote and convent of Malmesbury and was wryten by oone Robert Lawrence Register to

tharchedeacon of Wiltes then beinge / who dyed as he saithe aboute a xxx. yeres past / And saithe that the possession of the same premisses was delyuered accordingly by oone Sir John Frankelyng then Vicar of Puryton as he herde saye / And more therof he knowith not /

"To the viijth he cannot depose /

"To the last he saithe he hathe knowen the same Richard Pulley and Margaret his wife and the now complainauntes occupie and enioye the premisses according to the same lease withoute any interruption of any persone vntyll this present strife as he saithe And neuer knewe or herde of the contrary as he saithe /

[*Attested*] "per Joh'em Dyer."

"Richard Vaughan [*alias* Ashe]ton clerke late monke of the late dissoluid house of Malmesbury and nowe curate of Churcheham in the county of Gloucester of thage of liij yeres sworne &c.

"To the first he saithe he hathe knowen the lordeship of Puryton with the landes therto belongyng by the space of xxxvj yeres and aboue /

"To the second and iij^{d}. he saithe that xxxiij yeres past this deponent then beinge ij yeres monke professid after his yere of probation was present in the Chapiter House of the late Monastry of Malmesbury at suche tyme as the lease mencyoned in this interrogatory was ther agreed vpon by the hole covent ther present to be made to the saide Richard Pulley Margaret his wife Ambrose Edmonde and Isabell theyr childerne for terme of theyr lyves and the longes lyver of them . for the yerely rent of xxiij^{li}. to his now remembrance /

"To the iiijth he saithe that before the dissolution of the same late monastry of Malmesbury the same Richard Pulley was possessid and occupied the same premisses by all his lyfe tyme after the grante therof wiche was by the space of xj yeres And after his decease Margaret his wife occupied the same by the space of xvj yeres vntyll she dyed /

"To the vth he saith he knowith perfytly well that the same Richard Pulley Margaret his wife Ambrose and Edmonde theyr childerne be dede and the same Isabell now complainaunte is survivor and occupieth the same.

"To the vj he saithe [that by his] estimation the same Isabell is now of thage of [a x]xxvj yeres or more / for he saithe that aboute [a] . . . yeres after the grante of the same lease this deponent with other of the monkes of the same house according to the custome of the house was attendante vpon the then abbote of Malmesbury at a courte holden vpon the same manor / And saithe the same Isabell was then v or vj yeres olde in her fathers howse at the same manor To whome the same Abbote had muche countynance and did playe with all /

"To the vijth he saithe the same lease was the dede of the same abbot and covent and was writen by oone Lawrence who had all the makyng of the leases of the same house and dyed xxx yeres past to his remembrance / And saith the possession therof was delyuerid accordingly by oone Sir John Frankelyng then vicar of Puryton as he herde saye /

"To the viij he cannot depose /

"To the last he saith he newer knew or herde that the same Richard Pulley

Margaret his wife or the now complainauntes were euer interupted or trowbled in the occupation of the same premisses vntyll this present strife as he saithe /

[*Attested*] "Richard Vaughan."

"William Harm[er] of . . . uley in the county of Gloucester weuer of thage of lvj yeres sworne, &c.

"To the first second and iij[rd] he saithe that he cannot perfytly depose of the [lease] of the saide manor of Puryton made to the saide Richard Pulley nor of the tyme therof But saithe that xxxiiij yeres past this deponent then being seruant to Thomas Harmer of Stonehowse was with the same Thomas Harmer at the same manor of Puryton wher the saide Richard Pully then dwelte and ther the same Thomas Harmer boughte certen woll of the same Pulley at the same manor and so contynewyd with him in bargayning of wolle sondry yeres after and sent this deponent then his seruant often tymes for the same wolles . and aboute a v or vj yeres after this deponent fyrst comyng to the same manor for woll as he hathe predeposyd the same Thomas Harmer his master maryed and toke to wife the same Richard Polleys doughter whiche was the yere folowyng that the highe and mightye prince Charles now Emperor was recyvyd into England as he saithe / [*1520.*]

"To the iiij[th] and v[th] he saithe he cannot depose /

"To the vj he saithe that to his estimation that the same Isabell now complainaunte is of thage of xxxvj yeres or theraboute And that he saithe he knoith for that she at the mariage of her syster to the same Thomas Harmer as he hath predeposid dyd ryde behinde Richard Selwyn this deponentes neighbor to the same mariage and was then to his estimation a ix or x yeres of age.

"To the residew of [thes interrogatories] he saith he cannot depose more then that he [knoith] the same Richard Pulley and Margaret his wife [did occu]pie and enioye the farme of Puryton during [thei]r lyfe tymes by the space of a xxix yeres to[gether] vntyll they dyed Sythe the wiche tyme the now complainauntes by the space of thes iiij yeres or nere theraboutes haue occupied the same And he neuer knew them interrupted therin vntyll this present strife as he saithe /

[*Attested by mark.*]

"Ex. ix° Maij
An° iij° E. vj[ti]

Richard Gagge cler' chapeleyn to Mr. Charles Herbert in the county of Monmouthe of thage of liiij yeres sworne &c.

"To the first he saithe he hathe knowen the same manor of Puryton with thappurtenaunces by the space of thes xxxvij yeres as he saithe

"To the second and iij[rd] he saithe that xxxvij yeres past this deponent was made monke of the late dissoluid howse of Malmesbury and aboute a iij yeres after that this deponent was present in the Chapiter Howse ther with his cobretherne at suche tyme as the same lease mencyoned in this Interrogatory was ther redde and agreed vpon by the prior and the hole convent then ther assemblyd and so then by the same prior was sealyd with the convent seale and afterward by the [same] prior broughte vnto thabbot of the same howse

[to be sealyd] with his seale / whiche abbot causid the same [to] be redde to him by oone John Dyer scolemaster in the [same] monastery in the presence of the same prior this [deponent and] the same Richard Pulley And so then vpon [hearing] therof he commaundyd this deponent beinge h[is chape]leyne to setto his seale of office whiche this deponent so dyd and had vj.*s.* viij*d.* for his fee therin accordinge to the custome of the same monastry as he saithe / And so then incontynentlye the same Abbot delyuerid the same lease so sealyd vnto the same Richard Pulley in the presence abouenamyd And saithe the same lease was so made to the same Richard Pulley and his wife and to certen childerne wherof the same Isabell was ooone namyd therin of his perfyt remembrance as he saithe And ther was reseruid vpon the same lease the yerely rent of xxiij^{li} / And more therof he dothe not now remember /

"To the iiijth he saithe that incontynentlye after the graunte of the same lease the saide Richard Pulley dyd enioye and occupie the same farme vntyll his decease whiche was to his remembrance aboute a dosen yeres after /

"To the vth he saithe that to his knoledge all the persones namyd in the same lease be dedde and the same Isabell now complainaunte as survivor dothe enioye and occupie the same farme by vertue of the same lease

"To the vjth [he saithe that] within a yere after that the same lease was [grauntid] this deponent as chapeleyn to the then Abbot [was att]endant vpon the same Abbot at courte h[olden up]on the same manor and so dynid in the h[ouse of] the same Pulley fermour ther At what tyme . . . he remembrith that he sawe the same Isabell then ther a lytell gyrle of a iij or iiij yeres of age playng in the house ther /

"To the vijth he saithe he herde saye that Sr John Frankelyn Vicar of Puryton dyd delyuer possession to the same Richard Pulley accordingly. And saith that he remembrith that the then Abbot wrote his letter to the saide Frankelyn to put the said Pulley in possession of the same ferme /

"To the viij he cannot depose /

"To the last he saithe he neuer knew or herde of any of the persones namyd in the same lease to be interrupted in the occupieng therof vntyll this present strife as he saithe /

[*Attested*] "By me Richard Gage."

Chancery Proceedings, Edward VI.,
Bundle I., No. 39.

"Interrogatories to be mynystred on the behalf of Sr Edmund Bryddges Knight agenest Benett Joy & Isabell his wyffe.

"1. First how long is hyt agoo sence the lesse was made by the Abbott and Covent of Malmesbury of the maner & Parsonage of Puryton in the Countye of Wiltes to Richard Polley &c. and by whom and in what place was hyt delyvered and how know you hyt to be true

"2. Item what was the Abbottes name at the enselyng & delyvery of the lesse And how long wasse the Abbot Abbott before that tyme.

"3. Item who was Abbott next before the Abbott in whose time the lesse was made & how long agoo is hyt sence they ["he" *substituted*] dyed & who was next Abbot after hym that made the lesse

"4. Item how long any of the deponentes had byn monckes at the tyme of the sealyng & delyvery of the saide dede & of what age were they then & who was Prior then.

"5. Item whether any of the deponentes dyd knowe one John Frankelyn onys vicar of Puryton And how long was hyt that the said vicar died before the delyvery of the said lesse. And whether Rychard Polley & he were fryndes abought halfe yere before Frankleyn dyed or noo, And yf they were not fryndes what was the cause therof & wherupon rose hyt by meanys of denyall of Comen to the tennauntes or noo."

Star Chamber Proceedings, Henry VIII., Bundle 24, No. 6.

"Ex. xxvj^{ti} Aprilis
An° E. vj. iij°.
(26th April, 1549.)

Super interrogatoriis ex parte Edmundi Bridges Militis ultimo loco ministratis

"John Dyer of Tetbury in the County of Gloucester of thage of lix yeres sworne, &c.

"To the first he saythe yt is xxxiij yeres ago sythe the same lease was so made to the saide Richard Pulley and thother persones namyd in the same / whiche dede was delyuerid in thabbottes lodgyng of Malmesbury by the then abbote vnto the same Richard Pulley And saithe he knowith the same to be the trewe dede of the same abbot and Convent bycause yt was sealyd with the seales of thabbot and Convent and by the same abbot as theyr dede delyuerid to the saide Richard Pulley /

"To the second he saithe the the abbote of Malmesbury that so made and delyueryd the same lease was callyd abbot Camme and dyd so graunte the same in the fyrst yere that he was so made abbote

"To the iij^{d} he saithe that the abbote nexte before abbote Camme was callyd Richard Frampton who dyed aboute a xxxiiij yeres ago or theraboute And ther nexte after abbote Camme succeded oone Robert Frampton Chaunter of the saide monastery

"To the iiijth he saithe he had dwelte in the same late monastry before the graunte of the same lease aboute a iij yeres And doth not now remember the name of the then prior ther

"To the last he saithe that he knew perfytly well the same John Frankelyn some tyme vicar of Puryton who dyed xxxj yeres past and aboute a twelve moneth after possession by him delyueryd of the same manor of Puryton to the saide Richard Pulley And whether the same Frankelyn and Pulley were frendes halfe a yere before the dethe of the saide Frankelyn he saith he knowith not nor knew of any variaunce betwene them / "

"Richard Vaughan *alias* Asheton Clerke late monke professid of the late dissolued howse of Malmesbury of thage of liij yeres sworne, &c.

"To the first he saithe yt is xxxiij yeres past sythe the lease specifyed in

this interrogatory was made to the same Richard Pulley and thother persones namyd in the same lease And saithe the same being agreed vpon in the chapiter howse the prior ther for the tyme being toke the same into his handes / and how or by whome or in what place yt was delyueryd to the same Richard Pulley he knowith not / And saithe he knoith the same lease to be the trew dede of the same abbot and convent bycause yt was fully agreed vpon in the chapiter house by the hole convent ther assemblyd /

"To the second he saithe the abbot that sealyd to the same lease was callyd Rychard Camme and sealyd the same in the fyrst yere that he was made abbot to his nowe remembrance /

"To the iij^{d} he saithe that the abbote nexte before the said abbote Camme was callyd Richard Frampton and dyed aboute a xxxiiij yeres past And next after abbote Camme succeeded oone Robert Frampton and was abbote of Malmesbury /

"To the iijth he saithe that at the tyme of thensealing of the said lease this deponent had byn professid monke of Malmesbury aboute a iij yeres and was then to his now remembraunce aboughte an xviij or xix yeres of age / And at the ensealing of the same lease oone Bourton ["Cuttering" *erased*] was prior ther to his now remembrance.

"To the last he saithe he dyd not knowe the same John Frankelyn some tyme vicar of Puryton nor can depose any thing of this interrogatory."

Star Chamber Proceedings, Edward VI.
Bundle 8, No. 41.

"Interrogatories to be mynystred on the behalf of Sir Edmund Bridges knight agenst Benet Joy and Isabell his wiffe./

"1 First dyd yow euer knowe John Frankleyn clark onys Vicar of Puryton in the countye of Wiltes / And yf yow dyd how long ys hyt sence yow knew hym fyrst./

"2 Item dyd yow euer dwell with hym / And how long dwelt yow ther./

"3 Item were yow dwellyng with the same Frankleyn at the tyme of his death or noo / And yf yow dyd how long dyd the same Frankleyn lye sycke before he departyd./

"4 Item how long agoo ys hyt sence the same Frankleyn dyed And how know yow that to be true. And what tyme of the yere dyed the said Frankleyn to your knowledge./

"5 Item dyd yow know Richard Polley onys farmer of Puryton And yf yow dyd what frendship and amytye was ther bytwyxt the same Polley and the said Frankleyn at the tyme of Franklens deth

"6 Item yf they were not fryndes then how long was hyt that they contynowed enemyes before the same Frankleyn dyed one yere or ij / And what was the cause of their debate.

"7 Item what hard yow the same Frankleyn sey touchyng Polleys hauyng of the same farme after the tyme that such varyaunce was./

"8 Item dyd yow euer here Frankleyn talk that Isabell Joy should haue the same farme / And how long is hyt since yow herd she shuld haue hytt./

"9 Item how long is hyt sence the same Richard Polley dyedd to your remembraunce And whether were Marg[ar]ett Polley wyffe to the said

Richard and the last abbott of Malmesbury famylyar fryndes after the said Rychard Polley's deth wherby she myght haue what lessys and copies she wold./

"10 Item whether dyd the said Margarett require yow to lent some money to the said abbott and what some was hytt / And what promesse made she for to recompence the same /.

"11 Item were yow present or dyd yow euer here of any lyuery and seisen made by the same Frankleyn to Polley within the compasse of xxxiiijth yeres past. And how long is it sence Franklayn *(sic)* occupied the farme first xl or xxxix yere agoo./

Star Chamber Proceedings, Edward VI.
Bundle 8, No. 41.

"Ex vj^{o} Maij An^{o} iij^{o} E. vj. [6th May, 1549.] Super Interrogatoriis ex parte magistri Bridges ultimo loco datis.

"John Hayes clerc' parsone of the parishe churche of Lydyard in the county of Wiltes, of thage of lxiij yeres.

"To the first he saithe he knew the same John Frankelyn Clerc' xxxix yeres ago he beinge then vicar of Puryton.

"To the seconde he saithe he dwelte with the same John Frankelyn xxxix yeres past and was then parish prest of the churche of Lydyerde to the same Frankelyn the parsone therof / and so contyneuyd with him vntyll his dethe by the space of a vj yeres as he saithe /

"To the iij^{d} he saithe he was so dwellyng with the saide Frankelyn at the tyme of his dethe who laye ther sycke by the space of viij or ix dayes before he dyed as he saithe /

"To the iiijth he saithe the same Frankelyn dyed aboute Bartylmew tyde to his now remembrance being xxxiij yeres ago at Bartylmew tyde last past [24th Aug., 1548] and that he saithe he knowithe for that this deponent the vth daye of December nexte after was instituted parsone of Lydyard by the then bysshop of Sarum then being voyde by the deth of the said Frankelyn. The date of whiche Institucion at this his examination shewyed is quinto Decembris An^{o} Domini Millesimo quingentesimo quinto decimo.

"To the vth vjth and vijth he saithe he knewe the same Richard Pulley fermour of Puryton about a xl. yeres past and was so fermour there before this deponent came to [be] parishe prest at Lydyard to the same parsone Frankelyn wiche is xxxix yeres past as he hathe predeposid / And saithe that there was no frendship or amytie betwene the saide Pulley and the same parsone Frankelyn at the tyme of the dethe of the saide Frankelyn nor oone yere before the same / for he saithe the same Pulley then fermour of Puryton went aboute by all meanes he coulde to inclose a certen grounde callyd Puryton Hill whiche was and is comon euery thirde yere to the Inhabitantes of Puryton / wherin he was resisted by the same Inhabitantes which rose in greate nomber against him therin and complayned to the same parsone Frankelyn therof who toke parte with the same his parishners therin and ther[u]pon arose greate variaunce and grudge betwene the same Frankelyn

and the saide Pulley by the space of a hole yere before the dethe of the saide Frankelyn / And this deponent herde the same Frankelyn saye / that he wolde he had gyven xl^{li} that the same Pulley had neuer byn fermor ther nor euer come amongst his parishners /

"To the viijth he saith he neuer herde the same Frankelyn talke at any tyme that the same Isabell now complainant shulde at any tyme haue the same ferme nor euer herde therof at any other mans mouth as he saithe saving that aboute a x yeres past upon the dethe of Gyles Pulley her brother ther was a voyce that the same Isabell shulde haue the same ferme after her mothers decease.

"To the ix and x he saithe he dothe not remember how long yt is sythe the dethe of Richard Pulley / And saithe ther was famelyarytie betwene Margeret Pulley the wife of the saide Richard and the last abbote of Malmesbury after her saide husbandes decease / And she obteynid at thandes of the same abbote iij seuerall holdes by copie of this deponentes perfyt knoledge / And the same Margaret Pulley in token of suche famylyarytie and frendship toward the same abbote sent her sonne Gyles Pulley now decesyd to this deponent to desyre this deponent at her request to lende to the same abbote xl^{li}. to ryde vp to London with all he being then destitute of mony / and promised that she wolde be bonde to this deponent for the repayment therof and also helpe him to a good turne at thabbotes handes for advouson of a benefice or other holde of the same abbotes gyfte /

"To the last he saith he neuer knew or herde of any lyuery and season made of the same farme of Puryton by the saide Frankelyn vnto Richard Pulley within thes xxxiiij yeres. / But saithe that xxxvij yeres past being the second yere after his comyng to seruice to the same Frankelyn as he hath predeposyd this deponent was present with Sir Henry Egmanton prest John Glede and Thomas Goldsmith when the saide Frankelyn Vicar of Puryton dyd delyuer possession of the saide ferme vnto the saide Richard Pulley to thuse of the saide Richard Pulley Margaret his wife Edmonde Ambrose and Gyles theyre chyldrene and no otherwise as he saithe. And whether the persones then ther present with him be on lyve he knowith not but supposith them to be dede onles the same Henry Egmanton prist be on lyve And more therof he cannot depose /

"John Hayse parson of Lydeard."

[*Autograph signature.*]

"Thomas Eles of Puryton aforesaide husbandman of thage of lij yeres sworne &c. /

"To the first second iij^{d} and iiijth he saithe he knewe the same John Frankelyn Vicar of Puryton xl. yeres agoo and some what more and dwelte with him aboute a x. yeres vntyl he dyed And saithe he lay sycke viij or ix dayes before he dyed. And dyed some what before Bartylmew tyde to his now remembraunce being at last Bartylmew tyde xxxiij or xxxiiij yeres ago. And that he saithe he knowith for that this deponent after his dethe was singleman and labored for his lyving abrode iiij yeres and then marryed and hathe byn now a maryed man thes xxx yeres as he saithe /

"To the vth. and vjth. he saithe ther was variaunce and grud[g]e betwene the same Richard Pulley and the same Vicar Frankelyn at the dethe of the saide Frankelyn and xii monethes before whiche arose throughe that that the same Frankelyn toke part with his parishners ageinst the same Richard Pulley towching the inclosure of a parcell of grounde callyd Sowthemore and Puryton Hill, whiche the saide Pulley went aboute to inclose / wherupon muche strife arose as he saithe /

"To the vijth he saith he herde Vicar Frankelyn saye that yf Pulley had not allredy gotten to his handes the farme of Puryton he wolde spende xl^{li} rather then he shulde haue yt so to trowble his parishners /

"To the viij he neuer herde the Vicar Frankelyn talk any thinge that the same Isabell now complainant shulde at any tyme haue the same ferme. Nor euer herde any voyce therof vntyll long after the dethe of Gyles Pulley within this v. or vj yeres as he saithe

"To the ix he saith to his now remembrance yt is sythe the dethe of the same Richard Pulley xvj yeres / And the same Margaret Pulley wife of the saide Richard was very famylier with the last abbote of Malmesbury and gott many voyde holdes in the towne ther at the same abbotes handes by copie of Court Roll after her saide husbandes decease and usyd to ryde very often to the same abbey of Malmesbury /

"To the xth he saithe thys article concernyth him not nor can depose therof /

"To the xj he saithe he was not present at any lyvery and season gyven ther nor herde of any gyven within this xxxiij yeres of any parte of the same manor and parsonage of Puryton / And saithe that he knewe the same Richard Pulley now deceasyd fermour of Puryton and occupie the same xl^{ti} yeres past / this deponent beinge then a yonge boye dwelling with the same parson Frankelyn

[*Attested by a cross.*]

"William Robbyns of Puryton aforesaide husbandman of thage of lx yeres sworne &c.

"To the first he saithe he knew the same John Frankelyn vicar of Puryton xl^{ti} yeres past

"To the second and iij^{d} he knowith nothing.

"To the iiijth he saithe that yt is to his remembrance xxxiiij yeres ago sythe the saide Frankelyn dyed / and dyed aboute Bartylmew tyde as he saithe /

"To the vth and vj he saithe that he knewe the same Richard Pulley to be fermour and to occupie the ferme of the manor of Puryton xl^{ti} yeres ago and long before this deponentes comyng to the Towne of Puryton wiche is xxxvj yeres past as he saith that he so came to Puryton And saithe that ther was greate variaunce and grudge betwene the same Pulley and the same Frankleyn then vicar of Puryton xij monethes and more before the dethe of Frankleyn which arose as he saithe for that the same Pulley wolde haue inclosyd a parcell of grounde from the parishners ther wherin the same Frankelyn toke parte ageynst him and holpe his parishners therin / And so they contynewyd vntyll the dyeng daye of the saide Frankelyn by asmoche as this deponent coulde euer know or here /

"To the vij he saithe he herde the same John Frankelyn saye that and yf Puryton was to take ageyne yt shulde cost me xl^{li} poundes rather then Richard Pulley shulde haue the same /

"To the viij he saith he neuer herde the same Frankelyn talke that Isabell the now complainant shulde at any tyme haue the same farme nor this deponent euer herde therof vntyll now within this xij yeres /

"To the ix he saithe that yt is xvj yeres ago sythe Richard Pulley dyed And Margaret Pulley his wife after his decease grew in greate famyliarytie with the last abbot of Malmesbury and gott iiij copye holdes at his hand of this deponentes knolage

"To the xth the same concernyth not this deponent.

"To the last he saithe he was not present at any lyuery and season made of the same farme / nor euer herde of any made therof sythe his comyng to the same Towne whiche is xxxvj yeres ago / And otherwise or more then he hath predeposed he cannot depose

[*Attested by mark.*]

Star Chamber Proceedings, Edward VI.
Bundle 8, No. 41.

The Roman Villa at Box.[1]

By Harold Brakspear, F.S.A.

THE village of Box, which is about five and a half miles east of Bath, just within the Wiltshire border, was in Roman times about two miles distant from either of the two great roads leading from Bath in an easterly and northerly direction to Silchester and Cirencester respectively.

A writer in the *Gentleman's Magazine* of 1831 (part I., 595-6), in a letter upon the topography of Box, says:—

"the tradition of the place was, that there had been formerly found baths . . . which had been considered to have been Roman,"

and:—

"that several beautiful tesselated pavements had formerly been found in the churchyard and gardens adjoining, but no spot could be pointed out where the same might with certainty be found,"

but the writer continues:—

"a year or two ago, in a garden belonging to Mr. Mullins,[2] adjoining the churchyard, in making some additions to a very old building,[3] the workmen sinking for a foundation struck upon the mutilated remains of a tesselated pavement about two or three feet below the surface of the ground. It appeared to have been part of a large square, and the part now discovered was evidently

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[1] For a large part of the expense of the illustrations accompanying this paper the Society is indebted to the kindness of Mr. W. Heward Bell. For one of the photos reproduced we are indebted to Miss Coote, of Bath; for another to Mr. Hardy, of Box; and for the remainder to Mr. Sidney Brakspear. The drawing of the capital was kindly made by Mr. E. Cook, of Devizes, and all the plans and drawings of pavements, &c., by Mr. H. Brakspear. The British Archæological Association has kindly allowed us to make use of the description and plan of the portions excavated in 1881, which were given in their Journal.—[Ed.]

[2] He occupied the house now called "The Wilderness," and rented the land whereon both the excavations of 1881 and 1902 took place.

[3] This was certainly the "Old Parsonage House," that stood until 1853 upon the north-west angle of plot D (plan of site), and of which were found certain foundations, in part made of hypocaust pilæ laid on their sides.

one of its corners. It had a wide ornamental border of no remarkable beauty, but what I particularly recollect (the few moments I had opportunity of seeing it) was that there were evident effects of repeated fires having been made apparently about the middle of the square; for the tesseræ toward the centre were burnt from their original colours to a brick red, and the redness diminished in intensity as it approached the border, near which the colours were again all perfect. This pavement must have been discovered when the old building was erected, for it appeared to run under its foundation, and if so the remainder must have been then destroyed. The portion of it lately found, however, was considered worthy of preservation, and has been, it is hoped, safely secured from injury by means of large flag-stones carefully placed over it."

This letter was followed in 1833 by a further notice in the same magazine (p. 357) from the hand of the Rev. George Mullins, Rector of Ditteridge, who lived at Box, in the house now called "The Wilderness":—

"In the supplement to the first part of your vol. ci., p. 596, a correspondent in speaking of the antiquities of the village of Box, mentions the existence of some Roman remains in my garden. The discovery which he alludes to was that of a tesselated pavement found there a few years ago. I believe that until that discovery no site of Roman remains could be pointed out in the village, although tradition spoke of their existence. I have now to announce a further and more important discovery, which has taken place within the present year. In excavating some earth at the distance of forty-three yards north from the pavement before alluded to, evident traces of another, but in a state of destruction, presented themselves; and in a line leading from this immediately to the former I found seven stone pillars, of rough workmanship, and near them an altar-like erection, consisting of several stones, and a piece of stone of a semi-circular shape, about a foot across and eight inches thick, partially excavated on each side as if for the purpose of holding something. This stone bears evident traces of fire. Distant twenty-eight yards to the west are the mutilated remains of a tesselated pavement of blue stones, ornamented with two red borders, the tesseræ nearly an inch square, and the blue stones entirely decomposed. This pavement in its original state must have been at least 10 or 12 feet square. The remains of a wall on the south side were covered with several flues, made of whole bricks, supported by iron cramps; and underneath the bed on which the pavement was laid, made of coarse gravel and mortar, were large flags, supported by pillars of stone forming a regular hypocaust. The discovery of this pavement induced me to make an opening at a point where I might conjecture from the direction of the hypocaust where remains would be found; at a depth of 4 feet below the surface of the earth I discovered a third tesselated pavement, very nearly perfect, apparently forming a passage from some other part of the building. It is 9 feet wide and 28 feet long, and turns at a right angle 6 feet, where it is broken up; but it evidently extended much further in both directions. In one corner is a curious stone cut in

form as though intended for a seat, but now only 8 inches high. The pattern of this passage is particularly elegant. The ground colour is white; the exterior tesseræ coarse; the blue lines of smaller cubes form the borders, 6 feet about, and the intermediate space is filled with semicircles, forming waving lines, blue, crossing each other at right angles; these are again intersected by others of half the diameter, with their extremities united in the centre, and terminating in small crosses shaded with red and yellow, white and blue, and producing the most beautiful effect. I have preserved several specimens of the plaster from the walls, the colours of which are very bright when first exposed to the air. The patterns were principally imitations of Egyptian marble, with elegant coloured borderings, but I have not been able to discover a decided figure on any of the pieces. One small vase holding about a pint, apparently of British workmanship, was taken up near the pillars, but unfortunately damaged by the spade. Numberless fragments of earthen vessels, small pieces of pavement, tesseræ, and Roman bricks, are now in my possession. One room was evidently paved with square red bricks, quite plain. One small coin only was found, and this was so far corroded as to be wholly illegible. There is another piece of pavement (which, however, I have never seen), in a distant part of my garden; and the whole of the original buildings, if square, must have covered a considerable portion of ground, the most distant of the pavements being at least fifty yards apart."

Although no plan accompanied this letter the late excavations have made it quite easy to identify the various pavements described, which will be referred to later when dealing with the respective chambers to which they belonged.

The next notice of the villa, so far as is known, occurs in the *British Archæological Journal* for 1860 (xvi., 340), in a short article by H. Syer Cuming, quoting a letter received from a friend of his who occupied a house on the site (probably that formerly occupied by Mr. Mullins,) who says:—

"My garden is full of Roman remains—tiles somewhat ornamented, but broken, bricks, tesselated pavement, fused iron, &c. I send all away to mend the roads; they are a perfect nuisance. We cannot put a spade into the ground without bringing up these impediments to vegetable growth. There is a bath quite perfect, in the centre of the garden. It has been opened, but is covered up; and a beautiful pavement runs all about. The bits I dug up were white and black, very coarse work."

Mr. Cuming goes on to say:—

"I begged my friend to send me up some of the remains from his garden, which he has kindly done, and a selection is now before you, consisting of tesselæ of rather rough-hewn dice of white limestone, and portions of four

square flue pipes of red terra-cotta from the hypocaust, which are useful for comparison with examples found in London and elsewhere. The majority of the pipes met with at Box are scored with the common diamond pattern, a few have only bands of parallel lines, whilst one fragment is decorated with a succession of waved or undulated furrows of more novel design. From more careful examination of these air conduits I am inclined to regard them as the products of different kilns, for they vary both in hardness and colour and above all in the character of the material, which must have been obtained from different localities. The only example of stucco which has reached me is a fragment of the fine variety called *albarium*; but much of the walling has been painted in fresco, in imitation of African marbles, with elegant coloured borderings." [1]

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[1] In his *Aquæ Solis*, published 1864, Preb. Scarth, in his map marks the sites of seventeen or eighteen Roman villas existing within a radius of seven miles round Bath, of which this at Box is one, another at Ditteridge is scarcely more than a mile away, and a third at Colerne not more than two miles. Of the Box villa he says:—"The tesselated floors of three rooms were found here quite perfect, but the patterns are plain and the work coarsely executed. The most interesting portion is the remains of the bath; the sides and circular end of which were covered with tesseræ of white lias. Careful drawings have, I understand, been made of these pavements, which were situated in gardens in the middle of the village. The remains of a hypocaust have also been found, with several pillars entire, and a Roman bath is also stated to have been found on the south side of the churchyard."

On page 127 he remarks:—"There are certain particulars of these villas (round Bath) which are worthy of notice. The regularity of their form. They were either built round a court, and formed three sides of a square; or else ran in a straight line, often with a projecting portion at right angles to the main body of the building. They were all provided with a hypocaust and baths, and had tesselated pavements of elegant workmanship. They were accompanied with outbuildings, and situated in an area of some extent enclosed by a boundary wall, within which were interments of two kinds, viz., cremation and inhumation. The villas were supplied with earthenware utensils of every description, and with glass, both for windows and domestic use. Coins are found in the greatest abundance and to the latest period of the Roman occupation. The situations are well-chosen, and the villas are for the most part represented at the present day by elegant modern country houses in the same localities and near the same sites. They were always well supplied with water, and the wells were of excellent construction. The villas round Bath do not seem to have equalled in dimensions those laid open in other parts of England, as at Woodchester or Bignor, nor the elegant remains which exist at Lydney, in Gloucestershire . . . The superstructure of these villas is a subject which has caused much perplexity; and antiquarians are not decided as to whether the upper portions were constructed of stone or wood. I am inclined to think that wood must have furnished the materials of the upper portions, and that the stone walls were only carried to a certain

In the *British Archæological Journal* for 1887 (xliii., 47—55) is a very interesting article by Mr. R. Mann, in which these notices are all quoted, dealing with a portion of the villa excavated in 1881 and accompanied by a plan.

This portion was situated to the south of that recently uncovered, and has been since partly built over. Mr. Mann's description of the remains will be referred to later on.

Some Roman remains are said to have been found under the porch of "The Wilderness" about 1888, but no record was kept of their character.

In 1895 the small piece of pavement under the lawn of the same house was discovered.

In 1897 Mr. Hardy, provision merchant, of Box, purchased the walled garden (plot A, plan of site), with the narrow strip of land that gives access to it from the road on the south. This land was part of that occupied by Mr. Mullins and referred to in his letter quoted above. The tradition of the Roman finds on the site caused Mr. Hardy to begin excavating, with the result that the greater part of the buildings in his garden were uncovered.

For various reasons it was impossible to make a thorough examination and survey of the site at that time, much as Mr. Hardy wished it, so that the whole was filled in again and the matter remained in abeyance till the summer of last year (1902). Mr. W. Heward Bell, of Seend, then most generously offered to bear the expense incurred in having the whole excavated and planned. The work was commenced in August, 1902, and continued until the end of January, 1903, and it is only right to record that it was to the untiring energy of Mr. Hardy, in constantly superintending

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height above the ground-floors. The remains seem to indicate that they were hastily plundered and then set fire to, and that the roofs and timbers fell in upon the floors, which are often found indented and covered with burnt matter and roofing tiles. After remaining in this condition, it may be, for centuries, the portions of the walls still standing were afterwards used as quarries, when stone was needed for other buildings or to make enclosures. The Saxon population left them in ruins; the Norman and mediæval inhabitants used them as materials, and thus little is left to our time except the foundations, and that which lies buried under their debris."

the men and securing every feature of interest as brought to light that the success of the undertaking is due.

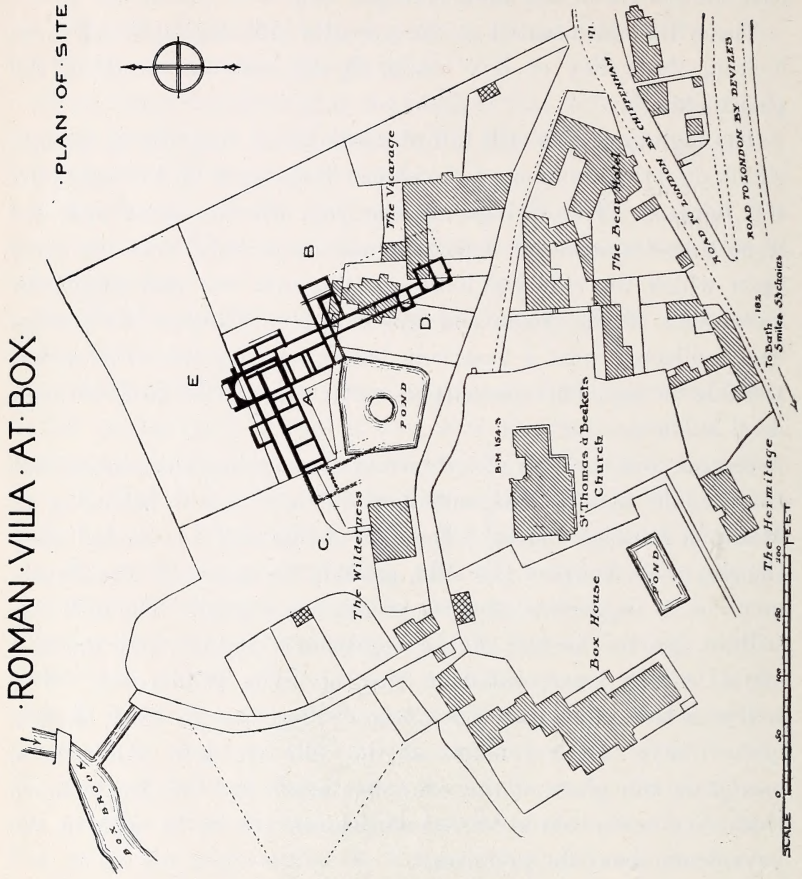
The villa was situated on the side of a hill, sloping north, overlooking the valley of Box brook, to the east and north of the parish church.

The high ground is still full of a number of very strong springs, which doubtless influenced the choice of the spot for habitation by the Romans. The springs coming from the limestone rock had from time immemorial deposited masses of tufa down the slope upon which the villa was built, and this tufa was used largely for foundation of the floors and hypocausts. Whether the springs were collected into a reservoir before serving the villa is impossible to say, but the surplus water was carried away through deep culverts.

So great was the body of water from these springs that throughout the middle ages it was sufficient to drive a mill belonging to Monkton Farleigh Priory. The dam of this mill was formed upon the site of the court of the villa, possibly being merely an enlargement of an *impluvium*, and yet remains as a pond. The mill was still in use to the end of the eighteenth century, and the mill house is now incorporated in that of "The Wilderness." The writer of the article in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1831, already quoted, says "little remains of the mill are now visible here, excepting the place of the over-shot wheel and the circumstance that very many old-fashioned millstones are to be seen in the pavements about the premises."

The plan of the site shows the position of the villa with respect to the modern boundaries and buildings at present existing.

The recent excavations were principally confined to plot A, and embraced the whole of the north-east portions of the building. Some small parts were traced outside that ground on the north (plot E), and in the Vicarage garden (plot B) on the east. Unfortunately it was not possible to complete the excavations in the Vicarage garden to the outside walls. The excavations were also continued along the west side of plot D, but beyond a small fragment in the extreme north angle nothing was found,



everything having doubtless been grubbed up by the owner who considered them a "perfect nuisance" and "impediments to vegetable growth."

The villa, thus partly exposed by the various excavations that have taken place on its site, must have been one of very considerable size, as it measured at least 174 feet from east to west and 216 feet from north to south.

It was built on the courtyard plan; but whether the south side

was enclosed by buildings, or open, in the more usual English manner, is impossible to say at present.[1]

The court had a passage round it on the east, north, and west sides in front of a range of buildings presumably opening therefrom. On the north and east sides was another passage outside the buildings.

The outside passage, on the east side, continued southward to a set of chambers containing the baths and in the centre of its length a considerable sized wing of other chambers projected eastward.

The arrangement on the west side was probably similar to that on the east, judging by the discoveries under the porch of "The Wilderness," and the reputed pavements in the churchyard.[2]

A considerable alteration of the original plan was made at a later period at the north-east angle, by the erection of a large chamber having an apsidal north end, and the outer passage on the east side was so altered as to be still on the outside of the new building.

If a corresponding addition was made on the west side all evidence of its existence has been destroyed by the formation of a sunk garden on its site.

The whole of the walls of the villa were constructed of the freestone beds of the great oolite, for which Box is still famous.

The original walls were built in rubble or unsquared stones, without the usual bonding courses of tile or large flat stones common to Roman work, and were plastered inside and out.

The later walls were built with similar rubble, but faced externally with squared stones, in shallow courses varying from 6 to 4 inches, which do not seem to have been plastered.

The mortar was of an ordinary yellow colour, but not particularly good, and there was no sign of brick being used in its composition.

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[1] The tradition of the place is that the remains found in the churchyard were close against the north boundary towards its east end, which, if correct, would prove the south side of the court to have been enclosed by buildings.

Since this was written the site in "The Wilderness" garden has been excavated as far as possible, and will be described later.

From the thickness of the foundations generally and the abundance of building stone in the neighbourhood it would appear that all the walls were built throughout of stone.

The plaster of the walls was apparently coloured and painted generally, and of this a great number of fragments were found, which, when first exposed, were very brilliant.

The plaster was formed of a yellowish oolitic gravel having pebbles of considerable size, and it is difficult to see how it was brought up to the smooth surface prepared for the paint. The thickness was often as much as 2 inches.

From the fragments it appeared that the general scheme of decoration was of large panels of colour bordered and framed with lines of red, green, and white. The chief interest lay in the wonderful variety of imitations of marble, with which the panels of many of the rooms must have been filled. This was produced solely by splashings of different colours from a brush, and not by any attempt at veining or marbling.

The roofs were covered with two sorts of tiles. The one, of which great quantities were found, being of thick Pennant[1] stones of elongated hexagonal form, of two sizes, with a pin-hole at one angle by which they were suspended. The other, of which a number of fragments were found, being the ordinary red flat flanged *tegulæ* with half-tube shaped *imbrices* that protected the turned-up flanges.

Of the flat building bricks[2] only a very few examples were found in the recent excavations, and none *in situ* except round the stoke holes of the hypocausts. But in the hypocausts opened in 1881 "the pilæ were built of the usual 8 inch square tiles."

The tesseræ ranged in size from $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches to $\frac{5}{16}$ inch square, and the materials from which they were made varied with the importance of the chambers.

The best rooms had pavements of small tesseræ, the ground

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[1] These Pennant tiles doubtless came from the neighbourhood of Bristol.

[2] Those found measured $10\frac{1}{2} \times 10\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$, or $13 \times 11\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$. Fragments only of others larger still and 2in. thick were found.

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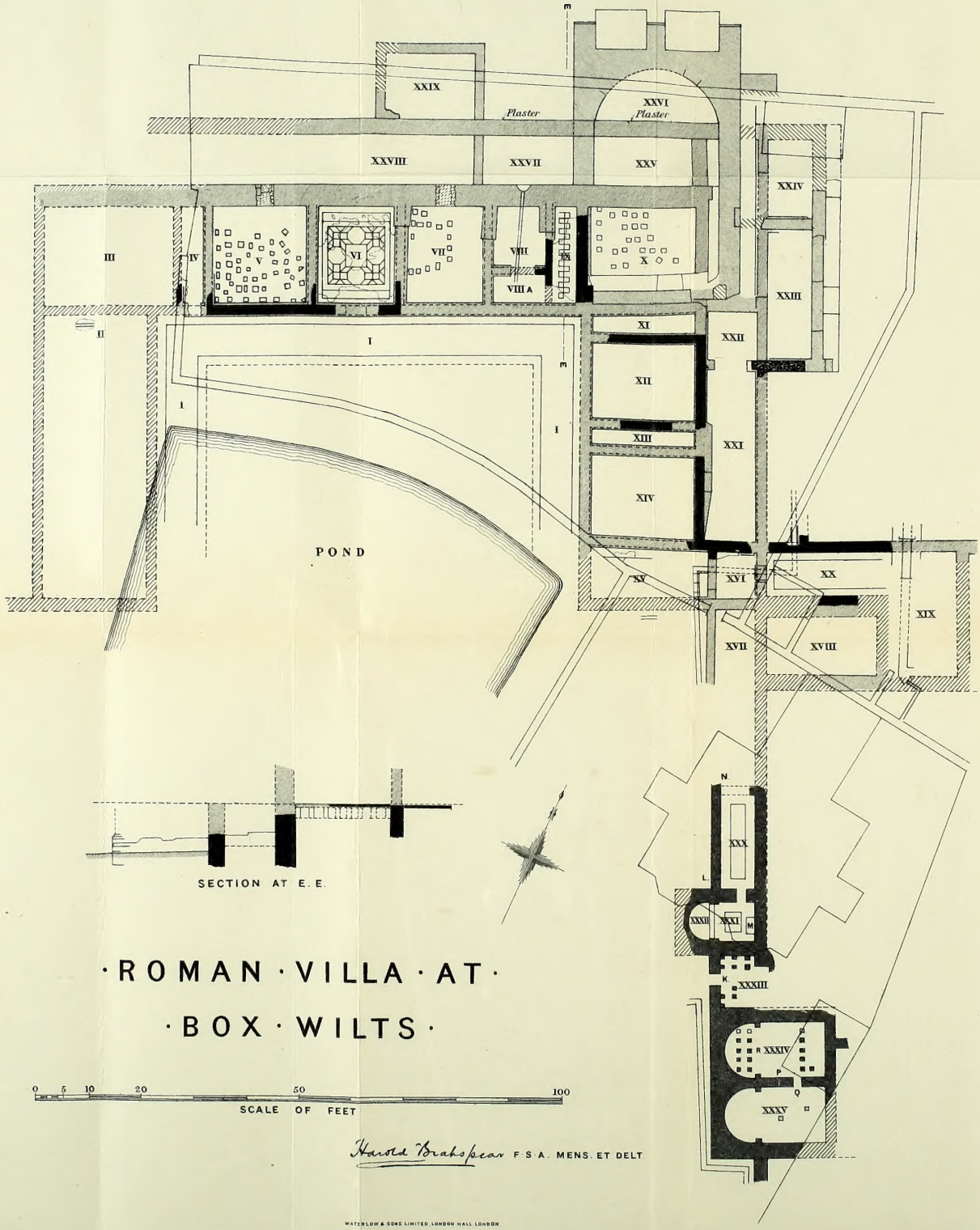

· ROMAN · VILLA · AT ·

· BOX · WILTS ·

Harold Brakspear F.S.A. MENS. ET DELT

WATERLOW & SONS LIMITED, LONDON WALL, LONDON

F FEET

WATE

PAVEMENT OF PASSAGES ROUND COURT.

work being of a very fine-grained hard straight-splitting limestone varying from a light cream colour to almost pure white,[1] the dark portions were of a blue-black fine-grained lias and dark grey and chocolate coloured Pennant stone, the red was of hard fine-grained tile, the yellow (which was very sparingly used), of an oolite from the upper brash beds. The borders of these rooms were of large tesseræ in nearly all cases of the cream-coloured limestone.

The inferior parts of the villa had floors of large tesseræ of Pennant stone and a common buff oolite.

All the materials used were procurable within a comparatively few miles of the site.

The tesseræ were laid on a thick bed of concrete formed of a rough mortar having a considerable admixture of broken bricks. This was supported above the hypocausts by large rough slabs of local stone from the fissile beds of the great oolite. Where there were no hypocausts the ground had been made up to a considerable depth with broken stones, gravel, and tufa.

The general plan shows the buildings that have been discovered during the recent excavations, together with those found in 1881, in their respective positions.

Each chamber is numbered on the plan and will be described in order.

Chamber I., I., I., formed the passage round the central court, which was 80 feet wide from east to west. The passages were 9 feet wide, but all evidence of a wall next the court, if any ever existed, had entirely disappeared.

The pavement was formed of white, blue, and red tesseræ with a cream-coloured border, and although not an uncommon design is

[1] This material makes very regular and durable tesseræ, and in addition to the cream colour and white a few were found of a very light grey or pinkish shade, probably produced by the heating of the stone. It appears to be precisely the same stone as is used in the pavements of Cirencester and Silchester. The authorities of the Jermyn St. Museum say that it may be derived either from the white lias (Rhœtic) beds, or more likely from the white limestone of the great oolite. This is the material which is spoken of as "Palombino marble," by some of the earlier writers. *Cf. Wilts Arch. Mag.*, xxvi., 409.—(E.H.G.)

exceedingly effective. It remained tolerably perfect along the east passage for 28 feet from the north wall, and returned a short distance along the north passage. The greater part of this passage was not cleared,[1] but at the west end fragments of the pavement were again found, which were of great interest as showing where the passage returned southward along the west side of the court.

The north-east angle of this passage was opened by Mr. Mullins in 1833, and described in his letter, already quoted. The pavement appears to have been preserved by him by enclosing it in a walled building, that was used as a beer cellar, which was destroyed some years ago; but the lowest courses of its 8 inch ashlar walls were found.

Chamber II. was probably a passage, but it is not possible to say definitely, as the only indication of its existence is a fragment of pavement, now covered by a trap-door in the lawn of "The Wilderness."[2] It consists of a band of chocolate tesseræ of uncertain width, a band of red $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide, and a band of cream-colour, also of uncertain width.

A large area of the lawn to the south covers tesselated pavements, judging by a probing rod, and may shortly be exposed to view.

Chamber III. retains the core of the foundations of the north wall, which now forms a terrace wall above the sunk garden already mentioned.

The nature of the floor is unknown, as no excavation has been made on the site.[3]

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[1] The pavement, from the reports of the workmen who had uncovered part of it before, is believed to be in a fairly perfect condition throughout most of this northern passage.

[2] This fragment of flooring has unfortunately been since destroyed through an error.

[3] In the recent excavations, which will be referred to at the end of this paper, a fragment of this floor was found at the south-west angle of the apartment. It consists of a border 16 inches wide of coarse cream-coloured tesseræ, with a vandyked band of small blue-black tesseræ $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide, forming the edge of the centre portion, which had a white ground, but had almost all been destroyed.

HYPOCAUST OF CHAMBER V.

This chamber was apparently the westernmost of the range forming the north side of the court, all the chambers of which are 19 feet wide from north to south and had a north wall 4 feet thick.

Chamber IV. was a passage 4½ feet wide, and retained part of its side walls above the floor level.

It was paved with small blue and white tesseræ, in a bold fret pattern, and had a cream border, of which a small portion remained. The whole pavement was found in fair preservation in 1898, but was then taken up.

Chamber V. was 18 feet from east to west, and was of considerable interest. It was entered either from passage IV. or chamber VI., and not directly from the court, as the wall on that side was standing some 12 inches above the floor-level for its whole length without an opening.

It originally had a fine pavement, of which numerous fragments were found, and stood over a hypocaust.

Of the hypocaust some fifty-one straight-sided stone pilæ remained in position, and the stoke-hole, in the centre of the north wall, was constructed with tiles. Against the south and part of the east walls remained a number of flue-tiles set on the top of the 3 inch ledge that formed the set-off of the foundation.

This chamber was among those discovered by Mr. Mullins in 1833, and then "had mutilated remains of a tesselated pavement of blue stones, ornamented with two red borders; the tesseræ being nearly 1 inch square and the blue stones entirely decomposed. The remains of a wall on the south side were covered with several flues made of whole bricks supported by iron cramps, and underneath the bed on which the pavement was laid, made of coarse gravel and mortar, were large flags supported by pillars of stone forming a regular hypocaust."

Chamber VI. was 15 feet from east to west and retained part of its walls near both south angles above the floor-level. In the centre of the south wall was a gap evidently for the entrance from the court.

The pavement was the most ornamental of any discovered, the tesseræ were of unusually small size in chocolate, blue, white, buff, and red. The pattern being prepared for a square chamber had been enlarged north and south by engrailed borders ornamented with tulips. The border was of large cream tesseræ having blue and red keys alternated.

There was no hypocaust beneath and it may have formed a vestibule to the two rooms on either side of it.

The pavement was opened in 1898 and left exposed too long, when a considerable portion of the west side, which was quite perfect, was spoilt by the frost.

The weather being too wet when it was opened last year to allow of its removal, the whole has been covered up again.

Chamber VII. was 15 feet from east to west and had a hypocaust beneath. Fourteen pillars of the hypocaust were standing, averaging 8 inches square and $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, and were straight-sided and roughly sawn. Two were rebated on the angle, as if originally intended for jamb stones of a door. The stoke-hole was in the middle of the north wall and was formed with tiles. Just within this a number of loose tiles were found and several were stuck together with mortar and may have been from the jambs of the stoke-hole or possibly the pilæ immediately within it, and most subject to heat.[1]

A few tesseræ of small size were found, so that the pavement of the chamber was doubtless of good quality.[2]

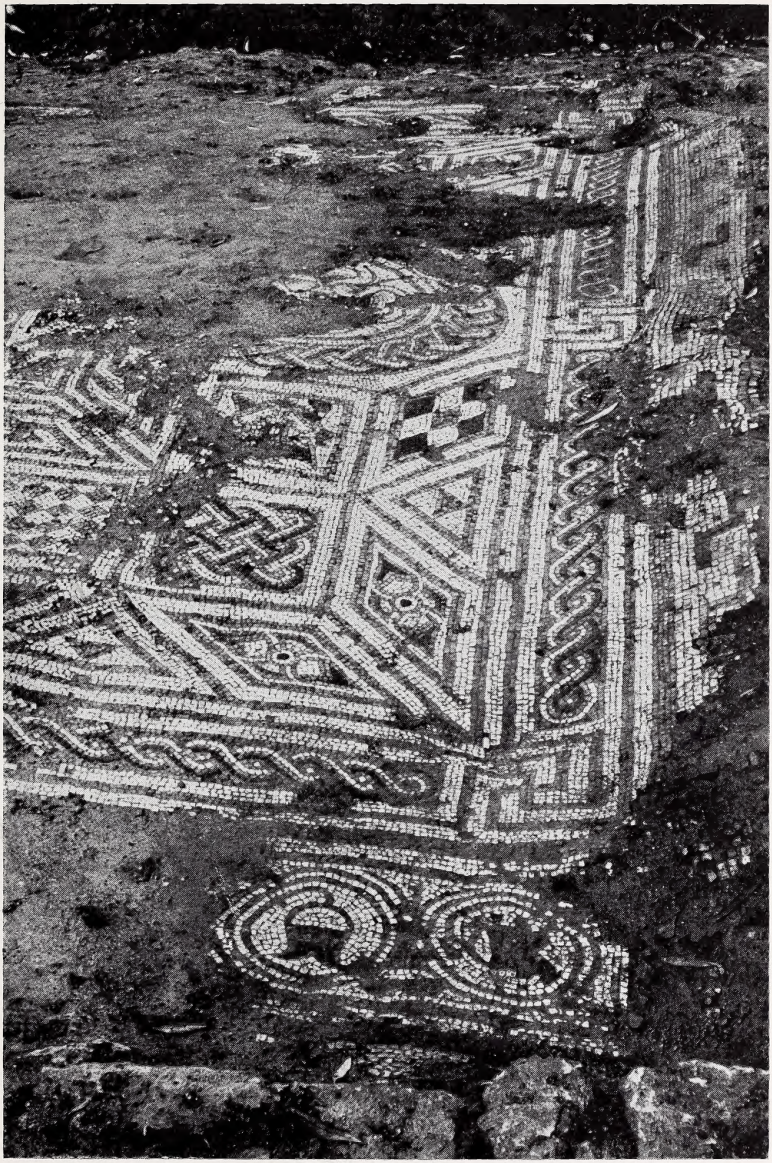
Against the south wall was a remarkable formation of stalagmite, which is clearly shown towards the left of the photograph, deposited by the percolation of water through the soil and walls after the original water channels of the Roman house were destroyed.

Chamber VIII. was 10 feet from east to west by 12 feet from north to south.

[1] This was borne out by one tile remaining imbedded in the concrete bottom of the hypocaust, where a pillar certainly stood.

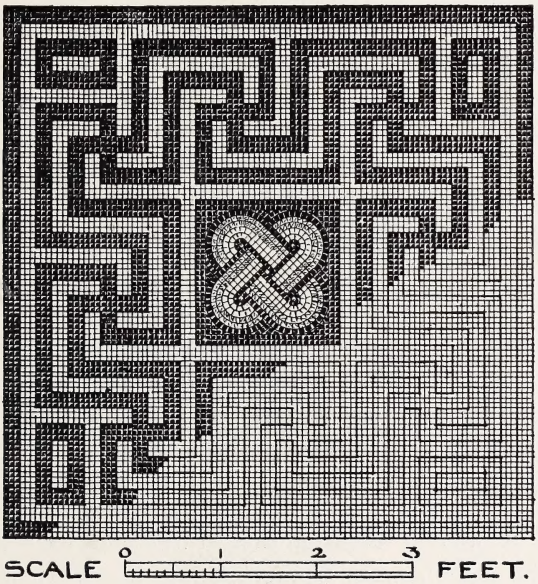
[2] A piece of an altar-tomb, apparently from the church, was found to the north of this chamber, showing how everything on the site had been disturbed.

PAVEMENT OF CHAMBER VI.



PAVEMENT OF CHAMBER VI.

Towards the north of the chamber were found remains of a tesselated pavement in 1898. It apparently consisted of a two-ringed knot pattern of white, red and blue tesseræ surrounded by a white and blue fret border. This piece of pavement was unfortunately removed in 1898 without proper measurements being taken, but from a rough tracing of Mr. Hardy's the accompanying sketch has been made.



Restored pavement of Chamber VIII.
(From a tracing taken by Mr. Hardy.)

Towards the south-east of the chamber was a fragment of *opus signinum*,[1] which may have been used to repair a defective piece of floor.

Across the centre of the floor was a drain running northward

[1] Some of the rooms which were not laid with tesselated pavements seem to have been floored with this material—a strong concrete formed of gravel and small bits of broken tile, the whole ground down to a smooth surface, making a durable floor of pleasing appearance. Considerable masses of it were found mixed with the wall plaster. [E.H.G.]

formed of stones having a sunk channelled bottom, about 6 inches across by 4 inches deep, covered with flat stones and pieces of tile.

A considerable quantity of wall plaster painted yellow was found in this room.

Beneath the walls running north and south, of this and the last chamber described, are large blocks of foundation, like buttresses, but set irregularly against the north wall of the chambers, for what purpose it is impossible to say.

Chamber VIII. a. occupies the space between chamber VIII. and the court, and from the evidence of the drain, already described, leading from this chamber, it is supposed to have been used for necessary convenience.

Chamber IX. was a passage 4½ feet wide connecting the court with the passage on the north side the buildings. It retained its east wall, over 12 inches in height, and a portion of the west wall remained above the floor-level. In the latter were probably openings leading to chambers VIII. and VIII. a.

The pavement remained tolerably perfect and was composed of large tesseræ in alternate squares of buff oolite and chocolate-coloured Pennant, 13 inches wide, within a buff border. It showed signs of fire in places.

Chamber X. was 20 feet from east to west, and formed the angle between the chambers on the north and east sides of the court, but was considerably altered in later Roman times.

It apparently was without a hypocaust originally, but one was inserted with a stoke-hole at the north-east angle at the time of the later enlargement. In this hypocaust the pilæ are of different shape from the others, being roughly-hewn blocks of stone with slightly hollowed sides, of which twenty-three remained in position. A flue tile set horizontally remained in the south-west angle.

Part of this hypocaust was opened in 1833, when Mr. Mullins "found seven stone pillars of rough workmanship and near them an altar-like erection consisting of several stones and a piece of stone of semi-circular shape about 1 foot across and 8 inches thick

HYPOCAUST OF CHAMBER X.

partially excavated on each side as if for the purpose of holding something. The stone had evident marks of fire."

The "altar-like erection" had entirely disappeared before the late excavations.

The pavement of the room was of small tesseræ, of which a number were found, including some pieces which apparently were part of a guilloche pattern, and the border was of large chocolate-coloured tesseræ, of which a small piece remained in the south-west angle.

Chamber XI. was a passage about 4 feet wide leading from the court to the outer passage on the east side. The south wall remained to some 12 inches above the floor-level. In the north wall must have been an entrance to chamber X.

The pavement had been entirely destroyed.

Chamber XII. was $14\frac{3}{4}$ feet from north to south, and was apparently only entered from the court. The north, west, and part of the south walls remained above the floor-level. Very distinct indications of fire existed towards the north end, the wall was much burnt, and the floor covered by a thick layer of ash. The floor was of *opus signinum.* A quantity of pieces of plaster, painted yellow, were found in this chamber.

Chamber XIII. was a passage only $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide. The centre part of the north wall was standing 3 feet above the floor-level, and retained part of its plaster, but the colouring, if it ever had any, had perished.

The floor was entirely destroyed.

Chamber XIV. was $15\frac{3}{4}$ feet from north to south and retained its north wall above the floor-level.

The floor was completely destroyed and nothing of interest was found.

Chamber XV. was apparently about $9\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide, and was 3 feet longer towards the east than the rest of the chambers in this range.

It retained a small portion of the walls in the north-east angle above the floor-level.

A fragment of pavement of small red, blue, and white tesseræ existed towards its west end with a considerable piece of a buff border.

At its east end was a drain constructed with wide stone bottom having a channel 12 inches wide and 4 inches deep worked in it. The drain returned at slightly more than a right-angle, 3 feet from the north wall of the chamber, in an easterly direction.

In this chamber was found in 1898 a small perfectly plain altar measuring 22½ inches high by about 10 inches square. All traces of an inscription, if such ever existed, had been weathered or cut away.[1]

Chamber XVI. was a small lobby about 8 feet by 9 feet, from north to south. It retained its north wall above floor-level showing it had no connection with chamber XXI., unless the doorway had a raised sill.

The floor has left a fragment of its border of cream tesseræ, against the north wall, which was 7 inches higher than that in chamber XV.

Chamber XVII. was apparently approached from the last, and formed a passage leading to that part of the villa opened in 1881, of which more later.

Chamber XVIII. was about 20½ feet long by 11 feet wide. It had a wall 4 feet thick on the north side.

The floor was covered with small tesseræ which had apparently been removed at some time, the mortar bed upon which they rested being quite perfect and retained a few odd tesseræ *in situ.*

To the south of this chamber, judging by the dimensions given by Mr. Mullins in 1833, must have been the pavement discovered in 1831, "in making some additions to a very old building the workman in sinking for a foundation struck upon the mutilated

[1] This altar has been presented by Mr. Hardy to the Devizes Museum.

remains of a tesselated pavement about two or three feet below the surface of the ground. It appeared to have been part of a large square, and the part now discovered was evidently one of its corners. It had a wide ornamental border of no remarkable beauty." There was no record of this being found in 1881, so that as it was carefully covered with flag-stones it may yet be exposed at some future date.

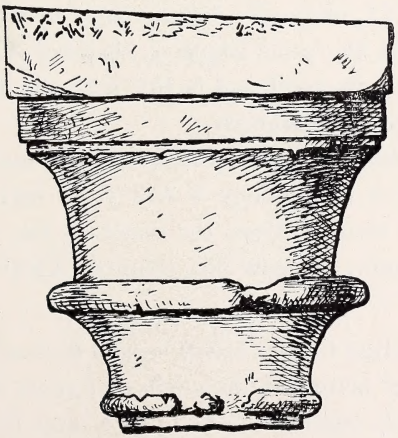
Chamber XIX. was only partly excavated at its north end, but no indications of a pavement remained.

Running along its west side was a culvert $1\frac{3}{4}$ feet wide and $3\frac{1}{4}$ feet deep, with a paved bottom, $4\frac{1}{4}$ feet below the level of the floor of chamber XX. At the south side of the chamber the culvert turned at about an angle of 45° in a south-easterly direction and had a right-angle branch, of the same width as the main culvert, joining it from an easterly direction.

Chamber XX. was 8 feet from north to south, but of uncertain length, and apparently a passage-way.

The north wall remained, as far as the culvert, above the floor-level.

Under the north-west corner the drain already mentioned in



Capital found built up in foundations.

chamber XV. turned again at right angles in a northerly direction. Outside the north wall immediately to the east side of the drain was found a moulded Doric capital, used up for old material, which is now in the Devizes Museum.

The floor remained for a considerable area in a perfect condition, it was composed of small white and blue tesseræ arranged in a fret pattern and had a cream-coloured border. It was slightly higher in level than the floor of the passages round the court, but lower by 7 inches than that of chamber XVIII.

Chamber XXI. formed part of the passage along the outside of the eastern range of chambers. It was 10 feet wide and 32½ feet long, and was entered from the west by passage XIII.

Along the west side was a piece of masonry projecting 18 inches from the wall that tapered off to the wall face at the south-west angle.

The east wall was all destroyed above the foundations.

The north end had a wide opening with square ashlar piers 18 inches wide. That on the east remained to some three courses high, but on the west had been destroyed.

The pavement had been entirely destroyed.

Chamber XXII. originally formed another section of the same passage, of about the same length as chamber XXI., and had also a wide opening at its north end in line with the northern wall of the northern range of chambers.

When the addition before mentioned was made, this chamber was reduced to a mere lobby 9 feet from east to west, which apparently was entered from the court by the passage XI., and had another opening opposite into chamber XXIII.

Before proceeding further it will be well to describe the addition, made at the later period, at the north-east angle of the villa.

This apparently consisted in building a large room, 24 feet wide by 32 feet from north to south, having an apsidal end projecting

BUTTRESSES OF ADDED BUILDING.

northward, upon the site of chambers X., XXV. or part of the passage along the north side the building, and XXII. or part of the eastern passage.

Chamber X. was then converted into a hypocaust with a stoke-hole in its north-east angle, but the rest of the new chamber had no hypocaust beneath.

It is quite possible the new addition was divided into two chambers by leaving the old north wall of chamber X and merely piercing it with an opening.

The apsidal north end was built square externally and had a buttress projecting 4½ feet in line with each side wall and one in the centre. These buttresses had small chamfered plinths on their north faces.

There was a piece of foundation on the east side that may have been for another buttress.

Between the buttresses had been built, still later in Roman times, high blocks of masonry with rough offsets to the north, but for what purpose it is impossible to say.

As a result of this addition the old east passage was destroyed, and as this seemed a requisite part of the villa it was built again eastward of the new building.

Chamber XXIII. formed the southern part of the rebuilt east passage, which was 8 feet wide and had a projecting footing 3 feet wide in its east face.

Figure of Huntsman in a niche.

This also seems to have had buttresses, as the commencement of one in line with the south end was found.

In this chamber, in 1898, was found in made ground a large stone retaining the middle portion of a well-carved standing figure in a niche, apparently representing a man returning from the chase, having a hare hanging over one shoulder and a bird over the other.

Chamber XXIV. formed the northern part of the rebuilt passage which was found separated from chamber XXIII. by a wall standing some three feet in height. This wall was apparently a later work, after the passage was disused, and may have formed part of an alteration whereby the chambers XXIII. and XXIV. were made into separate and wider rooms, as it crosses the old west wall of the first passage as though joining up to the main wall of the added apartments.

Chambers XXV., XXVII., and *XXVIII.* were apparently in the first place all part of a passage exterior to the northern range of chambers.

The northern wall was plastered throughout its length externally, showing that the ground outside must have been at a considerable depth below the floor-levels of the villa.

Inside chambers XXV. and XXVII. near the south wall was found an immense quantity of small pieces of painted plaster at a depth of 3 feet below the floor-level.

Towards the eastern end of the first chamber six hypocaust pillars were found similar to those in chamber X. They may have been the identical pillars met with in 1833. This chamber at that time had a pavement, "but in a state of destruction."

Chamber XXVI. with *XXV.* formed one apartment of the later addition already described.

The inside face of the apse remained for 11½ feet on the east side and 5 feet on the west.

Chamber XXIX. apparently was an addition to the original work. It was 12 feet from north to south and 17 feet long, having walls $1\frac{3}{4}$ feet thick standing fully 3 feet in height. They were faced externally with squared stones in courses, and seem not to have been plastered.

The portion of the villa found in 1881 stood to the south of the central court, approached by a continuation of passage XVII., and consisted principally of two chambers with hypocausts having apsidal ends towards the west.

Mr. Mann, in the paper already referred to,[1] describes what was then exposed, and from his account the following description is arranged to be in accordance with that of the recent excavations.

Chamber XXX. was a passage in continuation of passage XVII., but only $6\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide.

In the south wall was an opening only 2 feet wide.

It had a pavement, having a large fret pattern in blue and white tesseræ, a patch of which at a little distance from its south end "was discoloured by fire." It sloped $13\frac{1}{2}$ inches in its length towards the north.

Chamber XXXI. was a small square lobby at the end of the passage entered through the narrow door from the last chamber. It had on the east side at M "a rectangular piece of masonry, the upper surface being level with the floor: most probably it served as a pedestal of statuary or an altar." Unless it "marks the position of any steps of access to a doorway which might have been at a higher level than the top of the wall now seen."

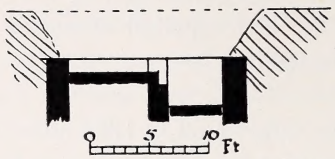
"The flooring is of white lias tesseræ having the dark-coloured fret pattern; and its enclosing border, formed with tesseræ of Pennant, in colour a dark indigo."

On the west side of this chamber is a wide opening into

Chamber XXXII., which Mr. Mann designates a bath. "The

[1] *British Archæological Journal*, xliii., 47—55.

floor of the bath itself was 2 feet 11 inches below the floor of its chamber (XXXI.), from which the bathers descended by two steps,



Section of bath looking south.

as shown on the section. The floor and sides were faced with tesseræ of white lias; an arrangement seldom met with, I believe. I could see no plug or other means of emptying it; but at L on plan there was an overflow pipe 2 inches in diameter, embedded in the wall. I was told that on the opposite side, nearest the furnace, was another pipe; if so, it must have been removed previous to my visit. But though I did not see it I believe it to have been there, serving as a supply-pipe possibly conveying the water after it had been heated by any vessels, which for that purpose would have been admirably placed in the latter chamber over the furnace (K)."

This was removed together with the pavements, by the owner of the property, Mr. Stier, of Bath, in whose possession they are at the present time.[1]

From the above description and the position of this semicircular receptacle for water, opening direct from a passage of communication, it is far more likely it was a fountain than a bath.

Chamber XXXIII. was at a height of nearly 3 feet above chamber XXXI., from which it would be approached by steps in the thickness of the wall. It had a hypocaust beneath, with a stoke-hole in the west wall, and apparently ten pilæ standing. It is called by Mr. Mann the furnace or *præfurnium*.

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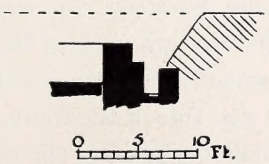
[1] For an account of this "bath" and pavement, and illustrations of them as they existed *in situ*, before removal, see paper by Rev. E. H. Goddard in *Wilts Arch. Mag.*, vol. xxvi., 405—409.

Chambers XXXIV. and XXXV. were both of equal size and had apsidal ends towards the west that appear to have had pilasters at the junctions of the circular and square parts.

Both chambers had hypocausts of which thirteen pilæ seem to have been standing in the first and two in the last. "The floor of the hypocaust upon which the pilæ were built was formed of concrete at a level of 2 feet 10 inches to 3 feet below the room floor above. The letter P marks the position of a hollow flue-tile 4 inches square, built into the wall, the bottom of the opening being 2 feet 2 inches above the lower concrete floor. At Q is the aperture for the flame and heat from the furnace K. In all probability there was a duplicate opening at the corresponding point in the intervening wall, but the earth was not sufficiently removed to allow of access. The width of the aperture Q was 1 foot $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches. At 1 foot 11 inches above the concrete floor, three successive courses of brick projected into its opening, and so, reducing its width, the next course of flat tile completely covered it. The top side of this tile is 2 feet 8 inches above the concrete floor.

"At R, and at about 1 foot above the concrete floor, apparently crushed down from its proper position, were two small pieces of the tesselated pavement. In one there were three rows of Pennant (dull indigo colour), then four rows of white lias, succeeded by one row of Pennant, evidently part of the border or division, unless it formed a portion of a floor of geometrical design. In the second piece there were two rows of dark Pennant followed by three rows of a lighter shade and then four rows of white lias. The pilæ of the hypocaust were built of the usual 8 inch square tiles."



Section of west wall of chamber XXXIV.

Outside of these chambers was found a drain 12 inches wide and

4 inches deep, which came from a southerly direction and turned with two right-angle bends round their south-west angle; it then followed the west wall and turned again westward. It was without doubt the upper part of the same drain that passed under chambers XVI. and XX.

In conclusion the writer wishes to record his indebtedness:—

To the Rev. E. H. Goddard, for great help of various kinds, including the descriptions of objects found in the excavations;

To the Council of the British Archæological Association, for permission to make use of the plan of the discoveries of 1881;

To the Rev. W. White, for permission to excavate in his garden;

To Miss Burgess, for similar permission and information of previous finds;

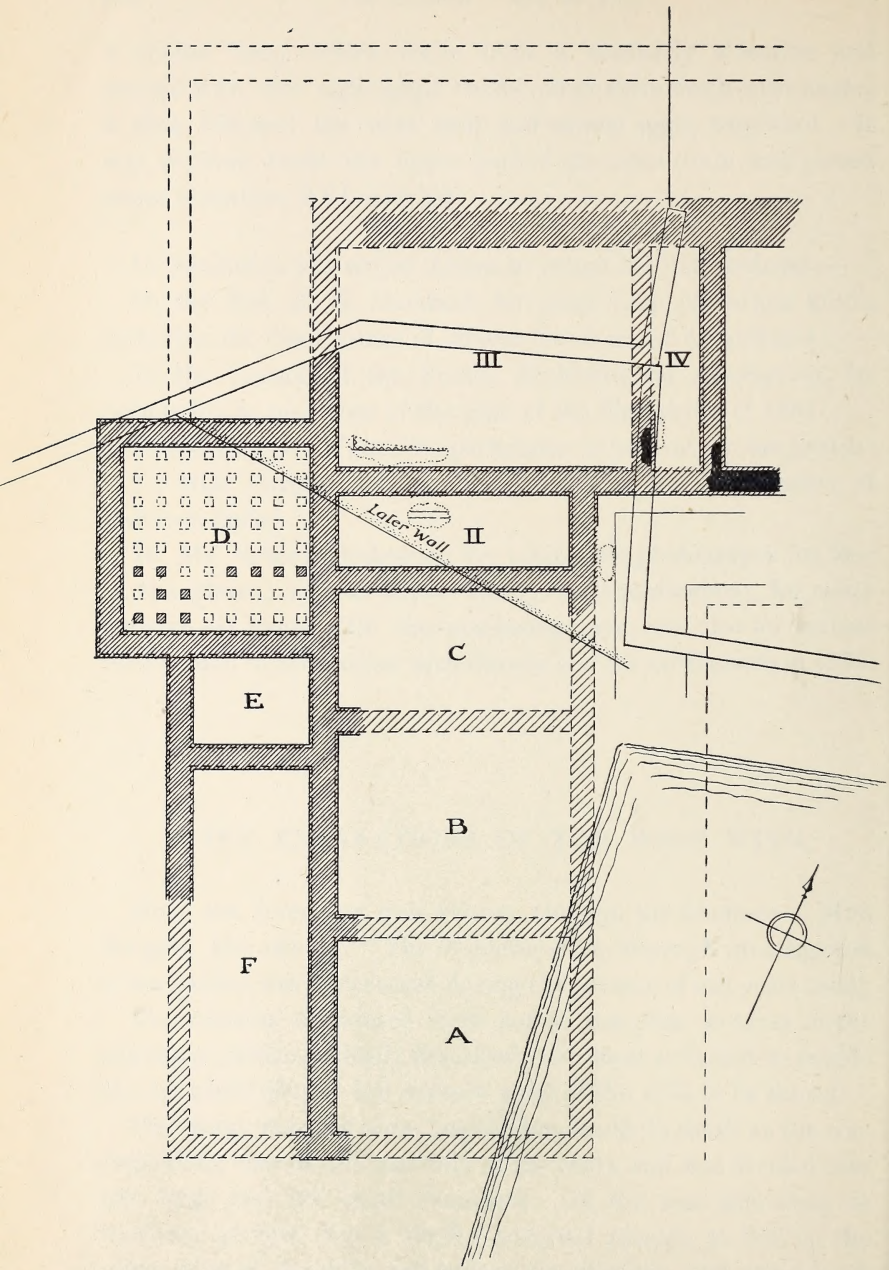
To Mr. Sidney Brakspear, for taking the photographs for four of the plates; and to Mr. J. Hardy, most particularly, for ready help at all times with the measuring tape, and also for various information in connection with the site and his excavations of 1898.

LATER EXCAVATIONS OF THE WEST WING.

Since the foregoing was written, through the kindness of Miss Burgess, the owner of "The Wilderness," a thorough investigation of her garden was undertaken during the autumn of last year (1903).

The remains discovered were not so complete as those in the adjoining garden, already described, but were sufficient to enable the complete plan of the western wing of the villa to be traced.

The wing was the same length from north to south as the corresponding one on the east side of the court, and was divided into two large and two small chambers. On the west side along its southern portion, was a similar external passage to that on the other sides of the villa, and against the northern part was a large room, that had apparently been added at a later period.



PLAN OF WEST WING EXCAVATED LATER.

The chambers thus uncovered are shown on the small ground-plan and indicated by letters, and may be described as follows:—

Chamber A. was the southernmost in the wing, and was 18¼ feet from east to west by 16¼ feet from north to south. Its west wall and the returns of its north and south walls were the only portions that could be uncovered. It had no hypocaust, and no remains of its floor were found.

Chamber B., the next apartment northward, was the same width from east to west as chamber A., but 15¼ feet from north to south. Its west and north walls were traced, but there were no remains of the floor found, nor had it a hypocaust.

Chamber C. adjoined the last chamber to the north. It was 9½ feet wide and the same from east to west as the other apartments in the wing. Each of the walls were found, but there were no remains of its flooring. Originally it apparently formed one room with chamber II., until the addition of chamber D., when chamber II. was cut off to form a passage.

Chamber D. was 15½ feet from north to south by 15½ feet wide. Each of its walls was traced, and it had a hypocaust constructed with tile pilæ 8½ inches square. The floor was of good quality, with small coloured tesseræ, of which a number of quite large fragments were found, to one of which was attached a complete covering tile of the hypocaust. The stoke-hole could not be found, but may have been in the south-east angle, which was not excavated.

Chambers E. and F. formed part of a passage-way 9½ feet wide outside the chief rooms, similar to that on the other sides of the villa.

The whole of this west wing has been much destroyed by works in connection with the mediæval mill, the race of which passed over it. All the walls of the southern part had been taken down to the bottom course of the footings and a thick layer of lime silt

covered the whole area at about 2½ feet below the present surface. A fine ashlar wall, forming the north side of this mill-race, crossed chamber C. diagonally; but the corresponding side on the south was not found.

Outside the buildings was found a portion of a stone drain, having a 12 inch wide channel exactly similar to that beneath the eastern wing of the villa. It followed the outside walls of chambers F. and E., and then turned at right angles, but it could not be traced further owing to modern work above.

Notes on Objects found.

By Rev. E. H. Goddard.

The list of objects found on the site is a singularly meagre one, a condition of things accounted for by the fact that the ground had been often disturbed and turned over before.

Worked Stone. In addition to the altar, carved figure, and capital, already described, a fragment of another capital of similar but not identical mouldings; a single drum of a freestone column 1ft. 4in. in height, with a diameter of 12½in., found previously by Mr. Hardy, and shown in the photo of "Buttresses of added Building;" a fragment of moulding; what appears to have been a small capital greatly weathered and worn;[1] a finial ornament (?) in the same condition [a precisely similar piece of stone is in the Silchester collection at Reading]; and a large piece of a grooved millstone of Old Red Sandstone (not a quern), the material of which is procurable near Bath, were found.

Marble. A single fragment, about 2in. square and ⅝in. thick, of a carefully-sawn slab of marble, which has been polished one side, possibly for the panelling of a wall. It is green and white in colour, with black crystals interspersed. Except for these black

[1] This capital and finial are now at Devizes Museum.

spots it much resembles "Cipolino." In the Silchester collection at Reading are pieces of several such slabs, of various colours, and a fragment in our Museum from the North Wraxall villa much resembles the Box example. The Rev. H. H. Winwood kindly sent it up for examination to the Geological Survey Office, and received the reply "We can none of us identify the source of the specimen." Mr. Winwood added, "I have not a doubt in my own mind that it is not an English rock."

The Painted Wall Plaster. This was in great abundance, and of a great variety of colours—which, when first exposed, were as brilliant as when they were first painted. No very large pieces were found. Whether there was always a very thin coat of white on the plaster before the colour was applied does not appear quite evident. Certainly in places the coloured borders were painted over a white surface, but it was not clear whether the large masses of red and yellow in the panels of the walls were painted over a white ground or not. The thickness of the plaster was often as much as 2in. or 2½in., and the waggon loads of gravel found at the foot of the walls suggested the possibility of some of the walls having been of timber and lath and plaster, rather than of stone. In his previous diggings Mr. Hardy found a small very sketchily-painted face in red and yellow, now in the possession of Mr. Falconer; but with this exception nothing that could be recognised as part of a figure was found. A few small pieces with portions of patterns or subjects on them (now in the Museum) turned up, but it was evident that the general scheme of decoration was that of large panels of colour, bordered and framed by lines of red, green, and white. A fine Venetian red seemed the favourite colour of all, though in some of the rooms a clear deep yellow formed the chief ground of the walls. The chief interest in the plaster painting, however, lay in the wonderful variety of imitations of marble with which the panels in many of the rooms must have been filled, a variety noticed by the writers in the *Gentleman's Magazine.* Indeed Silchester itself does not seem to have produced so many varieties of this kind of decoration as were found at Box.

There was apparently nothing in the way of veining or "marbling," but the effect was produced solely by larger or smaller splashings or spirtlings of different colours from a brush. Specimens of the following were found and have been set in plaster frames and preserved in the Museum :—

A dark greyish green ground covered thickly with minute spirtles of dark red and white. This gives exactly the effect of a fine-grained granite or serpentine. This seemed the commonest of the "marble" colourings.

A dark red finely spirtled with white, the effect being that of fine-grained red granite. This and the preceding seem to have been used as panels next to each other and divided only by a narrow white line.

A lighter pinkish red ground with rather large splashes of white, and more sparingly of dark red. The effect is that of a large-grained pink granite. Very little of this was found.

A white ground, splashed sparingly with rather large blood-red spots. Only a few pieces of this were found.

A white ground, with very small spirtles of dark red, very sparingly applied. This, also, was scarce.

Several fragments of apparently figures or pictures were found, nearly all having the subject painted in a dark purplish maroon, on a light green ground. This maroon colour was in worse condition and scaled off more easily than any other.

Some large pieces of white plaster were found, but whether they were originally white, or whether the colours painted on the white ground had washed off, was not evident.

A good many fragments of a solid plain quarter-circle moulding in plaster all coloured a purplish maroon occurred, and in one case a piece was found still *in situ*, showing that this moulding ran round the edge of the tessellated floors at the junction with the walls. Similar plaster "skirtings" have been found in other Roman villas.[1] One or two other bits of moulded plaster, possibly portions of door jambs, were found.

[1] See an example in the villa at Wheatley (Oxon), illustrated in *Archæological Journal*, II., 353.

Pottery. Mr. J. P. E. Falconer found in 1898, and still possesses, a curious little female figure seated with a cloak wrapped round it, and the head enveloped as in a hood. It is of hard fine red terra-cotta, but whether of ancient or modern date has not as yet been authoritatively decided. In consequence of the way in which the site has been disturbed many times before, it was scarcely possible to assert of any object found that from its position it must have been of Roman age.

Of vessels of pottery a considerable number of fragments occurred, though with one exception[1] nothing like a whole vessel of any sort was found.

(1) Of good red Samian ware we only found four small fragments. These were all without ornament, two of them belong to a small flat saucer with upright edge, the others to a larger and thicker bowl. Ten fragments were found by Mr. Falconer in 1898, including one with the potter's name, REGINVS.

(2) Two fragments, of wide bowl-shaped vessels with a broad overhanging flange,[2] of a coarse red on the surface, and grey

[1] The one exception was a curious vessel, of which some fragments were found in 1898, and passed into the hands of Mr. Falconer, whilst others were found in the recent excavations, all in made soil filled with all sorts of rubbish, Roman and Wedgewood fragments lying side by side, on or outside the northern boundary wall. These fragments were of a buff-coloured ware ornamented with scrolls, &c., in relief in the same coloured slip—the ornament being analogous somewhat to that of some of the Castor ware from Durobrivæ, near Peterborough, and still more of certain pots from Cologne, of Roman date, in the Guildhall Museum. When put together, however, they formed a vessel in the shape of a somewhat globular fish, on a stand, with a ring handle at the top, which was entirely closed over, a funnel-shaped opening projecting on one side of the handle and a small straight spout on the other; —altogether, if it had been ancient, a very remarkable find. I happened, however, to have a modern vessel, brought from the South of Spain, with precisely the same spout and funnel-shaped mouth, with almost precisely similar raised slip ornament, and of a very similar material and make, and when the two were set side by side it was generally allowed that the Box example was of practically the same ware and must also be of modern Spanish make. Since then I have seen an example of this same ware of fish shape like the Box pot.

[2] Gen. Pitt Rivers, *Excavations*, III., p. 144, gives a cut showing the way in which he believes these flanged vessels were used, the flange being intended for the purpose of supporting them on the frame of an iron tripod, possibly over a charcoal fire.

in the inner part of the substance, which has apparently been coloured a rich red by some paint or glaze. Similar painted ware, a piece of a mortarium, is in Reading Museum, from Silchester.

(3) Five fragments of the very hard purplish brown (grey in the substance) New Forest ware, two of them belonging to an upright vase with the usual indented sides, the projections ornamented with lines and dots in conspicuous white paint.

(4) One fragment of a mortarium, of ware red inside but coloured stone-colour on the surface.

(4*a*) Two bits of brick-coloured bowls, which have been coloured a better red on the surface.

(5) Two fragments of the lid of a vessel like an old-fashioned teapot lid. They are closely covered with an impressed ornament difficult to describe. At first I thought they were modern, but Mr. Mill Stephenson, who has had so much experience at Silchester, saw them and pronounced them to be, in his opinion, Roman. Since then I have seen two or three fragments in the Reading Museum from Silchester, covered with this same "engine-turned" ornament, and very similar to these. In the York Museum are a good many fragments of red ware, unglazed, and of black ware, having this same ornament, and one fragment having the same metallic glaze.

In Vol. III., Plate CLXXXVII., fig. 5, of his *Excavations*, Gen. Pitt Rivers figures a fragment from Woodyates settlement with apparently exactly the same pattern, of which he says "I have not been able to find any example of this ornamentation in other works, but similar patterns appear recently to have been found at Silchester." Again, in Vol. II., Plate CLXXIX., fig. 3, is shown a fragment with somewhat similar ornament, of which he says "The interior has a lustre on the surface which gives it the appearance of having been sized." The Box specimens have this curious dark bluish metallic lustre, the ware itself in the inside being greyish buff.

Another fragment of buff ware coloured dull reddish brown on the surface has a more wavy ornament of the same character,

and also has something of the lustre on the surface. A very small bit of the same ware has a scale or basket-work ornament on it. A fragment very like this is in the Silchester collection at Reading.

(6) A few pieces of apparently somewhat globular bowls or jars with out-turned rims, of grey-brown ware, with small specks of mica on the surface.

(7) Neck and part of body of a globular-shaped jug with handle, of hard grey ware, a band of ornament composed of curls lightly marked on the wet clay with a blunt instrument running round the upper part of the body.

(8) A number of rims of basin- or bowl-shaped vessels with straight sides; they have projecting rims, above which the edge rises up. Gen. Pitt Rivers gives a long series of sections of such vessels, and a cut of a perfect one (p. 169), from the Romano-British villages of Rotherley and Woodcuts, in Vol. II. Plate CXVI., of his *Excavations*. Some of the rims suggest that a cover fitted over them, or perhaps the overlapping rims were for the same purpose as the broader flanges of No. 2. They are of brownish black thick ware and some of them still retain under the rims the black and soot which collected on them when used for cooking.

A number of fragments also occurred of the rims and bottoms of flat upright-edged saucers of this same brown or black ware, ornamented with crossed lines and scrolls marked on the wet clay with a blunt instrument. Gen. Pitt Rivers gives an example from Woodcuts in *Excavations*, Vol. I., Plate XXXIV., fig. 1, where he suggests that these saucers may perhaps have been used as lids for the basin-shaped vessels with rims. A good deal of this black ware, especially in the case of the saucers, has a kind of polish on the surface, as if it had been tooled over.

Of the same ware, again, are a number of fragments of pots, vases, or jars, all of much the same shape[1]—a small

[1] A precisely similar pot, from Woodyates, is figured in Gen. Pitt Rivers' *Excavations*, Vol. I., Plate XXXII., fig. 5.

bottom swelling out into a larger body which has round it a band of simple crossed lines slightly marked on the wet clay narrowing somewhat to the wide mouth, which has a wide everted rim. These vessels, also, are some of them blackened with soot.

More than three-quarters of all the pottery found was of this common black ware, and belonged to vessels of the three above-named shapes.

(9) One fragment of a thin ware, red in substance, but black on the surface, containing minute grains of mica throughout its substance, apparently part of a small bowl.

(9*a*) Another fragment of a still smaller and thinner bowl also has specks of mica. It is black on the surface and grey-brown in the substance.

(10). A very hard ware, grey in the substance and reddish-yellow on the surface, furnished several fragments. It seems to be of a ware similar to fragments found in a Romano-British dwelling-pit at Corton, in Hilmarton, and also by Gen. Pitt Rivers in the Rushmore villages.

(11) A few pieces of coarse yellow and green glazed ware were doubtless mediæval.

Bones. Hardly any bones were found, except the two leg bones of a cock with very large spurs, which were found amongst the floor debris, and are pretty certainly of Roman age.

Metal Objects. Absolutely the only objects in metal discovered were:—

(A) The corroded and decomposed fragments of a pewter or white metal jug found in Hypocaust X. of which there is just enough to show that it had a small long neck, and a handle, 6½in. in length, and a body tapering to a small base, 3¼in. in diameter. A similar vessel, also in a fragmentary condition, is in Reading Museum, from Silchester; and there also examples in other museums.

(B) Also in this hypocaust X, amongst the stone pillars was

found an iron object, much corroded and with gravel adhering to it, which looks like the coulter of a plough (?) There is nothing in its position to prove its age, the upper floor of the hypocaust was entirely broken in. It may be Roman, or it may not.

Not a single coin turned up during our excavations, but Mr. Hardy has one of Valens found on the site.

[This paper will also be printed in the *Archæological Journal.*]

Notes on Durrington.

By Rev. C. S. Ruddle.

(For previous paper see vol. xxxi., pp. 331.)

East-end Manor.

THE East-end Manor is small, being little over 480 acres, and for centuries was joined to a very much smaller manor—Knighton, in Figheldean parish; the lords of both being the Dean and Chapter of Salisbury. In some respects it was subordinate to the West-end Manor: for the lessee of the greater manor claimed that his flock had a right to feed all the wheat stubble on the East-end Manor from old Michaelmas to Martinmas tide (22nd Nov.) yearly; and in the second barley field from Luke's tide (Oct. 29th) to Martin's tide.

The earliest lease in existence is in the muniment room of Salisbury Cathedral. It is one granted to Wm. Grene,[1] of Heyle (Heale, in the parish of Woodford), in 1548, of the Manor or

[1] Wm. Grene bought half the Manor of Stanlynch in 34 Henry VIII.; and probably gave up Heale to Gerard Errington, who married his daughter Margaret, and died at Heale, 1596.

Lordshyppe, Messuage, lands, heaths, and marshes for 99 years: paying £10 10*s.* 1*d.* for Duryngton; £5 for Knighton: Grene to discharge all duties to the king.

The description implies the old heathy condition of the down, and the marshes that preceded the water meadows.

In the Durrington register there is a memorandum signed by William White, Minister of Durrington:—

"The viii day of February 1605 after the [calendar] of the Church of England, but by the Almen[ac] 1606 was the possession of Knighton and Durrington given up by Robert Martin [1] farmer of the same unto Philipp Poore of the same Durrington gentelman to the use of Mr. Edward Poore his son in the presence of Henry Kingsbirie gent, Thomas Coopper of Knighton, and Thomas Martin wth others."

In 1639 Edward Poore surrendered the lease of 99 years granted to Grene, and paying £150 he obtained a lease for 21 years on the same conditions.

A survey of the manor in 1649 by the Parliamentary Commissioners, Walter Foy, Jo. Squibb, Chr. Weare, and Geo. Fairley, shows its condition in detail. They report that eleven years are unexpired of the lease: that there is a court leet: and that the fines are arbitrary. The lord, or lessee for the time being, may fill up all copyhold estates during his term. The tenants are stated as follows:—

William Reade, his wife, and Hannah Reade. Bad meadow and a little island, eight acres, now in possession of lessee.

This holding can be identified: it was on the Avon near Milston Mill, just after the bend of the river towards Bulford.

Philip Burges, by lease 11 Charles I., late in the tenure of Joan Lewis.

No extent is given. It was probably a cottage and garden in the village which had the name of Burgess'. But none of the name remain here.

Richard Graly, one-third of a cottage.

Thos. Bennett *als.* Hooper, lease 7 James: cottage and land.

Jeffery Glasse, and Hen. and Nic. Howard four acres.

[1] There were tenants named Martin in Henry Eighth's reign and onward.

Margaret wife of Edw. Webb Clk. and Edw. their son, one messuage and two yardlands, lease dated 1649. Mr. Webb, chaplain to Charles I., was son-in-law of Mr. E. Poore. The house was east of the Church. It has been pulled down.

William Riccards (*alias* Rickets) and sons P[hilip] and J[ohn] cottage and two acres.

Margaret and John Ray her son, cottage and one acre.

John Biddele and son, five acres in Whitlands, and 8 acres: 10 Charles.

The Whiteland furlong is near Bulford Bridge.

William Reade and Thomas Smith: one house and half a yard land.

Hester Reade, ten acres arable.

William Wheeler, Wm. and Jno., sons: lease 10 Charles: one acre on London way, one acre in Bury Acre, one acre in Single Deane bottom.

This holding illustrates the old three-field system: there are only three acres, but they are severed in three several places.

Anthony Trotman, gent, Capital messuage, two yardlands, and half of one-tenth af the appertinences in Durrington.

The messuage is the farmhouse of the manor, which has A.T. on a stone in the front of it. The Trotman family somewhat later were at West Amesbury.

Edward Longe, twelve acres of arable: common of pasture for fifteen sheep, two Rother beasts, and two horses: and for twelve sheep, two Rother beasts, and two horses.

His house must have been in the other manor.

John Meade, a little cottage.

Robert Hunt, in right of his wife, a yard and a half of land.

Robert Speckman, one and a half acres of land.

Henry Younge, one cottage and four acres.

William Addams, *als.* Smith, three acres.

William Holmes, a cottage.

Thomas Lawrence, eight acres.

There were apparently twenty-four tenants, a large number on four hundred and eighty acres.

In 1659 a lease of the manor was granted to Thomas Nevill, of the City of London, woollen-draper.

This lease Nevill transferred to Edward Poore in 1661, and received £150; but in 1663 E. Poore, then of Bulford, surrendered Nevill's lease and obtained a new one.

1672. Edward Poore died at Ilton, Somerset, and left the manor to his nephew, Philip Poore, of Durrington.

1673. Philip Poore took out a new lease for twenty-one years. It included power of holding courts leet, and views of frankpledge; and required the same rent as before to be paid at the great west door of the Cathedral. This lease was renewed to Philip Poore in 1682 and 1693: but he died 1693. His widow, Elizabeth, living in Salisbury, 1700, and at Stratford-sub-Castle, 1707 and 1714, took out a fresh lease or made renewal each time; and again in the year in which she died, 1728. Then it came to one of her unmarried daughters, Venetia. She spelt her name Venecia, but her gravestone gives it as Phœnicia. She surrendered the lease of 1728, and had a fresh one for twenty-one years in 1735. On her death, 1741, it came to her cousin, Edward Poore, of New Sarum. He repeatedly obtained a renewal till 1777: and was followed, in 1784, by Sir John Methuen Poore, who died unmarried in 1820. His executors renewed in 1820 and 1827. In 1834 Sir E. Poore, of Rushall, became lessee for twenty-one years: and it passed from his son to his grandson, Sir Richard Poore, who enfranchised the manor; the Ecclesiastical Commissioners having become over-lords by the surrender of the Capitular estates to them by the Dean and Chapter. There are among the papers of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners a fragment of a court-roll of the 16th century, and records of courts held at intervals from 1714 to 1785, but they contain nothing of public interest.

The Church.

It has already been shown that on Edward I. making a claim to the advowson the Prioress of Amesbury produced a charter of King Henry (Third ?) granting it to her and her successors. When Amesbury was dissolved, Henry VIII. gave the rectory to the

Chapter of Winchester. In the letters patent, beautifully illuminated, which are preserved at Winchester, it is stated, "We also grant to the said Dean and Chapter . . . the Rectories and Churches of Durryngton, Wanborough, Aldebourne and Alton in Wiltshire . . . formerly belonging to the Prior and Convent of the Monastery of Ambresburie"—"also sundry Manors, lands &c. in the said parish of Durryngton." The mention of manors was surplusage. There was a reservation of 6*s.* 8*d.* annually to the farmer of the Rectory of Durryngton for his living.

In the Valores of the Cathedral estates is this entry:—

"Rectoria de Durington in Com. Wiltes: valet in —— Firma Rectorie ibidem cum omnibus oblationibus emolumentis una cum omnibus tenementis et aliis proficeis cum suis pertinentiis eidem Rectoriæ pertinentibus, dimissis Johanni Bolton et Johanni Huddesfield et ass. suis per indenturam datam 12 Mar. anno R. Henr. VIII. 12mo ad Term. 41 annorum, reddendo inde xx^{li}."

Then follow deductions, 6*s.* 8*d.* for the lessees as stated above; and 10*s.* to the chaplain curate serving the Parish Church of Durrington "for his living." Probably when the lease was granted one of the Amesbury chaplains went out to serve Durrington: but after the suppression the fee of 10*s.* became an absurdity.

The lease would expire early in Elizabeth's reign: and some time in that reign Philip Poore became the lessee of the Dean and Chapter. From him it passed to Mr. Waldorne, of "Alborne," (probably Aldbourne,) who held it in 1608. The terrier of that year does not mention the curate's stipend; the lessee had all the tithe: four acres of meadow land, one hundred and twenty acres of arable, and pasture for three hundred sheep. In 1650, according to the Parliamentary inquisition, the impropriation was worth £220, the old rent £20, and of course there would be a septennial fine: and the lessee was to provide for the cure, and pay the curate £20 a year, with a sack of wheat and a sack of barley. In this account William Kent appears as possessor of the impropriation. This was William Kent, of Boscombe. He had been in arms for the King in the early part of the war, and in 1643 had ridden in Sir Geo. Vaughan's troop. He had also served in what were called the Illegal Assizes in 1644. But in 1645 he compounded

and submitted to pay a fine. He had at that time, besides his Boscombe freehold and other property, a lease of Durrington Rectory having sixteen years to run, which he estimated to be worth after all outgoings £55. The Parliamentary Commissioners' estimate was £220: so that although Mr. William Kent was sequestrated for debt, not having paid his fine in 1648, he probably retained his lease of the rectory till it expired in 1661. The Dean and Chapter had by that time come to their own again.

After the Kents, William Moore, of Durrington, became the lessee, and on the marriage of his son John to Mary Whittiatt, of Axford, in 1693, he gave John the parsonage of Durrington for twenty-one years. Then it came to his son Thomas, who was Rector of Steepleton, Dorset, but who certainly lived much here and was buried in the chancel of Durrington, as were his wife and his only son, Thomas, who died *s.p.* 1783. There was a tradition here that by his own direction he was buried wearing his suit of clothes and his gold watch: but that on the night after the funeral the grave was opened, the coffin broken open, and the watch stolen. The lease passed to a cousin, Jonathan Moore, and from him to his son, and then to his grandson, George Pearce Moore, of Durrington House. In 1865 the Dean and Chapter of Winchester having surrendered their estates to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, Mr. G. P. Moore paid them £700 and surrendered his leasehold interest in £493 3*s.* 4*d.* tithe rent-charge: and the Commissioners conveyed to him the tithe rent-charge on his estate, £96 16*s.* 8*d.*, and the whole of the glebe—more than two hundred and thirty-six acres, which was thus lost to the Church absolutely.

It seems as if when the Dean and Chapter were reinstated in their possessions and their patronage, after the Restoration, they increased the stipend of their curate to £40. For there is

"A Terrier of the Curateshippe of Durington taken and made October the 13th Anno Dom: 1677.

"Imprimis. Belonging to the Curate for officiating in the P^{ish} Church of Durington a House containing Five Romes videlicet One Hall Two Buttryes and two lofts and also one small Garden Plott of Ground joining to the house about seven or eight loog of Ground."

"Item £40 a year to be paid Quarterly, and one Sack of Wheate and one

Sack of Moult to be paid every Year on the ffeast day of St Thomas the Apostle, and also the Offerings of all the Parishioners payable at Easter, and all offerings for Churching of Women, and all Marriage Money and no more belonging to the Curate of Durington for officiating in the Parish Church of Durington.

"The £40 and the Sack of Wheate and Sack of Moult is paid out of the Impropriate *Psnage* of Durington by the Incumbent of the Parsonage

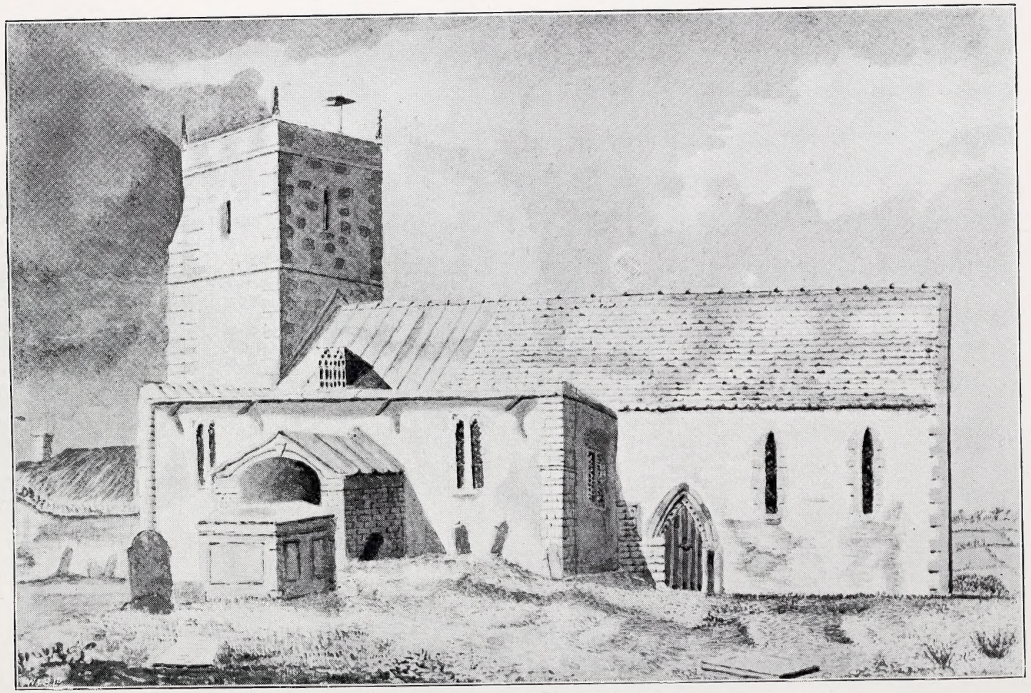
"Leonard Maton Curate
"Edwd. Poore } Chwardens."
"John Allen }

Leonard Maton was curate of the parish from 1623 to 1684, a longer time than any of his successors, and all his clerical life. He had just taken his B.A. at Oxford, and was 22 years of age when he was ordained to this curacy. He could have been no stranger, for his father lived in Milston parish; and his family had been Durrington people in Tudor times and long before, for there were two Matons in the subsidy roll at the beginning of Edward the Third's reign. His will shows that he inherited property in the adjacent parish of Milston. But it may be asked "How did he retain his curacy through the stormy times of the Commonwealth and of Cromwell? Was he another Vicar of Bray?" Well, the Commissioners of 1649 spoke well of him:—"Mr. Leonard Maton preacheth constantly once every Lord's day." But of course that does not answer the question, for in Oct., 1647, the House of Commons had resolved that men "shall have liberty to meet for the worship and service of God, and for the exercise of religious duties and ordinances in any fit and convenient places. That this indulgence shall not extend to tolerate the use of the Book of Common Prayer in any place whatsoever." My predecessor did not use the book, but he used the service of the book. I found in the Church chest a well-used and thumbed copy of a form of prayer issued by Charles I., which contained morning and evening service, with written variations by Maton, litany, and the first part of the office for the Holy Communion. No doubt this was his Directory, so that practically there would be no break in the accustomed prayers.

No complete list either of his predecessors or of his successors is available because they were not instituted. The earliest of

whom I can find any notice is John Mareys, Chaplain of Durrington, who is said by Dodsworth to have been one of the witnesses required for the canonisation of St. Osmund. He stated that a certain Robert Clark stabbed John Leyde with a long dagger, and that Leyde fell apparently dead, but on being carried to the tomb of Osmund he was by prayer brought to life.

There was a Henry Harrison in the reign of Queen Mary; and in 1582 Thos. Greene; for both these witnessed wills. And from 1591 to 1603 Henry Goodyer, who began our Church registers, for before he left to become Chaplain of Bulford he testified in them that thus he had written having been twelve whole years curate, while Philip Poore farmed the rectory. William White and, I think, William Fowler, filled up twenty years till Mr. Maton came. After him was Robert Forster, who seems to have had the curacy for a long time, for he died 1726. But for about twenty of those years he was also Curate of Milston under Dean Addison, Joseph Addison's father, who was non-resident, so that Forster probably lived at Milston; and as Henry Head, master of Rose's School, served Durrington from 1715 it is doubtful whether Forster lived here at all; and then for more than a century no curate resided. The house with five rooms and its strip of garden ground was not attractive, and £40 a year in Victoria's reign became impossible to subsist upon. Richard Head, who served the Church from 1747 to 1799, was still remembered by some old men in 1863, as coming over in a carriage on Sunday, the carriage standing at our cross during service. He lived at Amesbury, but was Rector of Compton Chamberlaine, as well as Perpetual Curate of Durrington from 1763. After him came four non-residents; but in 1838 Richard Webb, who, after sixteen years as Curate-in-charge was appointed to the living, came to reside; and his best and sufficient monuments are the school which he established and the Church which he restored.



DURRINGTON CHURCH, SOUTH SIDE, 1850.

Durrington and Durnford Churches.

By C. E. Ponting, F.S.A.

The Church of All Saints, Durrington.

THIS Church underwent considerable rebuilding and enlargement during the year 1851, under the hands of Mr. J. W. Hugall, architect, of Pontefract, when much of the old work was necessarily obliterated. It is fortunate, however, that plans of the Church as it previously existed have been preserved, together with a description of the building in 1849 and the alterations subsequently made in it contained in an interesting letter to the Incumbent, the Rev. R. Webb, dated Cheltenham, 29th October, 1855. The following are extracts from this letter:—

"My first visit to Durrington in January, 1849, enables me to judge as to the actual necessity for an increase of accommodation for the parishioners beyond that afforded in the then existing Church. Several difficulties presented themselves in arranging the new ground-plan, but after some consideration I determined upon recommending that which has been carried out.

"The old Church consisted of a nave and south aisle, west tower and chancel—the nave being a Norman structure, the aisle of debased character; the tower, Perpendicular; and the chancel, Early English. The font was defaced and of poor character; the pews high, but containing much good oak carving of the 16th century; the pulpit of the same date; a western gallery projecting into the nave and filling the tower marred the effect of the tower arch; and the chancel was both ill-furnished and unadorned, and without any archway or other mark of separation from the nave.

"The whole structure, with the exception of the tower, presented undeniable evidence of irreparable decay.

"Some few ancient features remained which were thought worthy of preservation, and these I have endeavoured to introduce in the new fabric with proper effect.

"Amongst them I may mention the Norman arcade separating the nave from the south aisle; this has been thoroughly cleansed from all whitewash, repaired where needed, but not removed.

"A Norman doorway was walled up in the north wall of the nave, and a piscina in the south aisle.

"During the progress of the works, on removing the old walls several fragments of Norman carving were found imbedded in them; they have all been inserted in the new walls, so also have portions of the old fabric, which could not be re-used for their original purpose.

"On the north wall a painting was brought to light on removing some of the whitewash, but unfortunately the workmen had broken down a large portion of it before a drawing could be made—a sketch was made and an actual tracing taken of the fragment which remained. The entire figure of St. Christopher[1] was destroyed; the colours, green, red, and black were very perfect. A fragment of stone coloured green, and red and gilt in part was found within the rood-staircase, which may have been part of a niche.

"Indications of coloured ornamentations were also found on the Norman arcade. In the north wall the rood-loft door and the base of the staircase were found.

"In the chancel a square-headed window occupied the western end of the south side—a piscina and credence the eastern end—and an aumbrie was found walled up in the north wall; these have all been restored, so also have the Early English lancets on the north and south: they are of plain but good character. The east window was of late Perpendicular character of three lights, and on removing the necessary portion of the east wall, for the insertion of the new triplet,

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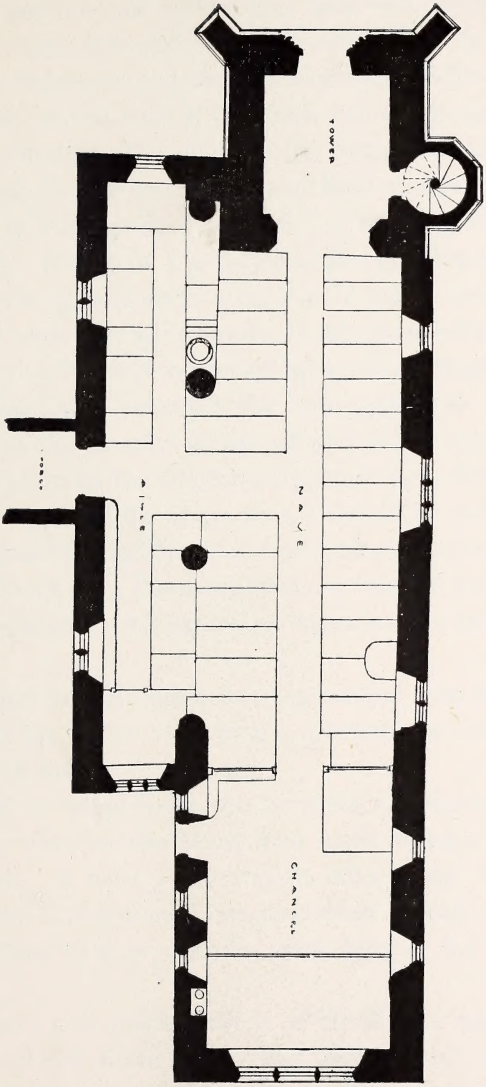
[1] This was visible at the time of Aubrey's visit, for he says: "On the North wall is painted a huge St. Christopher."



Durrington Church, 1850, before restoration.

the sills of the two original lancets were found beneath the ends of the sill of the Perpendicular window.

"The new ground-plan embraces a nave with north and south aisles, tower, and chancel. The south aisle is re-built of Norman character, and the doorway removed from the north wall, restored, and built in the south wall as the main entrance to the Church. The effect of the Norman arcade, which is composed of alternate courses of Bath and green Wiltshire stones, is very good, now that it is carefully cleansed and restored. Owing to the very singular position of the tower *within* the nave, a north arcade could not be erected to correspond with that on the south; I therefore determined upon carrying out the idea suggested by the Early English chancel, and accordingly arranged the new arcade in its present form, and also inserted a chancel arch of the same character.

"The dedication of the Church being unknown, and Mr. Webb having expressed his desire that it should be re-dedicated to 'All Saints,' the building was consecrated by the Lord Bishop of Salisbury (Dr. Davison), to the service of Almighty God, and in honour of 'All Saints,' on Saturday, the 1st November, 1851."

The plan and two elevations are reproduced from Mr. Hugall's drawings, and the sketch view from a previously existing drawing by an unknown hand.

I am asked to supplement the foregoing description of the old work by some observations of my own, made during a recent visit to the Church. A note in Aubrey (p. 357) states "This Church was blown down in the stormy weather about August 20th, 1693." There is nothing now to indicate what part of the Church this refers to.

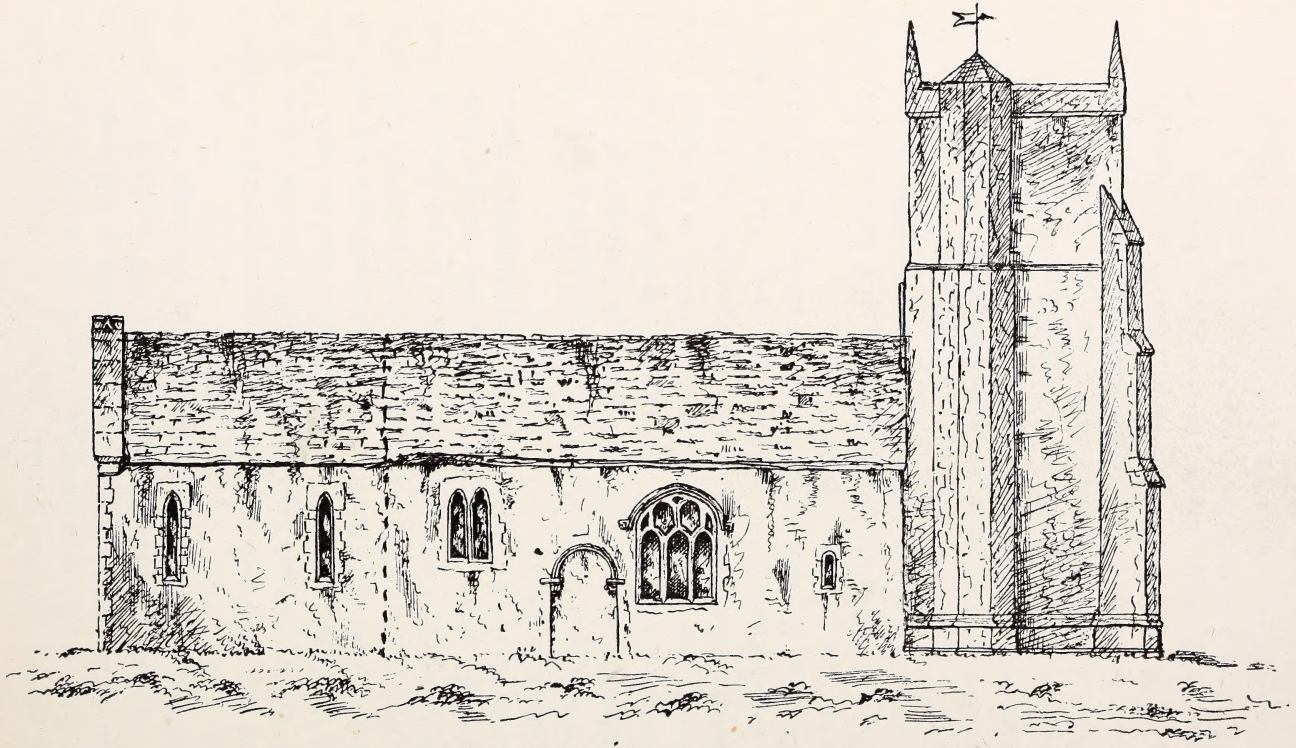
The Norman south arcade (which, as Mr. Hugall states, remains *in situ*,) consists of three bays of fine semi-circular arches of two chamfered orders, the inner a broad one; these spring from cylindrical columns with moulded bases and square plinths 18in. high. All the capitals have circular abaci; one is carved with a simple scallop pattern, the rest are moulded only.

The Norman doorway taken from the north wall of nave and inserted in the re-built south aisle wall has a semi-circular arch with good roll on the angle and supported by detached shafts—the label is new. One of the two caps shown by a sketch in Mr. Hugall's description does not appear to have been re-used, for its place is taken by one having volutes. The plan shows the south aisle to have been only about 6ft. 6in. wide; this has been increased to 12ft. It is worthy of note that the east end did not stand at right angles to the south wall. The Norman work may be put at 1130—50. The north wall of the nave was evidently a Norman one, and a coeval window is shewn in the elevations. These windows and the rood-loft door do not appear to have been re-used, and it is impossible not to regret the destruction of the Perpendicular east window of the chancel.

With the exception of the alteration of the east window the masonry of the chancel has been retained in its original form. The four lancet windows in the side walls, the priest's doorway, and the double piscina (2ft. wide, with shelf), are of early thirteenth century work. The square-headed window referred to westward of the doorway is an interesting specimen of the low-side window; the opening on the outside is 2ft. 7in. high and 1ft. 6in. wide, and there are rebates for a shutter: the inside east jamb is splayed, but evidently not to give a view of the altar from the outside.

The piscina in the south wall of the south aisle retains half of its circular bowl and has a semi-circular arch. The old font was, doubtless, a thirteenth century one, for the base of one of that period is built into the outside of the aisle wall.

The tower, dating from about 1470, has not undergone material alteration. It is of two stages in height; the lower stage—a tall one—includes the usual interior middle chamber, although there is no external string-course, or other dividing mark; the top stage sets back considerably on the string-course which divides the two. The stair-turret on the north is carried up for the full height of the tower, where it terminates abruptly, its parapet having been lost. The moulded base and string-course of the tower are continued round the turret. The tower has a plain parapet



Durrington Church, 1850, before restoration.

and cornice, and the unusual feature of a string-course carried round about 6in. above the latter. The finials only of the pinnacles remain. These are panelled and have shields on the faces. There are diagonal pinnacles at the N.W. and S.W. angles of the tower, carried up, with three set offs, to half the height of the top stage.

On the west face of the tower is a doorway with four-centred arch under a square head, the jamb mould projects sufficiently to stop the base-mould and is carried round over the head. Above this is a three-light window with four-centred arch and label and panelled jambs. The internal middle chamber is only lighted by a small two-light window on the west, and the top stage has small single-light pointed windows on east, south, and west faces. The external facing of the tower is of flint and Chilmark stone, arranged in a chequer pattern.

On reference to the plan it will be seen that the tower projects considerably into the Norman nave, the north wall of which was shortened to admit of it. The arch communicating between tower and nave has broad splays, and is carried on octagonal jambs panelled on the three sides; these have moulded caps but no bases, the panels stop at 3ft. 3in. above the floor. The plan shows the entrance to the stair-turret in its old position, inside the Church; this has now been put outside.

The old eighteenth century benches with ends and back panels carved have been adapted and retained. The pulpit is of the same period, but set on a new base; in the panels are figures of the Four Evangelists:—S. John is represented as mitred and has the emblem of the eagle, and a scroll; S. Mark, wearing a kind of turban head-dress has the lion at foot, and is writing in a book with a pen; each of the other two has a book and a scroll, and wears a typical hat of the period. The front of the prayer desk has three female figures of the same date, bare-headed; probably representing Faith, Hope, and Charity—Hope has the anchor, Charity is carrying a child while another clings to her feet.

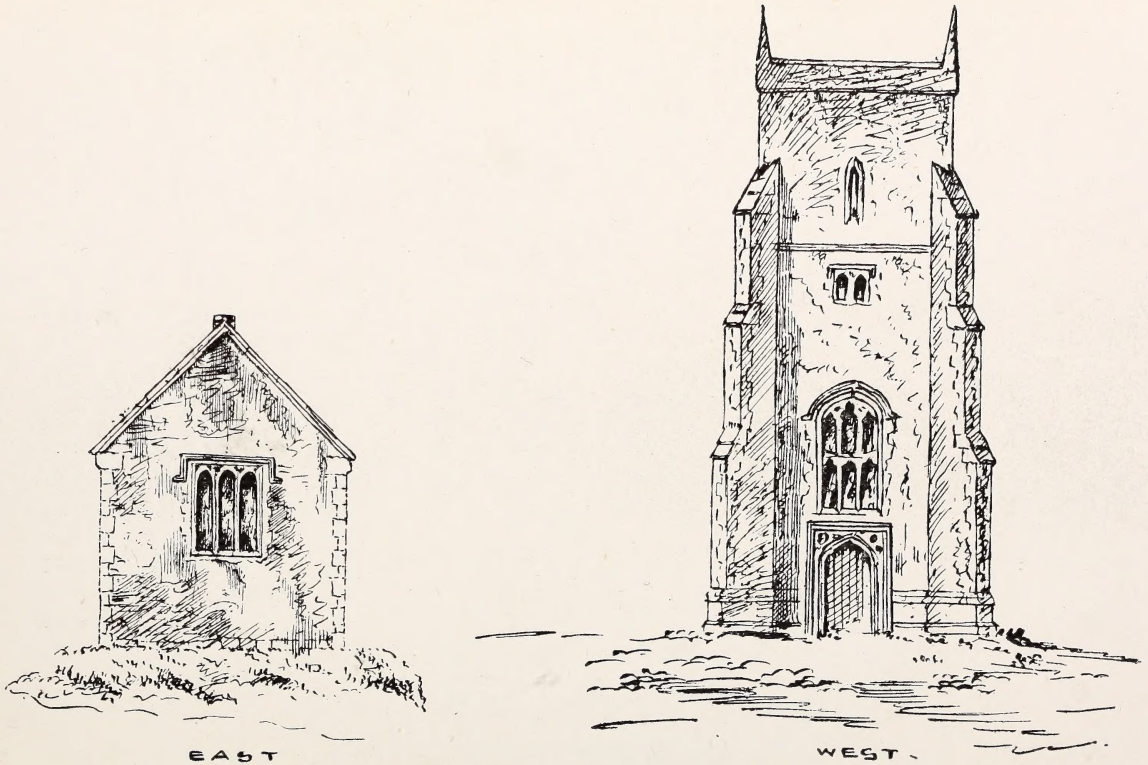
The roofs throughout the Church are new, as also is the font, which stands in front of the tower arch.

At the cross roads near the entrance to the churchyard are the remains of a village cross of some importance, consisting of the four steps, base, and part of the stem of the cross.

The Church of S. Andrew, Durnford.

THIS CHURCH consists of nave with north and south porches, chancel, and western tower. It has always been obvious that this was an exceptionally interesting structure, but the works of repair which have been in progress since September, 1903, have revealed additional points of interest.

The north and south walls of the nave were divided into four bays externally, and flanked by flat pilaster-like buttresses, about 2 feet 5 inches wide, and 5 inches in projection, carried nearly the full height of the walls and terminated by a weathering; the easternmost bay of the north wall, with parts of its buttresses on either side was destroyed in the 15th (or early 16th) century, when the rood-loft stair-turret was added and a window inserted, and the wall of the westernmost bay shared the like fate at a later period, probably early in the 18th century, when it was re-built and a wooden-framed window inserted to light the gallery. On the south side the easternmost bay of the wall was re-built and the end buttress reduced in height in 1781, which date has been cut on the wall. The buttress dividing this bay from the one westward of it was extended in projection, probably in the 14th century, and for the purpose of giving additional support to the wall, which was at that time much out of the vertical. The other buttresses remain intact, and much of what looks like the original rough-cast plaster is still preserved on the external face of the walls. It is worthy of note that there were *internal* quoins of squared stones at the angles of the nave, also that in the west wall, forming part of the tower, the tie-beam and strut of a former roof-truss is imbedded, the tower having been erected on the early wall. The south doorway of the nave has a square lintel under a semicircular



Durrington Church, 1850, before restoration.

Great Durnford Church, South Side. 1903.

arch of two orders, the outer enriched by the chevron and supported by detached shafts, which have cushion caps. The label has the hatched ornament; the tympanum is filled with a geometrical ornament of the "maze" type. The north doorway is very similar, but the inner member of the arch has a kind of leaf-and-ball ornament, and the tympanum has a sunk diaper pattern cut in it; the label is returned horizontally the full width of the bay and stops against the buttresses. The chancel arch is of the same type of work—a semicircular arch with label, the inner order a plain broad one, and the outer order a chevron on the nave side, supported on shafts, the caps of which are carved to represent birds.

The work above described can hardly be later than the first quarter of the 12th century, and yet it would appear that (at any rate as regards the buttresses) so far from its representing the first Church erected here, it is only the re-modelling of a still older structure, the walls of which remain on the inside, and that the buttresses and the outer facing of the walls are only a casing. This is certainly so on the south side, for, on removing some loose internal plastering opposite the buttress westward of the doorway, the inner part of the arch and the east jamb of a window were discovered, the outer parts having been removed and the window blocked in the erection of the 12th century buttress. The inside opening of the window must have been about 2 feet 7 inches wide, it has a semicircular arch with voussoirs 7½ inches deep, each with the same mason's mark, thus ↟ roughly cut; the stones have an axed worked surface; both jambs and arch had a deep splay. The west jamb of the window was removed to insert the adjacent window in the 15th century, and this precludes the entire opening out of it. It has none of the usual characteristics of pre-Norman work: and I conclude that a very early Norman wall having shown signs of leaning outwards, it was thickened out at the period referred to, the fenestration altered, and the buttress erected with the object of strengthening it.[1]

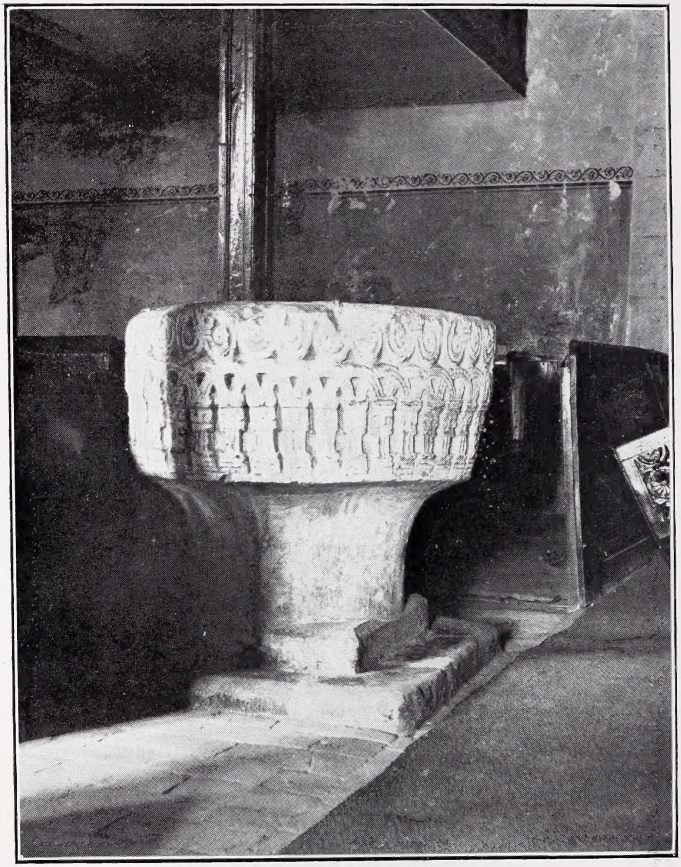
[1] That the foundations were always bad is a fact which accounts for the continued displacement of the wall which had very nearly resulted in its collapse, when the work of underpinning was recently undertaken.

The masonry of the chancel is probably nearly a century later than that of the re-modelling of the nave, or late in the 12th century, it is therefore probable that the latter work was built against an earlier chancel which remained in use for some time afterwards. The chancel has been restored by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, who re-built, apparently, the whole of the north wall and part of the south, with one buttress here. The windows have, however, been preserved. On the north there is a central flat buttress with a slightly pointed lancet window on each side: there were corresponding windows on the south, but only the one on the south of the sanctuary remains intact, the other has been cut into and blocked up in forming the priest's doorway, which in itself has been modernised. The east window is a triple lancet under a pointed arch, and is of the same period, with a low flat buttress beneath it. In the north wall near the west end is an early example of the small low-side window; it is 7 inches wide, with the broad inner splay of jambs carried round the arch; the hooks for the shutter still remain. Between the blocked-up lancet on the south and the wall a two-light pointed window was inserted in the 15th century, and the proportions of it seem to have been adapted to its cramped position.

The south porch is an oak-framed one of the 15th century, and portions of the cut barge boards from this are fixed on the modern north porch.

There are two aumbries, rebated for shutters, inside the east wall, the one on the south only (1 foot 10 inches wide and 10 inches high) has a chamfer carried round; the other (1 foot 7 inches wide and 10 inches high) has two circular holes in the north jamb, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter—one $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches and the other $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep. From the crosses cut on this stone I conjecture that it was previously used in a vertical position.

The nave windows contemporary with the buttresses and doorways have all disappeared; those which doubtless existed on each side of the south door gave way, in the 15th century, to two-light square-headed windows, one of which had a transom, but the part above it has since been removed to insert a wooden-framed window



Great Durnford Church, Font. 1903.

to light the gallery. There were probably corresponding insertions on the north, and the western one destroyed in the re-building above referred to. The other retains part of its original glass—the subject of the Crucifixion and the figure of a bishop are nearly intact. A three-light window of Elizabethan type was replaced in the part of the south wall rebuilt in 1781.

The stair-turret for the rood-loft projected outside the north wall, and has been destroyed with the exception of the two doorways, the upper of which now serves as a window.

The font is probably coeval with the features first described, and is a very fine specimen. It has a circular bowl 2 feet 9 inches in diameter; around the lower part is an arcade of interlaced arches with fluted pilasters, the caps of which bear a facial appearance. The marks of the hinges and fastening of a former cover are evident, the present cover is of 17th century work.

The roofs of both nave and chancel (the latter has been reconstructed to a lower pitch) are of the Early English trussed-and-braced rafter type—the weather mould on the east face of the tower shows that the roof of the nave also was of steeper pitch at the time of the erection of the tower, the apex coming nearly up to the belfry windows.

The tower is one of the comparatively rare examples of 13th century western towers. It is of three stages in height, a string-course coming below the belfry windows; the lower stage has a fine arch opening from the nave of two orders of small chamfers carried down the jambs, and in the west wall a good lancet window, with an old wrought iron grille on the outside, projecting beyond the face of the wall. There are curious buttresses at the S.W. and N.W. angles; they were, apparently, intended to stop at the height of about 7 feet from the ground (as indeed they do on their north and south faces) but a change of plan carried them up on the west face, and, to obtain the desired width, they are corbelled over in four set-offs.

In the middle stage there is a lancet window in the west wall and, in the north and south walls respectively, there is a small opening, circular on the outside with a diameter of 14 inches, but

having vertical inner jambs and pointed arches: neither of these has ever been glazed. The belfry stage has a two-light square-headed window without arch or cusping, in each face. The tower is terminated by an embattled parapet, the embrasures of which have no coping, supported by moulded corbel table and chamfered cornice. The roof had a kind of lantern of 17th century date,[1] of of wood framing weather-boarded on the outside, but it was too far decayed to admit of being preserved. The tower, like many other early examples, has no stair turret.

In the south wall of the nave are two recessed tombs; one of the 14th century with ogee arch which once had cusps; the other an elliptic arch of debased detail. The latter contains a 13th century coffin slab with incised cross—evidently not intended for its present position, as it is longer than the recess.

Against the south wall of the chancel is the monument of Edward Yonge, his wife, and fourteen children: it consists of a stone altar tomb of simple Elizabethan character, with an engraved brass at the back which is well described by Mr. Kite.[1] There are no sculptured effigies.

The trefoil head of a 13th century stoup has been opened out on the east side of the north doorway; the bowl has been destroyed. Much of the original internal plastering of the nave has been destroyed in the works of repair and re-building of dilapidated masonry which have been carried out from time to time, but on

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[1] There are dates of local interest on the lead covering:—

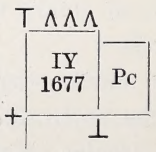
T. P.	I. E.
1600	1601

1601. 1610 R M 1621. T. P.

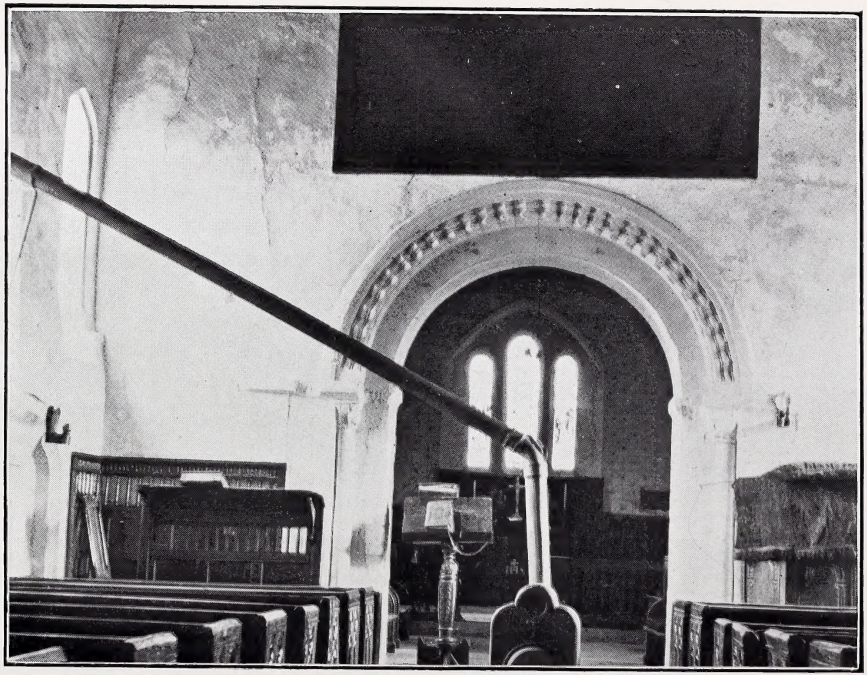
In the name of GOD. Amen. IRM. I P 1615. 1626 W G.

1612 *and a figure wearing the wide skirts and headdress of the period carrying a stick.*

George Waters William Munday	1658.



[1] "*Brasses of Wiltshire*, p. 80.



Great Durnford Church, Interior. 1903.

the whitewash having recently been peeled off the remainder, considerable traces of mural decoration were discovered. On the south wall, eastward of the door, is the lower part of a S. Christopher —a man with bare legs, and carrying a long staff: in the left hand lower corner is the figure of a boy pointing with a stick; there are also to be seen in the surroundings three fishes and a bird's nest. Over the south door, and continued over the filling up of the early window referred to, is a pattern of scroll-like stems with fruit and leaves, all in dark red colouring, and fragments of similar work occur on the north wall. On the east splay of the Perpendicular window here are indications of a figure of the Blessed Virgin Mary and Child. The east wall over the chancel arch has painting of a floral design without figures.[1]

Eastward of the cross passage (which was probably the only part then seated) the benches, with the exception of four, are 15th century work, with plain solid ends. The altar rails are good work of the Laudian period, the newels having tall turned terminals, and the balusters being alternately turned, and flat ones shaped. The lectern is a good example of the 17th century double revolving desk, on a stem, and bears a chained copy of Bishop Jewel's "Apology."

The pulpit is dated 1619 and has a blue velvet cloth embroidered I.S.. $\frac{1657}{\text{I.C.}}$ The prayer desk is made up of work of a similar type, and parts of the oak pews are preserved on the east wall.

The royal arms bear the inscription:—"John Pile: Henry Rakings. Chr. War. Fear God. Honour the King. C.R. 1678."

There are five bells, the inscriptions of which are correctly given by Mr. Lukis,[2] excepting that the first word on the pre-Reformation fourth bell is AV, the E does not exist.

The works of repair which have been carried out recently were limited to the nave and tower, and include:—the underpinning of the foundations of the leaning walls of the nave and of nearly the whole of the tower; the repair of the masonry and pointing open

[1] At the west end there is another fresco not yet fully opened out.

[2] *Wilts Arch. Mag.*, vol. ii., p. 207.

joints, pouring grout into the interstices formed by settlements; securing the old roughcast where loose, and patching it where fallen off; renewing the roof of the tower and stripping and re-laying the tiles on the nave, repairing the roof timbers and supplementing them by a counter roof placed above them; laying a bed of concrete under the paving and re-laying the latter, substituting wood blocks for the decayed boards under the seats; repairing and replacing in their former positions the seating, pulpit, and reading pew; re-constructing the gallery, preserving its original dimensions and using old 18th century panelling for the front, peeling off the whitewash from the sound old internal plastering and renewing where this was impossible; re-leading the glazing of the windows; re-hanging the bells; cleaning and repairing the old doors; lowering the ground around the outside of the walls, and constructing surface drains to carry off the water. Much of the ivy has been removed from the tower, bnt—in deference to strong local affection for it—the roots and main trunk have been left: it is to be hoped that the development of the ivy will be carefully watched and further injury to the structure prevented.

Letters concerning the Boundaries of Cranborne Chace.

Communicated by Miss M. Eyre Matcham, of Newhouse.

From depositions undated:—

"y^t y^re have been always racks or Ridings in Boyes & Heath Coppices, wch have been frequently / / by him and o^r keepers for ye Conveniency of Hunting—y^t y^re are Clap Styles wch were made by Mr. Bowers ancestors for ye Conveniency of riding thro' 14 Acres Coppice leading from *New Down* to Preston Downe—y^t y^re are sev^ll antient stands [*i.e.*] steps cut in trees for y^e Keepers to get up & stand on to shoot y^e Deer in y^e Winter wch are driven by Men & Dogs (viz.) in New Down and one in Preston Down & have been always used for y^t purpose—etc."

Letter from William Chafin to Messrs. Brooke & Salisbury=Dorchester:—

"Chettle April 5th 1789.

"Sir I received the favour of your letter and since you have been pleased to mention the prosecutions against Tollard Hunters I beg leave to trouble you with a few words on that subject. The two persons whom you mention Roberts and Adams who have obtained time to plead, are persons of very different Characters. Roberts is a most notorious Deer-stealer is the chief Ringleader in all the parties who infest the Chace and has I verily believe destroyed more of Lord Rivers deer than any man living and was one of the three Villains who assaulted the Keepers last week.

"Adams is an industrious Tradesman a Carpenter, who works for me every day of his life & I never heard that he was ever concern'd in Deer stealing, but was no doubt highly to blame in joining in the Tollard hunt & deserves to be punished. But there is another person I apprehend under prosecution who I sincerely wish had been pardon'd and I hope it is not yet too late to stop the proceedings against him, the person I mean is one Venner of Tarrant Gunville. He is the son of the Marquis of Buckingham's Woodman and was sent by his Father on the day of the Hunt to see whether or no the Fences were injured by the Hunters and to stop the Gaps. The young man certainly did not go designedly to join the hunt, but when there could not I suppose withstand the temptation. He is one of a large Family of industrious honest People, not one of whom were ever suspected of destroying Deer and if the man is too severely punished I fear it will create animosities between Lord Rivers Keepers and Ld Buckingham's Woodmen and Tenants and be productive of much Injury to Lord Rivers Property. But on the contrary should

his Lordship be pleased to grant a pardon to Venner as a matter of Favour I think he would acquire the good will of all the Tenants of Lord Buckingham & they would never in future encourage any of their Servants to destroy the Deer. A strict harmony should be kept up if possible between the Keepers and Woodmen in the Chace, because the Woodmen have a right to be in the woods at all hours and have therefore opportunities which no other men have of killing the Deer, but at the same time if Friends to the Keepers, may deter almost every Poacher who shall come into the Chace. I have no interest nor concern in this matter, but have taken the liberty of mentioning these particulars as a Friend to Ld Rivers and I hope you will not think me impertinent. I am Sir your O^{t} H^{ble} Servant

"Wm. Chafin."

William Chafin to Messrs. Brooke & Salisbury:—

"Chettle June 29th 1789.

"Sir I received the favour of your letter, and I remember well the former of the Transactions which you mention, but I know nothing of the latter but from hearsay. I do not think that it was so long ago as forty years when West brought Grey-hounds into the Chace, but I know that it was in the life time of the late Ld Arundell and my Father who was at the time Ranger of Bursey stool walk, but neither Ld Arundell nor my Father were present. The circumstances attending the matter were to the best of my remembrance as follows After the adjournment of the Court the Keepers attended Mr. South the Steward with the Chace Hounds as usual and as they were passing over Tollard Green in the way to Wiltshire Woods to try for a Buck and as my Brother and I were riding in company with a few others a little distance behind the Hounds we saw West L^{d}. Arundells Gamekeeper from Wardour standing under the Hedge with a brace of Grey hounds in a slip. My Brother immediately rode up to him, and asked him what he brought those Dogs for, he answer'd he did not know but supposed to kill the Deer, and that he brought them by the order of Mr. South. On this my Brother gallop'd up to Mr. South and demanded the reason for bringing Greyhounds into the Chace, Mr. South said he intended to course the deer on Tollard Green and intended to kill as many as he could, for he found the Keepers very tardy, and the year before they did not endeavour to kill the Deer having lost a fine Buck. My Brother told him that if he persevered in his intention, he would not only order the Fences to be pull'd down and let the Deer into the Corn Field called Braches where they had right to go, but would have the Dogs shot the instant they were slip'd at a Deer, and to show that he was in earnest he ordered Charles Bailey his Head Keeper to fetch his Gun to shoot the Dogs. Bailey brought his Gun soon after upon which Mr. South order'd West to take the Dogs home. We heard afterwards that the Grey hounds did kill a Fawn on Farnham Common, but as it was attributed to accident and not design, no notice was taken of it. At that time my Brother was on a very intimate footing with the late Ld Arundell and took the first opportunity of complaining to his Lordshipp of Mr. Souths behaviour who disclaimed all knowledge of the Fact, and gave Mr. South as we afterwards heard a severe reprimand for his conduct.

"The other transaction was during the time Mr. Beckford held the Walk and I believe it was in the year after the Quarrel happen'd between the Keepers and some of Mr. Arundell or Ld Arundells Tenants. I was not present, but I heard that Brinton coursed and kill'd a Deer I believe a Fawn. Mr. Beckford talked of prosecuting him but drop'd it saying that he was unwilling to bring on any dispute between Ld Rivers and Lord Arundell. Had Mr. Beckford been active at that time all claims of a public Hunt would have drop'd. The first of these attempts was in the late Ld Arundells time, the other in the present Lords, but I never heard of any in the time of the grandfather.

"I am your ob^{t} H^{ble} Servant

"Wm. Chafin."

Wm. Chafin to Mr. Salisbury:—

"Chettle, Decr. 18th, 1793

"Sir I received your letter and I will give you the best intelligence I can respecting Ashcombe. The first time I ever was out with Deerhounds in my life was with Mr. Jones then the Head keeper of Rushmore. I was at that time about ten years old, and was permitted to go out under the care of Mr. Jones to see a blooding Deer hunted. Several young deer were hunted in Rushmore and Staplefoot walks in the course of the day and lost. Mr. Jones then said He would try at Ashcombe where the deer may be kept in till blown, accordingly the Keepers went there and found a young Female Deer which ran into Rushmore Walk and was also lost. At that time Mr. Wyndham lived at Ashcombe and I never heard that he made any objection to the Keepers hunting the Deer from thence. When Mr. Lovell was Keeper at Rushmore my late Brother and I went with him to try for a Buck at Ashcombe which had been seen there, we all carried Guns we found a Male Deer there but not a Buck, the Deer took over the Hill into the vale to Berwick and ran into a Field of Wheat where I shot him. Mr. Coker of Woodcots was present at the finding of the deer and at the death. Mr. Arundell was very angry with my Brother for coming to Ashcombe with the Keepers and wrote a very severe letter to him complaining of a breach of Friendship in so doing, and it caused a shyness between them for many years. I have questioned James Pettes concerning what pass'd respecting the Deer at Ashcombe during the time he lived there which was about Twenty-three years ago. He says that he remembers the Keepers hunting several Deer at different times from Rushmore to Ashcombe but does not remember their ever coming to try for deer there. That Deer frequently did stray from the Chace to Ashcombe and that whenever they came there Mr. Arundell's People endeavoured to destroy them as soon as possible, but always took care that the Keepers should not see them, that he has frequently been sent out to exercise the Horses upon the Hill and to keep a good look out towards Rushmore to see if the Keepers were coming, whilst the other servants were hunting the deer in the Woods, that he does not remember any Deer being hunted into the Paddock.

"I am sorry to hear that Lord Rivers has given up the matter in dispute with Mr. Chapman. It is too late now to say anything about it, but I could

have given you much intelligence respecting the matter. I shall at all times be ready to give you all the satisfaction I can in any concerns of Lord Rivers and I am your ob^{t} hb^{le} Servant

"Wm. Chafin."

Letter from Dr. Good to Mr. Salisbury:—

(Dr. Good was born at Bowerchalk, where his father lived, and in 1739 removed to Broadchalk. Dr. Good lived there till 1756, and then lived five years at Shaston.)

"Wimborn June 21 1794.

"Sir Your letter of the 17th found my Right Hand wrapped in Flannell quite unable to hold a Pen, this is the first attempt and tho' attended with Pain and Difficulty, I am resolved to give you an Answer, fearing my Silence might be imputed to a wrong cause.

"My long acquaintance with Lord Rivers, my great regard for Him, and the singular obligations I stand indebted to Him have caused uneasy feelings in my Mind on Account of the ungenerous Treatment his Lordship has received from the Wood-yates-Inn Committee.

"Can it be made a Question whether Cranborn Chace extends into Wiltshire when a very extensive Rang of the Woods are in that County?—As to its Northern Boundary I have often, at different Times in a pretty long Life spent in Wiltshire and Dorsetshire, heard that the River Nadder or Adder fixt the Bounds, which carries more than bare Presumption with It, as Parishes, Hundreds, and Counties are bounded by Rivers—however thus much I affirm from Knowledge, that I have seen an erected Pole with Buck's Horns on the Top, at the South End of Harnham Bridge, going into Salisbury, and was told by a Keeper standing by, that It was an anniversary Remembrance that the Bounds of Cranborne Chace extended Thither; and I have heard that the like Custom had been observed at Cann-Church at the South Entrance into Shaftesbury 'tho I never was an Eye-witness to it.

"I think the following Facts serve to prove that the Chalk Bourn, I mean that String of Parishes, North of the Chace, is within Its Limits—(viz.) It frequently happened that the Keepers, upon Suspicion or Information that Venison was in any of those Parishes, went with a Warrant and proper Officers and made Search, and in whosoever House it was found, the Owner was by a Justice convicted in the same Penalty, as if when with the Deer at his Back in Cobly-Lawn.

"This Sir is I think very conclusive.

"I have heard much of Chace Matters, from ( ) to 1756 I lived at the Chalks, and 'tho I was no Deer Hunter (then so called) I was acquainted with many very respectable People who were.

"With my most sincere Regards to Lord Rivers—I remain—Sir

"Your very ob^{t} hum Servant

"Henry Good."

Dr. Good to Mr. Salisbury:—

"Wimborne July the 2nd 1794.

"Sir The unpleasant Business you was last week with me upon dwells much upon my mind. You will permit me therefore to communicate my Thoughts on some Points of that Contest.

"I mentioned to you that I remembered the holding of a Commission at Shaftesbury about the Bounds of the Chace, when I was a School Boy There, about the Year 1734 or 1735—but by looking into Hutchens I see, that 29th of July, 1732, at Dorchester Assizes that Dispute was determined—now if *32* was the year, I was not then at School at Shaftesbury, not going thither till the Autumn of 1733—in Case Mr. H. is correct I must have been there on a Visit to my Relations, for I well remember seeing Mr. Harry Bower at the George Gateway, when the Commission was holding—I desire therefore You will set me right in the Date—*i.e.*, if 32 was the year the Cause was determined at Dorchester—but if Mr. H. has given an erroneous æra—what year was that Commission held at Shaftesbury?

"I think you mentioned that Mr. I.-L-s. of Aston was very possitive and circumstantial on Points touching the Boundaries—I have known Mr. I. L. his Father and Brother (who were both renowned Deer-Hunters) above Fifty years. Would then the following Questions be improper to ask Him?—do you know, or have you ever heard that your Father was a renowned Deer-Hunter? (now called Stealer)—have you never heard y^{r} Father relate his Exploits, in Cap and Jack in Cranborne Chace?—if this happened before your memory—you must well remember your Brother *John* was a great Deer-Hunter?—did you never accompany Him? (I think He has) do you recollect any Instances of the Keepers with a Warrant and Tythingman, searching for Venison in any of the Parishes about the Chace? and on their finding any Venison, that the Person, in whose Custody It was found, being convicted? and at the Searches that the Keepers took and carried away Dogs, Nets, and other Toils, (these are Facts He must have heard of or known)—if no Instance of their searching ever happened to your knowledge—you *must have repeatedly heard* that the Keepers had at times in the several Parishes made such Searches, and whenever they found any Skin or Venison, the Owner of the Barn, Stable, or House where found, being carried before a Justice of the Peace, and convicted! You know also that the Deer hunters secreted their Venison under an apprehension of a Visit from the Keepers (He cannot deny It).

"I think S^{r}. you said that many Witnesses would appear on the same Proof with Mr. I. L. the same questions put to every one of Them will prove either from their knowledge, or from a general Tradition, or Report, that the Keepers have at sundry Times Searched for Venison in the adjoining Parishes, and when found, Convictions have been the Consequence—now from the Keepers exercising this Power and the Justices convicting when Venison was found—is a clear Demonstration that those Parishes and Places were deemed to lie within Cranborn Chace.

"Surely Sr Convictions for Venison found in the Parishes, or for hunting or killing in the Woods lying in Wiltshire must be found on a careful search—I recommend a nice Search from about 1710 to 1730.

"I think you said that it was given out, that as often as Deer came down into the Parishes They were killed in Open Day. I believe such Cases seldom happened—and whenever one did, I'm pretty confident, that 'twas not as a matter of Right, but that the Party knew he had none, and also did it in such a manner (hugger-mugger) as discovered He was conscious He had none.

"Mr. I. L. and his Father kept Greyhounds, and probably he might mention an Instance of the kind—if so, and suppose even a Keeper stood by, it only proves a Connivance in the Keeper, as It was a Case that rarely happen'd and the Keepers wish'd to keep well with the substantial People in the Parishes—He and his Father were such (a rigorous x examination of I. L. and other Witnesses on the above Points will prove the Facts They are intended to controvert). The *In*-Bounds and *Out*-Bounds are Terms I have often heard mentioned, but never heard the *In described*, I look on it to be a Difference without a Distinction, and I am persuaded that the Witnesses on this Point will differ in their Description, some fixing the *In*-Bounds at the *Verge* of the Woods, others at the Northern *Verge* of the Downs, others at the *Southern* verge of the Corn-Fields—as to the Bound-Road being the northern Boundary I verily believe not a single witness ever heard of before the present Enquiry—I never did—the very supposition includes the most palpable Absurdities—that line of Boundary excludes a great part of the Eastern Walks—and I think the whole of Vern or Fern-Ditch, so that before That was sold off (and that alienation cou'd not effect the Boundary) Fern Ditch Walk Part of Cranborne Chace was no part of Cranborne Chace —further—as some of the Lodges are in Wiltshire, can It be supposed that the then Lord of the Chace wou'd build Lodges for the Preservation of the Deer, without the precincts of those Walks?—and lastly—can it be supposed that the Owners of those Lands and Coppices *North* of the Bound Road wou'd for so many years have submitted to such a violent Trespass and Injury? Absurdity. I presume you will be provided with an accurate Plan or Map of the Chace, the Neighbourhood, and Boundary—It now only remains that I apologize for thus leaving my Line of Profession and becoming Solicitor— This you will impute to its true Cause and believe me Sir

"Your very hum Ser^{t}.

"Henry Good.

"N.B. in case the Bound Road be the Northern Boundary Mr. I. L. (or any other person) had as justifiable a Right to kill Deer in the Northern Coppices in the Face of the Sun and Presence of a Keeper, as in the Corn-Fields of Aston—what will He say to this point? did He ever know such Instance?"

From the Deposition of Henry Harrington of Bowerchalke—72—(undated):—

"In D (K?) Woods in the Parish of B? chalk about 50 years ago Henry Wheeler & many others were hunting there—the Keepers came to take them and there was a Battle & Wm. Harcourt a Cobley Keeper was killed—Henry Wheeler was tried, convicted, and gibbeted in Vern ditch Walk & the rest absconded—Ralph Bond afterw^{ds} was taken and was tried & it was with difficulty he escaped."

George Hill of Rushmore Lodge—Deposition:—

"Says his father & himself were Keepers of the Chace, as also his grand father and great grand father—has heard his father say the Out Bounds of the Chace were run about 60 years since and that the Party began on the

Sth side at Woolbridge Eastward towards Verwood (near Fordingbridge) from thence to the stone at Fordingbridge from thence to the 16 Arch Bridge so on to Downton by the River from thence to Harnham & so on to Bull bridge—has heard they proceeded from Bull bridge to the River Nadder to Tisbury by the water, to Cann Chappel, crossed again there and proceeded towards (Fonthill?) by the Stour, from thence to Canford Bridge where Horns are affixed every year & from thence pursuing the Stour to Woolbridge."

Deposition of William Brinton Nov. 6th, 1791:—

"About thirty years back I Liv'd with Mr. Arundell of Ashcombe for the space of Twelve years and During that time I saw 3 Deer at a time hang up in Mr. Arundell's Brewhouse and the Gates was order'd to be trigg'd oppen for to Let the Deer into the Park. I knowd one Sorell in Particular that was Carst in by the Greyhounds, the Haunches of that Deer waied 22 Pounds and half, and there is to Places in the Park where the Deer can Leap into the Park but they cant Leap out again. I think we had no Right to kill the Deer. They did it by stelth.

"William Brinton."

Erlestoke and its Manor Lords.

By John Watson-Taylor.

INTRODUCTION.

IN the north-west corner of Salisbury Plain the parish of Imber occupies a central position and forms the southern boundary of four small parishes that run in narrow strips to the edge of the plain and down into the vale below. The largest of these is Erlestoke, but while its length is four-and-a-half miles, its width nowhere exceeds one mile. On the west the little parish of East Coulston runs with Erlestoke from Imber to Bulkington and Keevil on the north, and on the east Great Cheverell and its small neighbour on the other side run together northwards but are brought up short by Worton, whose tithing of Marston completes

the boundary to Erlestoke. The area of Erlestoke is a little over two thousand acres, of which, roughly speaking, one-third is on the chalk of the plain, one third on the Kimmeridge Clay of the vale, and the remaining third on the Upper Green Sand, the Gault, and the Portland Sand that intervene in that order between the chalk and the clay. The village is situated, like those of its neighbours, near the foot of the downs, on the Upper Green Sand where the springs break out that have their origin in the chalk. Across the parish runs the county road that skirts this part of the plain, and further north the district road lately made in the track of an old bridle path to join East Coulston with Marston.[1] To the north and south there is no access from within the parish except by a rough track that runs from the top of the hill, along Brouncker's Down to the parish of Imber and by a bridle road through Pudnell Farm to Bulkington and Keevil Wick. In coaching days the county road was the direct road to London by Upavon and Andover, by which route Erlestoke is ninety-three-and-a-quarter miles from London, but at the present day it is chiefly used for local traffic between the Westbury and Devizes districts, and a part of this traffic has been diverted to the new district road. On the west the nearest hard road to the south is at Westbury, seven miles off, and to the north at Edington, two-and-a-half miles; on the east the access to the south is at Littleton Panell, two-and-a half miles off; and to the north and north-west by the same road, which can be reached through Great Cheverell or Marston. The new line of the Great Western Railway from Patney to Westbury also crosses the parish, and has, to some extent, brought this quiet corner of Wiltshire into closer touch with the outside world, but Erlestoke is less affected than its neighbours, from the fact that the village is farthest removed from the two nearest stations, at Edington and Lavington. In its geographical relation to the different administrative areas of the county Erlestoke is also in a remote situation,

[1] The grass slow-coach road from Bath to Salisbury also crosses the parish on the hill, but is not used for through traffic except by an occasional gipsy van. The half-way milestone stands at the junction of the track to Imber, and the distance to that village (3½ miles) is cut on its south face.

for the parish forms the southern apex of the elongated hundred of Melksham, and is the most western of those that form the rural district area and petty sessional division of Devizes and the eastern parliamentary division of the county, while Devizes, the administrative centre and the market town is seven miles away.

But, though small and remote, Erlestoke has an interesting history, which, through its manor lords, connects the parish with many of the most important military and political events of the the five centuries that followed the Norman Conquest, while the humbler story of the manor itself, its tenants and its customs, offers an interesting reflection of country life and the many changes it has undergone since that event.

Of the various methods of compiling such a chronicle, that which presents the different events, as far as possible, in chronological sequence, seems to afford the most interest, but it is not until England had been for some years under Norman rule that the materials are sufficient to admit of a continuous narrative, and there remains a long vista of years, stretching back to the unknown, of which the scanty records are those offered by the soil itself, upon and below its surface.

The most ancient of these is the round barrow, situated on the brow of the hill, not far from the old quarry on the Cheverell boundary, once no doubt a landmark to dwellers in the vale but now concealed by the long wood that has clothed the hillside for a hundred years. The barrow contained, when opened a short time ago, within a small cist cut in the chalk rock under the centre of the mound, the calcined remains of human bones, and may be included in the category of the majority of those barrows that lie around Stonehenge, which Sir Richard Colt Hoare attributed to the Bronze Age. The investigations that have lately been made at Stonehenge itself have led to the conviction, founded on astronomical as well as archæological grounds, that it also belongs to the commencement of the Bronze Age, and is be dated somewhere about the eighteenth century before Christ.[1]

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[1] *Wilts Arch. Mag.*, vol. xxxiii., No. 99.

To the same period may be ascribed the "Castle," which, though no longer visible, existed as late as the seventeenth century, as is shown by the references to it that are found in a manor court book of that time. In the schedules of tenants' holdings the location of the various strips of which these were made up involves the mention of the Castle several times as on the West Hill, in an elevated position not far from Marditch (a part of the Hillwood), and near the Coulston boundary, and it is so probable as to be certain that it was on the highest point of the hill and that its disappearance is due to the fact that a large area there has been quarried out for chalk. Like most of the castles of the Wiltshire downs, this must have been a place of refuge to which the families and the cattle of the tribe could be taken for safety when threatened by attack from a neighbouring tribe, and the fact that the elevation at this point (729 feet) is the highest between Bratton and Milton makes it a likely situation to be chosen for such a purpose. It is conjectured that at this period the vale was covered by a dense forest except those parts of it which were lake or marsh, and that the hill only was open to cultivation and comparatively free from the attacks of wild beasts. The traces of an ancient settlement in Imber parish and close to the southern end of Erlestoke parish, and the many tumuli close by that testify to its importance, suggest the possibility that it was from here that adventurous spirits set out towards the vale and laid the foundations of the parishes of Erlestoke and its neighbours.

Two thousand years later the Romans had invaded Britain and had conquered the Belgæ, the tribe then occupying this part of the country, who settled down after a stubborn resistance to a peaceful existence under Roman rule. A large number of Roman coins have been and are continually being found on the "Sands," to the north-west of the village, where the spade and the plough expose them, and it is recorded by an antiquarian who wrote a short account of Erlestoke at the middle of the eighteenth century that many had been found on the "Sharp" nearer the hill.[1] The

[1] MS. 115, Society of Antiquaries.

oldest of those of which any record is preserved is one of the reign of the Emperor Allectus (*circa* 293 A.D.), which was in a collection made by the Rev. Christopher Knipe, a former vicar, but the large majority of them are of a later date, and all are of common occurrence elsewhere. No other trace remains at Erlestoke of the Roman occupation, though it lasted four hundred years; and of the Saxons who succeeded them in the conquest of the south of England after an interval of forty years, the only memorial is in the tradition that some sixty years ago a Saxon stone coffin was unearthed within the "Crate," an enclosure on the Sands, and that in the course of its removal to the churchyard it was broken into pieces, which have been lost. The location of the Roman coins seems to point to the Sands as the place where the village stood in these times, and the elevated situation is one that would afford security from sudden attack while allowing the inhabitants easy access, when in search of food, to the forest and the lake which probably occupied a part of the parish and later became a marsh (Earl Stoke Marsh [1]).

With the Norman period the materials for local history begin to accumulate more rapidly, and of these the most important is Domesday Book, the report of the Commissioners appointed by William the Conqueror to discover who held the land and how much and on what terms they held it. In Domesday Book a Stoche is twice mentioned, but in each case the reference is not to Erlestoke but to Bradenstoke,[2] and it may therefore be concluded that Erlestoke was part of another manor and included in its description. Erlestoke is not singular in this respect, for, to take a case from the immediate neighbourhood, the large parish of Worton is included under Potterne, and just as Worton was connected with Potterne ecclesiastically as well as manorially, so also it is probable that Erlestoke being a chapelry of the parish of Melksham,[3] was a member also of that manor. Seend, which was

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[1] Andrews & Dury, Map of Wiltshire, 1753.

[2] Jones, *Domesday for Wiltshire*, p. 68.

[3] *Sarum Charters and Documents*, A.D. 1220; Ecton, *Thesaurus*, p. 394.

also a chapelry of Melksham, is spoken of in *Testa de Nevill*[1] (*circa* 1242) as a member of the manor of Melksham, and was held of the King by John de Cherbourgh[2]; and in the same record Erlestoke and Seend are classed together, apparently by a printer's error, at the end of a list of fees of the Abbot of Malmesbury.[3] In the description of Melksham, whose name occurs twice in Domesday Book, there is nothing by which Erlestoke can be separately identified, nor does the description contain any name of which even an echo remains in any of the local place-names, and the only statement that can be applied directly is that it was in the hands of the King, and had been held by Earl Harold in the time of Edward the Confessor. It is proved by records of a later time that Erlestoke remained a royal manor until the reign of Henry I., but this is all that is known positively of it until the reign of Stephen, Henry's nephew, who usurped the throne in the place of of Maud, Henry's only surviving child and his acknowledged heir, the wife of Geoffrey, Count of Anjou.

After Domesday Book the most valuable source of information in regard to the early history of manors is found in the cartularies of religious houses, in which were preserved copies of the charters by which their lands and other property had been granted to them, for these charters often contained important details as to the family and property of the benefactor.

THE DE MANDEVILLES, 1100—1200.

Thus it is in the case of Erlestoke, for (from the cartulary of the Cluniac Priory of Montacute (Somerset) we learn that one Roger, the son of Stephen de Mandeville, held the manor of Erlestoke, of the King in chief, at the middle of the twelfth century. The information comes from a charter of Roger de Mandeville by which he granted to the Priory: "for the soul of

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[1] p. 154, b.

[2] p. 142.

[3] p. 157, b.

my father Stephen who died near the road to Jerusalem (*in pcinctu uie jerosolimitane*) . . . my mill of Erlestokes with the adjacent land and the man of the mill with all his progeny and the grinding of my men of the same town at the same mill."[1]

There were two mills at Erlestoke at this period or a little later. One called Marsh Mill (Pat. Roll, 117, 26 Edw. I., m. 30), must, to judge from its name, be that which stood until comparatively recent times, in the park opposite the first house in "Lower Street," and the other, the subject of this charter, that which tradition states to have been situated by the "Island" Pond of the present day. The history of this mill can be traced for many years. In 1534-5 it was still in the possession of Montacute Priory, and its annual rent was 20*s.* (Valor Ecclesiasticus). After the suppression of the monasteries William Brown, collector of rents, accounted to the Exchequer for 20*s.*, the amount of rent of a mill in Erlestoke, lately the property of the priory, of which Robert Newman was the tenant (Exch. Min. Acc., 30—31 Hen. VIII., Wiltshire, No. 128, m. 33), and in 1559-60 the water-mill in Erlestoke, then or lately in the tenure of Robert Newman or his assigns and parcel of the possession of Montacute Priory, was sold to Robert Davye, and Henry Dynne (Pat. Roll 949, 2 Eliz., part 2, m. 8).

This grant is confirmed by the King for the first time in the first charter of Henry II.[2] the date of which is considered by a high authority to be 1155.[3] In this year, also, died Earl Baldwin de Redvers,[4] with whom Stephen de Mandeville's journey to Jerusalem was made.[5] The statement by Leland is that these two, from motives of piety, made a journey over sea, on which journey Stephen died while Baldwin got home with difficulty (*ægre domum reversus est*), and it may be concluded that Baldwin's death followed soon after his return, while the reference to the journey seems rather to suggest a private pilgrimage than a participation in the Crusade of 1147.

Of the bearers of the name "de Mandeville" there were in England two families that may be distinguished as of the East and of the West of England. Whether or no the two were descended from a common ancestor it seems impossible to state positively.

Mr. Stapleton, in his observations on the Norman Exchequer, connects the Erlestoke with the Essex family, and derives them

[1] MS. 85, Trin. Coll., Oxon., fols. 75 and 76.
[2] MS. 85, Trin. Coll., Oxon., fols. 7 and 8.
[3] *Somerset Record Society*, vol. 8, p. 247.
[4] Dugdale, *Baronage*, I., 255.
[5] Leland, *Collectanea*, I., 446.

and their name from Mandeville, near Trévières, in the Bessin [1] (Calvados), while M. Delisle, the great French authority, thinks that the two families had nothing in common but the name.[2] The Norman property of the Essex family was certainly situated in the neighbourhood of Mandeville, near Trévières, and was chiefly confined to the diocese of Bayeux, for the "land of Chambois," near Argentan, was not acquired until the time of the third Earl of Essex, to whom it was given by Philip, Earl of Flanders.[3] The chief seat of the Erlestoke family was at Olonde, near Ourville, in the diocese of Coutances and their property was chiefly confined to that neighbourhood. Here there are several places of the name of Magneville, but none of them can be connected with the family in any special manner. The most important of them is that near Valognes, which M. Delisle shows to have been a part of the possessions of the Bertrans of Briquebec from the eleventh to the fourteenth century.[4]

The Essex family is the first to appear in England in the person of Geoffrey de Mandeville, a follower of the Conqueror, who, as a reward for his services in 1066, received large grants of land in different parts of the country, but chiefly in the eastern counties. Details of his family are preserved in a deed of gift to the Monastery of Hurley, where he mentions Leceline, his wife, and Athelais, his first wife, "the mother of my sons," and at the end of which he invokes "all my sons" to maintain the integrity of his charter.[5] The witnesses include his wife and two others of his name, William and Richard, but of "all his sons" William de Mandeville is the only one heard of in history. He was Constable of the Tower of London in 1101 [6] and was succeeded in that office by his son Geoffrey, who was created Earl of Essex by King Stephen in 1140.[7]

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[1] *Rotuli Scaccarii Normanniæ*, vol. II., p. clxxxviii.

[2] *Rotuli Scaccarii Normanniæ Fragmentum*, p. 20.

[3] *Ibid*, p. 41.

[4] *Ibid*, p. 21.

[5] Madox, *Formulare Anglicanum*, No. 397.

[6] *Ordericus Vitalis*, Bohn, III., 280.

[7] Round, *Geoffrey de Mandeville*, p. 38.

This Geoffrey had four sons: Ernulph, Geoffrey, William, and Robert, of whom the last seems to have predeceased his brothers. In the struggle between King Stephen and the Empress Maud the father gave his allegiance alternately to both parties and from both received valuable considerations until at last the King lost patience, arrested him, and compelled him to surrender his lands and strongholds, the sources of his power. Geoffrey, however, managed to escape from custody, and with his eldest son, Ernulph, he fled to the Fen-land, where his fury against the King led him to every species of violence not only against the civil but even against the ecclesiastical power. In 1144 he was slain near Burwell and his son, being taken prisoner, was banished and disinherited as a punishment for the sacrilege they had committed. The earldom thus devolved on the second son, Geoffrey (died 1166), and later on the third son, William (died 1189), who both dying childless, the earldom became extinct.[1] The earldom was revived by King John in favour of Geoffrey Fitz Piers,[2] who had married the granddaughter of Beatrice de Mandeville (sister of the first earl), and his son, Geoffrey, assumed the name of de Mandeville. This family held, in Wiltshire, Chiriell and Winterslow, the former of which passed to Maud de Beauchamp, Countess of Warwick, and the latter to the descendants of Isabel de Vipount, two of the four sisters in whom this line ended in 1298-9.[3]

Meanwile Ernulph, the eldest son of the first earl, re-appeared in England in the reign of Henry II.,[4] and among the grants of land that he was permitted to retain were Bratton with Estrop in Highworth, held by the service of forty days' ward at Devizes Castle and 20*s.* yearly. He left at least two sons, Geoffrey and Ralph, of whom the former succeeded him in the manor of Bratton. To Geoffrey (I.) of Bratton succeeded his son, Geoffrey II., whose wife was named Agnes, and one of his sons Geoffrey, but his heir

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[1] Round, *Geoffrey de Mandeville*, p. 244.

[2] *Ibid*, p. 39.

[3] Dugdale, *Baronage*, I., 707.

[4] *Geoffrey de Mandeville*, p. 228.

was another son named Ralph, who did homage for Bratton and Estrop on the death of his father in 1246, and who died in 1280. At his death one Thomas was found to be his nearest heir, and at this period also Robert de Mandeville held land in Bratton of the King in chief, but in 1299 William Maundeville held Bratton "as of his inheritance after the death of Ralph Maundeville his father," and it is to be presumed that Thomas had died and had been succeeded by a brother named Ralph, the father of William, for when, in 1333, William died he was succeeded by a brother named John, who was born in *1293*. John survived his brother two years only, and left a widow, Benedicta, who gave her manor of Bratton and Estrop to Edington Monastery in 1361. The grant was confirmed by the next heir, Joan, the cousin of Benedicta and the wife of Nicholas atte Hoke.[1]

To return now to the West of England family: contemporary with William de Mandeville, father of the first Earl of Essex, were Geoffrey and Roger de Mandeville, described as brothers in a charter of the Abbey of St. Sauveur[2] to which they are witnesses, with Eudo, Viscount of the Cotentin who succeeded his brother Nigel, baron of St. Sauveur, in this office in 1092.[3] Their names appear together again as witnesses to two charters of Richard de Redvers, who died 1107,[4] recorded in the cartulary of the Abbey of Montebourg, one granting Lodres, Exmouth, and land in the Isle of Wight to that abbey,[5] and the other establishing canons at Néhou,[6] near St. Sauveur.

These brothers are heard of in England for the first time in the reign of Henry I., and they no doubt followed that prince from Normandy on his accession to the throne, for Roger is known to

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[1] *Wilts Notes and Queries*, vols. 2 and 3 Records of Parishes: Bratton.

[2] France, Bibl. Nat., MS., Latin, 17137, fol. 24.

[3] *Stapleton*, I., lxxxvi.

[4] *Ord. Vit.*, Bohn, III., 418.

[5] France, MS., Latin, 10087, Nos. 141, 143.

[6] *Ibid*, No. 144.

have been one of the leaders of his party in the Cotentin during the struggle between the two sons of the Conqueror.[1]

It was no doubt as a reward for these services of the past, that the brothers received grants of land in the West of England from Henry I. In Devonshire Geoffrey had the manor of Wonford, in Heavitree,[2] and in Dorsetshire the important barony of Marshwood,[3] and in Wiltshire the manor of Sutton, while Roger is known to have had the manor of Woodbury,[4] Devon, and probably received other manors at this time which are found to have been in the possession of his family at a later period.[5] In Normandy Roger is found joining in the grant of the Churches of St. Martin and St. Medard, of Gouey, to the Abbey of St. Sauveur,[6] and as Gouey is close to Olonde it may be presumed that this fief was already in the family's possession. Roger was succeeded by his son, Stephen, who followed his father's example in his fidelity to the family of Henry I., and was a strenuous supporter of the Empress Maud. He is first heard of as joining with Baldwin de Redvers in the raid made on the Cotentin by Raymond de Dunstanville in 1138.[7]

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[1] *Memoires de la Société des Antiquaires de Normandie*, I., 266.

[2] Pole's *Devon*, p. 233.

[3] Batten, *Historical Notes, South Somerset*, p. 116.

[4] Pole, *Devon*, p. 155.

[5] The connection between the Marshwood and Erlestoke families is further indicated by the Montebourg and Montacute cartularies. Before 1174 William Avenel confirmed to the Abbey of Montebourg the grant of the land of "Buscherville," which was of the fee of Robert de Mandeville, and which Margaret, his (Robert's) wife, and Geoffrey, his son, had given with the consent of Earl Baldwin and Stephen de Mandeville, for the soul of the same Robert and of his daughter, the wife of William Avenel (MS. Latin, 10087, No. 272). Geoffrey, the son of Robert, also confirmed this grant of his father's, and the same Geoffrey has a charter in the Montacute cartulary to which Roger de Mandeville is a witness with, among others, Herbert de Pinu and Herbert de Monasteriis, two of the witnesses to the Erlestoke mill charter (*Som. Record Society*, vol. 8, p. 138). In 1305 Sir John de Mandeville confirmed to Montacute Priory the grant of Erlestoke mill made by his "ancestor," Roger de Mandeville. The term "ancestor" is not to be taken literally, but the descent of Sir John from Geoffrey I., of Marshwood, the grand-uncle of Roger of Erlestoke, is shown by Mr. Batten in his *Historical Notes on South Somerset* (p. 114).

[6] MS., Latin, 17137, fols. 4, 15.

[7] *Ord. Vit.*, IV., 196.

He had no doubt been one of the "flower of the youth of England" who under the leadership of Baldwin had lately been compelled to surrender the castle of Exeter to King Stephen [1] after a siege of three months. From Exeter he probably fled with Baldwin to the Isle of Wight, and thence, when threatened by King Stephen from Southampton, to the court of the Count of Anjou.[2]

In 1139 Baldwin returned to England "with a bold and spirited band of soldiers," and landed at Wareham with the main army of the Empress Maud,[3] and Stephen de Mandeville no doubt came over with his friend, for in 1142 he is found actively fomenting the civil war in the west and "busily employed in undermining the King's power." [4] From this time until he made his journey to Jerusalem we have no information as to his movements, but it seems doubtful if such a "persevering soldier" and consistently loyal adherent to the Angevin cause would have abandoned his efforts on behalf of the Empress and her son until success had been achieved. For this reason, and for others given above, it seems probable that the journey to Jerusalem occurred after the Treaty of Wallingford (1153) had secured the succession of Henry of Anjou to the English throne, and that Stephen de Mandeville died in 1154.

The cartularies of St. Sauveur and Montebourg supply several details of his family and of his possessions in Normandy. His gift of four quarters of corn from his mill at Olonde is confirmed to the former by Roger de Argentiis [5] one of the family to whom Olonde was granted by Philip Augustus in 1205,[6] and his gift of a sixth part of the corn of his mill at Barneville by his son Roger,[7] who

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[1] *Gesta Stephani*, Bohn, p. 337.

[2] *Ibid*, p. 344. *Roger de Wendover*, I., 485.

[3] *Gesta Stephani*, p. 364.

[4] *Ibid*, p. 417.

[5] MS., Latin, 17137, No. 208.

[6] *Stapleton*, II., exc.

[7] MS., Latin, 17157, No. 311.

also gave to Montebourg the advowson of the Church at the same place to be held free and undisturbed as Roger the priest held it "of the gift of Stephen my father."[1] Among the witnesses to this last charter are "Ralph Patric and Roger, my uncles," who also appear (as "Roger de Mandeville and Ralph Patric, my uncles") in the testing clause of the Montacute charter.

The family of Patric had considerable possessions in the neighbourhood of Caen, where the parish and chateau of Le Mesnil Patry[2] still bear witness to their importance. The cartulary of St. Vincent de Caen also supplies a short pedigree of the family of William Patric,[3] the brother of a Ralph Patric,[4] and perhaps the uncle of Mabilia Patric, who also married into the Erlestoke family.

We now come to Roger de Mandeville (III.), who succeeded his father, Stephen, in his possessions in England and Normandy, and is the first recorded tenant of the manor of Erlestoke. Whether he succeeded his father in this possession also is uncertain but highly probable.

Seend seems to have been granted as a separate manor for the first time by Henry III.,[5] but from the contents of a Curia Regis Roll of the same King's time it appears that Erlestoke had been granted away by Henry I.[6]

The roll referred to is the record of a suit for the manor against the tenant of that time, made by the King on the ground that it was ancient demesne of the crown, of which Henry I. had seisin and which had been wrongfully alienated in that King's time. It has been shown above that Roger de Mandeville held the manor of the King in chief in 1155, so that it may be presumed that the plea of wrongful alienation was merely a legal form, and that the

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[1] MS., Latin, 10087, No. 263.

[2] MS., Latin, 5445, p. 95.

[3] MS., Latin, 5444, p. 649.

[4] MS., Latin, 5445, p. 97.

[5] Aubrey and Jackson, *Wiltshire*, p. 302, n.

[6] No. 151, 37 and 38 Hen. III., m. 16.

original grant was made by Henry I. to an ancestor of Roger de Mandeville. At the same time it is worthy of note that the defendant gained the day on the *technical* plea that, though he alone was cited, he was not the sole owner.

In Normandy Roger (III.) had extensive landed interests, as appears from his many grants to the Abbey of Montebourg. In Goesberville (canton, St. Mére-Eglise) he gave all his land and what interest he had in its church,[1] in "Cerhaus" all the land he had in his domain,[2] in Gratot (near Coutances) his interest in the Church of the Blessed Mary[3] and the tithes appertaining to his fee; and in Otheville, near Cherbourg, the advowson of the Church.[4]

He also gave to the Priory of Monroc (near Néhou) ten acres in "Escorcheporc" and twelve quarters of corn from his mill of "Roca," and to the abbey the reversion of the advowsons of Puteville (St. Maurice, near Barneville) and "Stoches," with all its appurtenances, both of which were then in the possession of Julian Malesarz.[5]

In one of the charters, referred to above, Roger's wife, A. de Nonant, is a witness, and in several of them his brother William de Mandeville is a consenting party.

Roger died in 1198 and was succeeded by this brother,[6] whose wife was the Mabilia Patric referred to above. William de Mandeville died soon after his brother, leaving his wife surviving him, and an only daughter, Joan, who succeeded to his property in England and Normandy and conveyed it to her husband, Theodore Teutonicus, in 1200.[7] In 1202 this husband was dead and she was married a

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[1] MS., Latin, 10087, Nos. 256, 257.

[2] *Ibid*, No. 259.

[3] *Ibid*, No. 267.

[4] *Ibid*, No. 280.

[5] *Ibid*, No. 266.

[6] *Pipe Roll*, 9 Ric. 1.

[7] *Rotuli de Oblatis*, Hardy, p. 87.

second time to Matthew Fitz-Herbert, a son of Herbert Fitz-Herbert, one of the Chamberlains to Henry I.[1] Matthew received as the dower of his wife the fief of Olonde in Normandy[2] and the manor of Erlestoke.[3] He seems also to have come into possession of the manor of Stokenham (Devon) in the same way, for his charter is found in the Cartulary of Montebourg confirming a grant of land in the neighbouring parish of Strete. This had been before confirmed by Roger de Mandeville, and was now confirmed "by the wish and with the consent of Johanna Patrick his wife."[4]

On the death of Matthew Fitz-Herbert in 1231, his widow, Joan, the last of the Erlestoke De Mandevilles, surrendered all the lands which she and Matthew had held of her inheritance, in favour of Herbert Fitz-Matthew, their son and heir.[5]

[*To be continued.*]

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[1] *Magn. Rot. Scacc.*, 31 Hen. I.

[2] *Rot. Norm.*, Hardy, I., 51, 96.

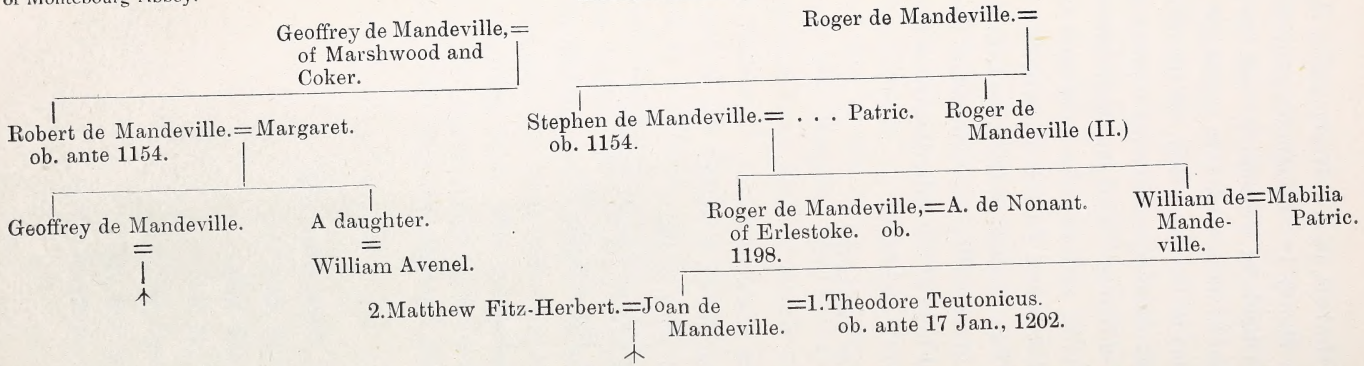
[3] *Close Rolls*, i., 423.

[4] *Calendar of Documents*, France, No. 886.

[5] *Excerptae Rot. Fin.*, I., 211.

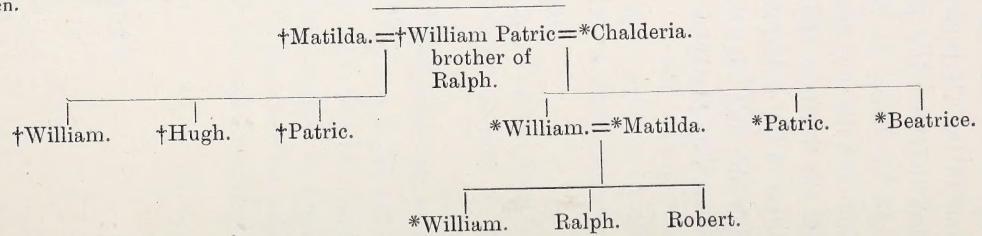
From the Cartulary of Montebourg Abbey.

The De Mandevilles of Wessex.



From the Cartulary of St. Vincent of Caen.

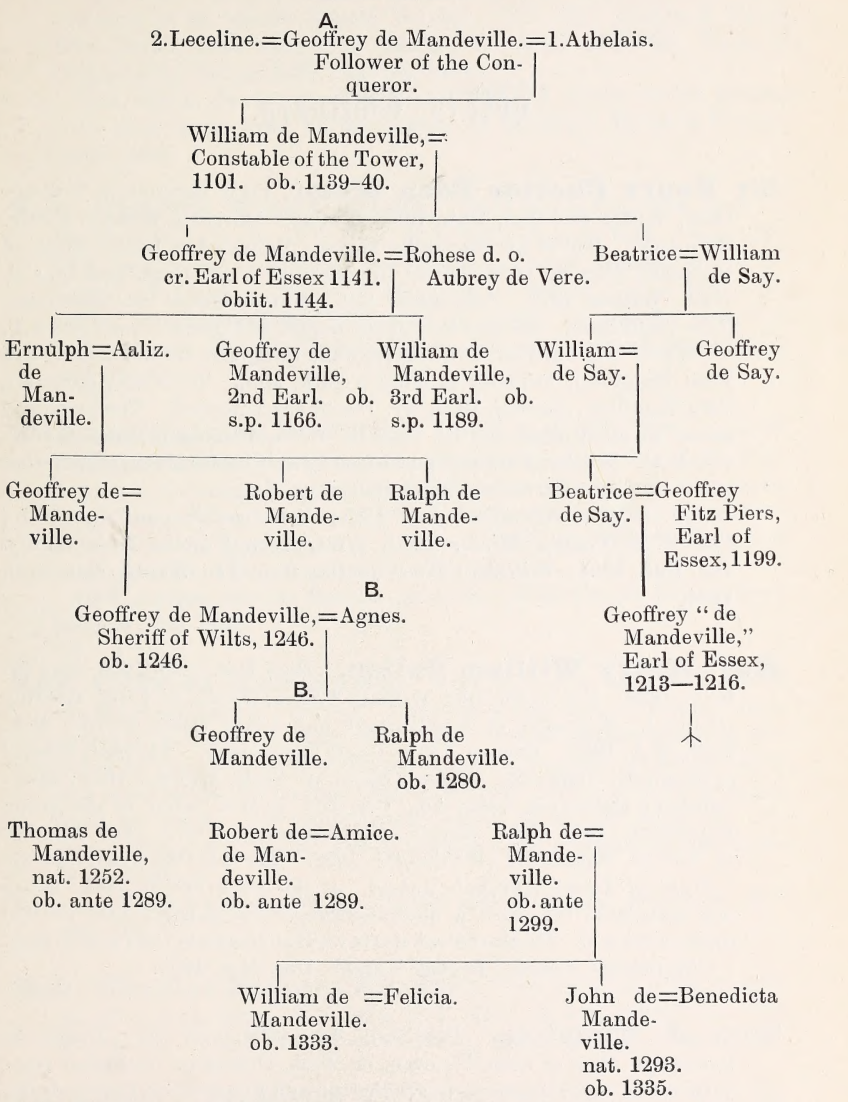
The Patrics of Caen.



* Living 1200.

† Living 1140.

The De Mandevilles of Essex.



A.—From Round's Geoffrey de Mandeville; and

B.—Wilts Notes & Queries, vols. II. and III.—Records of Parishes—Bratton.

Wilts Obituary.

Sir Henry Charles Eden Malet, third Baronet, of Wilbury Park, Wilts, died Jan. 12th, 1904, aged 68. Buried at Newton Toney. Born 1835. Son of Sir Alexander Malet. Educated at Eton. Entered Grenadier Guards 1854, served in Crimean War. Capt. and Lt.-Col. 1862. Retired 1870. Afterwards Col. Commandant of 4th Middlesex Rifle Volunteers. He was lord of the manor of Newton Toney and J.P. for Wilts. He married, 1873, Laura Jane Campbell, second daughter of John Hamilton, formerly of Hilston Park, Mon. Their only daughter, Vera Hamilton, married, 1903, Mr. Dorotheos Antoniadi. The baronetcy passes to his brother, the Rt. Hon. Sir Edward Baldwin Malet, G.C.B., G.C.M.G. Wilbury Park was purchased by Sir Charles Malet, grandfather of the late baronet, exactly one hundred years ago.

Obit. notices, *Standard*, Jan. 15th; *Salisbury Journal*, Jan. 16th; The *Wilts County Mirror* (with some account of the Malet family) Jan. 15th, 1904; *Wiltshire Times* quoting from *The World*, Jan. 23rd, 1904.

Rev. Henry William Pullen. Died Dec. 15th, 1903, aged 67. Born 1836. Son of the Rev. William Pullen, Rector of Little Gidding (Hunts.). Educated at Marlborough and Clare Coll., Camb. B.A. 1859, M.A. 1862. Deacon 1859, Priest 1860, Oxon. Assistant-Master at Bradfield, 1859—62. Vicar Choral of York Minster 1862; ditto, Salisbury Cathedral, 1863—75. Chaplain H.M.S. *Alert* in the Arctic Expedition 1875—76. Curate of Rockbeare (Dev.) 1898. Rector of Thorpe Mandeville (Northants) 1903. He was the author of the "*Fight at Dame Europa's School*," a skit published in 1870, which was translated into over a dozen languages and of which over 100,000 copies were sold. He also edited Murray's Handbooks to Italy and Greece.

Obit notices, *Times*. *Devizes Gazette*, Dec. 24th, 1903.

Silas J. Taunton. Died Jan. 4th, 1904, aged 58. Buried at Bemerton. Son of Silas Taunton, of Wick, Downton. Occupied farm at Odstock, and afterwards the Bemerton and Fugglestone Farms until a few years ago. Well known as an agriculturist and Conservative in South Wilts. He was the founder and the managing director of the Salisbury, Semley, and Gillingham Dairies, Ltd.

Obit. notices, *Salisbury Journal*, Jan. 9th; *Wilts County Mirror*, Jan. 8th, 1904.

Rev. Robert Blythe. Died suddenly March 5th, 1904. Buried at Ogbourne. Univ. of London 1864. Deacon 1871. Priest 1877, Oxon. Chaplain of St. Mark's School, Windsor, 1871—87; Curate of Beech Hill, Berks, 1887—89; Holy Trinity, Windsor, 1889—90. Vicar of Ogbourne St. George 1890 until his death.

Obit. notice, *Devizes Gazette*, March 10th. A longer notice, dealing with good work done in the parish, in *Salisbury Diocesan Gazette*, April, 1904.

Rev. Charles Henry Davis. Died March 2nd, 1904, aged 81. Wadham Coll., Oxon., B.A. 1844, M.A. 1847. Deacon 1846. Priest 1847. Glos. and Bristol. Minister of Chavenage Chapel, Horsley, 1846—51; Curate of Horsley, 1846—49; Chaplain of Stroud Union 1851—75; Rector of Littleton Drew 1875 until his death. He was the author of "*The English Church Canons of 1604, with an Historical Introduction and Notes.*"

William Charles Powning. Died April 4th, 1904, aged 60. Buried in London Road Cemetery, Salisbury. Born Aug. 25th, 1843. A native of Cornwall, served his articles as a solicitor with Mr. Lamb, of Andover. Joined the firm of Lee, Houseman, & Powning at Salisbury 1876. Elected Town Clerk of Salisbury 1882, an office which he held until his death. He was a prominent Freemason.

Obit. notices, *Devizes Gazette*, April 7th; *Wilts County Mirror*, April 8th and 15th, 1904.

Rev. Charles Hemington. Died April 30th, aged 73 (the result of a street accident in London). Buried at the cemetery, Devizes. Born at Over (Cambs.), July 20th, 1830. Educated at a private school at Ely. Acted as pastor of Corpus Christi Chapel, Plymouth, for fifteen years, and came to the Old Baptist Chapel, Devizes, 1871, where he remained until his death. For some years he edited *The Gospel Standard*. He was a strong Protestant, greatly esteemed and respected in the Baptist denomination.

Long obit. notices, *Devizes Gazette* and *Wiltshire Advertiser*, May 5th, 1904.

Rev. Charles Sumner Burder. Died April 7th, 1904, aged 84. St. Mary Hall, Oxon., B.A. 1853, M.A. 1857. Deacon 1854, Priest 1856, Winchester. Curate of Privett (Hants); Rector of Ham, 1864—1900.

Lord Henry Frederick Thynne, of Muntham Court, Worthing. Died Jan. 28th, 1904, aged 71. Second son of Henry Frederick, third Marquis of Bath. Born 1832. Held a commission in Wilts Yeomanry. J.P. and D.L. for Wilts; J.P. for Somerset and Sussex. A prominent Freemason. Contested S. Wilts in 1857 unsuccessfully, but was elected

in 1859 and represented that constituency until 1885. A Conservative in politics. Treasurer of the Household and a Privy Councillor 1875—1880. He contested the Westbury Division but was defeated by Mr. G. P. Fuller. Married, in 1858, Lady Ulrica Frederica Jane St. Maur, second daughter of the thirteenth Duke of Somerset.

Obit. notices, *Standard*, Jan. 29th; *Salisbury Journal*, Jan. 30th; *Devizes Gazette*, Feb. 4th, 1904.

Mary Jane Diana, Countess Nelson. Died May 8th, 1904. Buried at Standlynch. Born May 26th, 1822. Daughter of Welbore Ellis, 2nd Earl of Normanton, and Diana, daughter of George, Earl of Pembroke. Married Earl Nelson, July 28th, 1845. She was a Roman Catholic. *Devizes Gazette*, May 19th, 1904.

Rev. George Pilgrim Toppin. Died June 13th, 1904, aged 68. Buried at Broad Town. Ch. Coll., Camb., B.A. 1858, M.A. 1862. Deacon 1860. Priest 1861. Bath and Wells. Curate of Vobster (Som.), 1860—62; The Lea (Glos.), 1863; Bishops Cannings, 1864—68; Compton Valence (Dorset), 1868—70; Cattistock (Dorset), 1870—76; Vicar of Broad Town, 1876 until his death. He leaves a widow and one surviving daughter, two daughters and three sons having pre-deceased him, his youngest son Miles having died of wounds received as a volunteer in the Boer War. He lived a very quiet retiring life, and suffered much from weak health. For many years past he undertook much laborious work for our Society, in the way of transcription and copying, thus rendering very material assistance in carrying on the Society's work.

Recent Wiltshire Books, Pamphlets, and Articles.

[N.B.—This list does not claim to be in any way exhaustive. The Editor appeals to all authors and publishers of pamphlets, books, or views in any way connected with the county to send him copies of their works, and to editors of papers and members of the Society generally to send him copies of articles, views, or portraits, appearing in the newspapers.]

A History of the Borough and Town of Calne and some account of the Villages, &c., in its vicinity. By A. E. W. Marsh, F.R. Hist. Soc., with an Introduction by the Rev. E. H. Goddard, M.A., and notes on the architecture of Calne Church, Lacock Abbey, Bradenstoke Priory, &c., by Harold Brakspear, F.S.A.

Illustrated by Mary F. May, &c., and from photographs. Calne: Robert S. Heath. London: Castle, Lamb, & Storr, 133, Salisbury Square, E.C. $8\frac{3}{4} \times 5\frac{3}{4}$. pp. xxvi. 388. [1904.] Subscriber's edition on thick paper, limited to 75 copies, £1 1*s.*; ordinary edition, 10*s.* 6*d.*

For this stout and valuable addition to its topographical literature the County of Wilts is indebted to the public spirit of Mr. R. S. Heath, of Calne, the publisher, and of Mr. A. E. W. Marsh, the author, both of whom have spared neither expense nor trouble in its preparation. It is to be hoped that its sale may be sufficient in some measure to recoup them. As it stands it is an important looking volume, well printed and lavishly illustrated, and it is within the knowledge of the writer of this notice that when Mr. Marsh first undertook the task of writing it, the work that he proposed to himself to compile was a very different thing from the book which has now, after an interval of several years, been published.

Starting with the idea of writing something in the shape of a popular sketchy guide book to the Calne neighbourhood he soon found that the material for the history of Calne itself which had never hitherto been dealt with was sufficient to demand a far fuller treatment than he had at first contemplated. The consequence has been that a great portion of the book has been entirely re-written, and many parts of it not once nor twice. It is indeed perhaps a pity that having departed so far from the original design he did not go a step further still and give us an entire volume devoted to Calne itself, in which points which, as it is, are but touched on, such as the history of the various families who owned property in the parish, might have been dealt with as fully as is the later history of the borough. The necessarily more superficial sketches of the neighbouring villages and other places, such as Lacock, which have really nothing to do with Calne, might with advantage have been relegated to another volume altogether. For the real value of the book lies in the 1st part, consisting of 216 pages, and in the appendices, pp. 330—377, all of which are concerned with the history of Calne itself. In one other respect, too, the book misses being quite as useful as it might have been. An index to a topographical work of this kind should contain *all* the names of persons or places mentioned in the book, and in this case it does not by any means do so. If it had been merely a popular compilation from works of reference already published this would not have been necessary, but when we have charters, lay subsidy rolls, lists of guild stewards, Members of Parliament, and Mayors, and of those who in 1643 swore the covenant, extents of manors, and so forth, which are to be found nowhere else in print, one cannot but regret that such a richmine of information is not made as completely available as possible by a really full index.

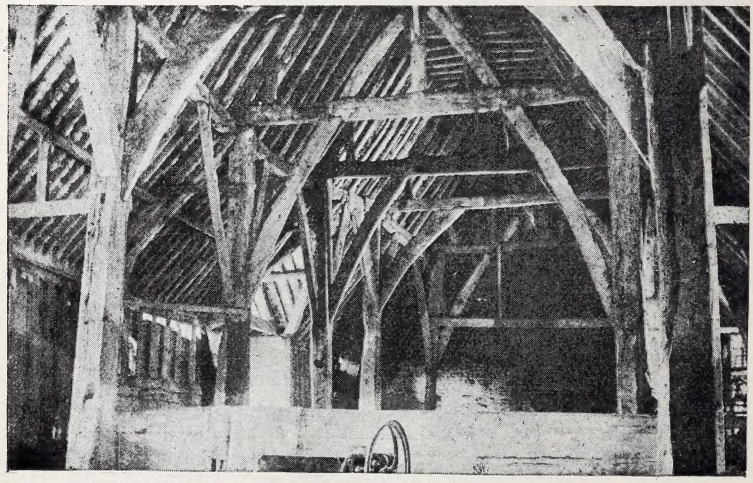
Of the neighbouring places many are treated in a somewhat unsatisfying "guide booky" way. At Bremhill Maud Heath's column and causeway, the Moravian settlement at East Tytherton, founded by John Cennick in 1742, and Stanley Abbey are the chief subjects touched on. At Lacock, however, Mr. Brakspear's architectural notes on Church and Abbey

give exact and accurate information, and the description of Bromham Church is also by the same hand.

Heddington is dismissed very shortly, and the Wansdyke is touched on.

Calstone Church.

Calstone and its manorial history is rather more fully dealt with, an extent of the manor taken 1 Edw. I. being printed in full. Blackland and Cherhill follow, shortly, and a page or two about the barrows. The



Cherhill Barn.

account of Avebury Church is fairly adequate, as also is that of the Circles. Yatesbury is dismissed in a couple of pages, the descent of the property being very shortly traced and a word or two said about the

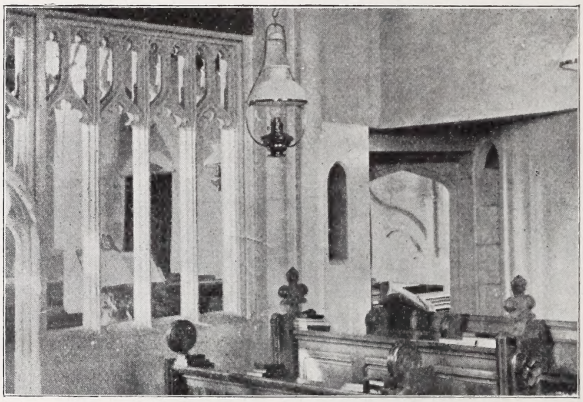
Avebury Church. Interior from the South Aisle showing the Saxon Clerestory Windows.

Church. Under the head of Compton Bassett we have a good deal of information as to the descent of the property; the hour-glass in the Church is well described; and the statement is made that the stone screen and loft are said to have been brought from a side aisle of Winchester Cathedral. What authority has the author for this? The bells, too,

are described, and their marks carefully illustrated, indeed throughout this latter part of the book the bells are more accurately described, and are evidently of more interest to the author than any other feature of the Churches.

The account of Hilmarton is fuller and better than that of most of the other places dealt with; the Goatacre Corn Law meeting of 1846 is dwelt on at some length, and a number of interesting entries concerning the bells are given from the churchwardens' accounts.

The remarkable ambulatory from the N. aisle to the chancel with the rood loft steps within it is shown in the accompanying illustration of the Church.



Hilmarton Church. Screen from the Chancel showing Squint, Ambulatory, and Rood Loft Stairs.

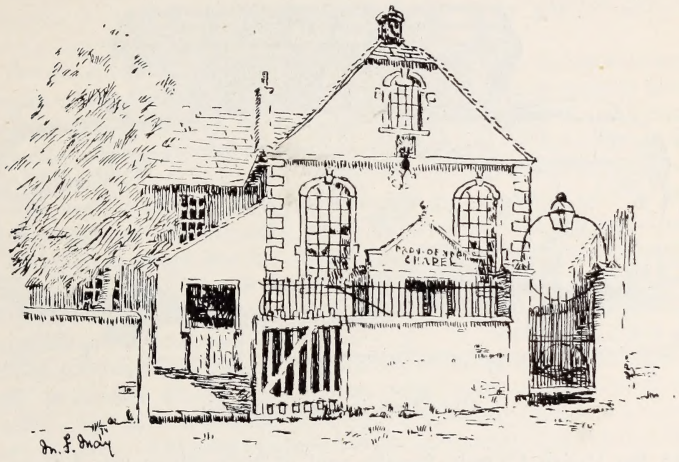
The architectural notes on Bradenstoke Priory by Mr. Brakspear are very full and good, describing the existing remains at length. Among other things he mentions that a handsome fireplace head which came from the three storied building which formerly stood, as shown in Buck's engraving of 1750, at the south end of the existing range of buildings, was taken to Corsham Court and there erected in the billiard room, after long lying forgotten, in 1900. It contains the name of the prior at the beginning of Henry the Eighth's reign, T. Walshe, whose rebus is also found amongst the carved stones now built into a wall at Bradenstoke.

The author notes that the cross which now stands close to the Church formerly stood on the edge of the hill.

Lyneham has the bell inscriptions and the execution of one Maskelyne in 1838, for the attempted murder of Mr. Bryan Rumboll, of Lyneham Court, as its two chief points of interest.[1]

[1] Since the publication of the book the hitherto inexplicable inscription on the medieval bell at Lyneham has been identified by Canon Chr. Wordsworth as a part of the antiphon to *Benedictus* at Lauds of St. Thomas the Martyr in the Sarum Breviary, I., p. cclix. It should be read thus:—OPEM. : NOBIS : O : THOMA : PORRIGE . REGE : STANTES. : [IACENTES : ERIGE.]

Taking the book as a whole, however, as has been said before, its real value lies in the part which is concerned with Calne itself. It is true that the earlier history of the place—we get as far as the 16th century in the first forty pages—is taken almost entirely from other books and



The Whitefield Chapel, Bradenstoke.

contains very little indeed that is new, but the municipal history from the 16th century onwards is treated very fully and satisfactorily. Indeed this is the best and strongest part of the book. The "obnoxious" charter of James II., which was never acknowledged by the burgesses, is printed in full in the appendix, from a copy at the Record Office. A great part of the matter given in this connection comes from the "Burgus Book or Book of th' accompte" begun by Philip Rich, town clerk and vicar in 1561, which contains 500 or 600 pages, and records the receipts and payments of the guild stewards, and is also occasionally used as the minute book of the corporation.

All this portion of the book, as well as the appendices containing extracts from lay subsidies and other rolls, showing the names of the inhabitants of Calne in the reigns of Edward III., Henry VIII., Edward VI., Elizabeth, and Charles I.—indents of guild stewards and mayors from 1561 onwards—and the list of M.P.s from 1295 to 1885—contains a mass of information which is not to be found elsewhere.

The chapter on the architecture of the Church, written by Mr. Brakspear, is again full and valuable. He is inclined to think that the jamb and springer of a window visible in the wall above the second pier of the nave arcade on the north side *may* be the sole remains of the Saxon Church mentioned as existing here in Domesday.

The ecclesiastical history of the prebend of Calne is also fairly fully dealt with. The chantries of St. Mary Magdalene and the B.V.M. founded in the Parish Church by John St. Lo; the benefaction of Sir

Robert Hungerford in 1336, giving to the Hospital and Priory of St. John the Baptist "juxta Eldebrook," near the town of Calne, 40 acres in Stock, Stockley, Quemerford, and Tasworth, on condition that mass was said every day except Sundays and festivals at St. Edmund's altar

Old Chest in Calne Church.

in the Parish Church, for the soul of his mother; translations of the original terrier setting forth the visitation of Calne by the Dean of Sarum as ordinary in 1405, and of the deed of augmentation of the vicarage, executed in 1375, are among the most interesting points.

The history of Nonconformity in the place is also gone into, and in this connection it is interesting to find that the Baptists still use the pewter plates and cups which were given for the communion service by Mr. Cue, of Compton Bassett, in 1710. It is worth while noting, too, that Mr. Taylor, Baptist minister in 1776, states in his journal that the Baptists, who under Charles II. were debarred from assembling at their usual place of meeting, met sometimes under a white thorn bush near Upper Whitley, which until 1803—when it disappeared—was known as "Gospel Bush." [1]

Some interesting extracts from the churchwardens' accounts are given in the appendix. Amongst them a couple of notices of the Church plate: "one Challyce all Gylte wth a cover" being mentioned in the inventory of V. Ed. VI., the said chalice being apparently mentioned again in 1576, thus: "Received of Wm Goodwyne the Gouldsmythe when the Communion Cupp was made of the old Challyce as overplus in weighte xvij^{s}." This is the first documentary evidence that has come to light of the fact

[1] Does not this suggest that the "Gospel Oaks," &c., which have been supposed by the Bishop of Bristol and others to point back to a remote period when Christianity was first being introduced into England, are in many cases more likely really to derive their name from the Nonconformists of the 17th century?—E.H.G.

so apparent from the study of the hall-marks of the Elizabethan Communion cups in Wiltshire, that the date of the conversion of the "massing chalice," into the Communion cup in this county was in a large number of cases 1576.

Another item of interest is the entry in 1789: "P^{d} for the Parson's umbrella 0=14=0," which was doubtless not for the parson's personal use, but for that of the parish.

The charities, schools, &c., are adequately written of, but the family history of the place has but 20 pages assigned to it, and is really hardly touched on. There are, however, pedigrees of Merewether and Ernle, and some account of the Fynamores of Whetham. In connection with the Blakes of Pinhills it is mentioned that in the farmhouse which succeeded the old moated mansion destroyed by Col. Lloyd on Dec. 28th, 1643, the first vaccination performed in England is said to have taken place.

It should be noted that the illustration of the borough seal on page 66 purporting to be a copy of the illustration in the Visitation of Wiltshire of 1623 is not so in point of fact, the name of the place appearing as CALM instead of CALN, as it should be.

The publisher has been very generous in the matter of illustrations, both in process blocks from photos, which vary a good deal in their quality, and in pen-and-ink drawings by Miss May, some of which are very pleasing. They are: Calne: Bird's-eye View of; Old Butcher Row; *Facsimile* of Elizabethan Burgess Oath; Church Interior; Old Town Hall; Castle House Exterior, Carved Stone Chimneypiece and Oak Panelling, and Stained Glass Window; the Church Exterior, Interior, Roof of Nave, Ceiling of North Porch, Rere Arch of North Door, Groundplan, Parish Chest; Map showing Common Lands in 1813; Lodge Entrance to Bowood Drives; a Bit of Calne Green; New Town Hall; Courtyard of Lansdown Arms; Borough Arms and Seal (2); Stocks; Chavey Well Bridges; Snuff-box and Loving Cup belonging to Corporation; Moss's Mill; Boys' School and Green; Bowood House, Bowood Park; Spye Park Gateway; Lacock Abbey, View from S.E., South Side, the Cloister; Nuns' Cauldron; Lacock Village, Ancient Houses (2); Maud Heath's Monument; Kelloway's Sundial and a bit of the Causey; Moravian Settlement, East Tytherton; Bradenstoke, Priory Undercroft, North Side Exterior, the Whitefield Chapel; Hilmarton Church, Exterior, and Interior showing Screen and Squint; Foxham Church; Bromham Churchyard, Moore's Tomb, Church Exterior; Sloperton Cottage; Blackland House, The Great Oak, Church; Heddington Church; the Wansdyke; Cherhill, Barn Interior, Oldbury Camp and Cherhill White Horse, Marks on Bells; Calstone Church Exterior, Porch Niche; Avebury. Remains of Circles and Vallum, Remains of the "Cove," Church Interior showing Saxon Windows, Font; Silbury Hill; Stonehenge; Yatesbury Font; Compton Bassett Church Rood Screen, Half-Hour Glass, House, Marks on Bells; Beckhampton Gibbet; Bremhill Church Exterior, Gargoyles, Village Cross, Churchyard Cross; Lyneham, Marks on Bells; Derry Hill, Porch at; Portraits of John Pym and Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice.

Long and appreciative review by R.D.G. in *Wiltshire Advertiser*, June 2nd.

For the use of the blocks given here the Editor is indebted to the kindness of Mr. R. S. Heath. With the exception of the illustration of Avebury they are of subjects which have not before been illustrated.

Roman Roads in Britain, by Thomas Codrington, M. Inst. C.E., F.G.S., with a large chart of the Roman roads and small maps in the text. S.P.C.K. 1903. $6\frac{3}{4} \times 4\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. iv. 392. Price 5*s.* nett.

In the introduction the author describes the mode of construction of the Roman roads in Britain and then gives some account of the chief ancient authorities upon them:—The *Itinerary of Antonine*, and its various editions; the *Tabula Peutingeriana*; the *Notitia*; and the spurious *Itinerary of Richard of Cirencester*, first printed by Stukeley in 1757, and accepted by him, and by Gough and Sir R. C. Hoare as genuine. This last, although its spuriousness was fully demonstrated by Prof. Mayor, in 1869, continues to influence the literature of the Roman roads, and in the new Ordnance maps names of stations have been entered which never existed except in Bertram's imagination.—Indeed Mr. Codrington notes that the old Ordnance maps in this respect are more trustworthy than the new, which often mark Roman roads for which there is "little or no evidence or authority."

The author does not profess to mention all the remains of Roman roads which are known. He follows the lines of the principal roads, and of their well-ascertained branches, through the country, describing their course in most cases with considerable minuteness, showing a wide personal acquaintance with the various localities, as well as diligent research in the literature of the subject.

Of the roads which enter Wiltshire, *The Foss Way* "is remarkable for its direct course. From Lincoln, to the south-western traces of it beyond South Petherton, in Somerset, no part is more than six miles away from a straight line about 182 miles long."—"From four miles south of Cirencester there is a straight course pointing to Bath for 17 miles, and then a turn keeps the road on high ground till it descends from Banner Down to join another Roman road before reaching Bath." "Between Cirencester and Bath, 29 miles, there is not a village on it, and for long distances it is a farm road or grass-grown." Its course through Wiltshire is thus described:—"From Jackments Bottom onwards the Foss Road is now a green road for 10 miles . . . It is 20 yards wide between the fence walls for long lengths. Near Culkerton Down Wood there is an embanked ridge five or six yards wide, and raised three, four, or five feet, the ridge sloping about one in five, or one in six . . . There is no trace of a paving or a stoned surface where the ridge is deeply cut into by cart ruts. Further on the road is wide in places with high hedges and timber trees shading it, and in other places it has been narrowed, and is overgrown with bushes, and there is little or no trace of a ridge. In the valley of the Anton at White Walls, about two-and-a-half miles west of Malmesbury, are the Roman remains to which the

name Mutuantones (from the Ravenna list) was given by Sir R. C. Hoare. A little further on, at Littlefield, the Foss Road is stopped up for a quarter of a mile, one of the very few places where that has taken place. At Lord's Wood Farm the green road ends for a time, a parish highway taking the course, and about one-and-a-quarter miles further on this has lately been cut through in making the railway to the Severn Tunnel without any indications of a Roman road being found, or indeed any evident traces of a made road on the stony subsoil. Hereabouts there is very little evidence that the old road was raised above the surface. A narrow modern road continues to run between hedges 20 yards apart where there is no encroachment, as far as the turn to Grittleton, near Dunley Farm, and then a green road is entered upon, 18 or 20 yards wide between the hedges, but in places overgrown with ferns, briars, and nut bushes, so that a dogcart can hardly pass. This continues for one-and-a-quarter miles, to Foss Gate, where a modern highway from Grittleton joins, and three-quarters of a mile further on, after crossing the Gatcombe valley, the parish and county boundaries which have followed the Foss for nearly 11 miles, cease to do so for a mile-and-a-quarter . . . near North Wraxall the south end of the 16½ miles of nearly straight road is reached, and there is a slight turn towards the east."

Of the Wiltshire portion of the *Winchester and Old Sarum Road* the author says:—"The present road then joins the course of the Roman road which lies in a straight line between Farley monument . . . and Middle Winterslow . . . The old Ordnance map shows the ridge for the greater part of the way and traces remain beyond Buckholt Farm and towards Winterslow, where the present road leaves the line . . . From Middle Winterslow the ridge of the old road is shown on the old Ordnance map winding down the steep hill and then running straight for three miles across the lower ground, over Winterbourne Gunner Down and through Stack Bottom on Winterbourne Down, half-a-mile south of Figsbury Rings. The traces of the ridge are now effaced in the low ground, and a good deal of the down has been ploughed up, but on Winterbourne Down it is still to be seen for a mile-and-a-half. There is then a bend, and the road makes straight for the south side of the inner mound of Old Sarum. It crosses the Bourne at Winterbourne Ford, and the lane which now marks the course may be seen from the railway, running straight up to Winterbourne Down. A lane continues on westward straight to Old Sarum, followed for one mile by a parish boundary."

"The road from *Silchester to Old Sarum, ealled the Portway,* lies straight between the south side of Quarley Hill and the south side of the central mound of Old Sarum, ten miles off . . . The present road occupies the course for about half-a-mile and then there is a track over the downs, generally a slightly-raised grass-covered ridge, but in places worn down to the flint surface of the old road. In about a mile the railway approaches it on the south and runs close alongside it for three-and-a-half miles to near Idmiston . . . on the down on the east of Idmiston the ridge of the road remained inside the railway fence until

the railway was lately widened. At the descent into the Idmiston valley the track of the Roman road leaves the railway and diverges somewhat from the straight course in crossing the valley. It is shown on the old Ordnance map running the same straight line and passing round a barrow, but all traces of road and barrow are now effaced by ploughing. Through Porton and Gumbleton the course of the road is uncertain, but on the other side of the Bourne valley it is shown by a line of highways and tracks pointing straight to the south side of the central mound of Old Sarum, and continuing to within half-a-mile of it. A straight line from Silchester to Old Sarum passes a mile to the south of the Roman road, at Quarley Hill, where the road lies farthest away from a straight line in the thirty-six miles between those places. It is to be noticed that this road, the Roman road from Winchester, and that on to the west, all three point to the inner of the two immense concentric ramparts of Old Sarum. The outer ring, which is supposed to have been strengthened by Alfred, has a mean diameter of about 520 yards."

"*Old Sarum to the West.* The course of this road for the first $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles across the valleys of the Avon and the Wily is uncertain. A ford and causeway across the Wily about a quarter of a mile below South Newton Mill, may possibly mark the crossing of that river. Sir R. C. Hoare described this road and gave a map of it, which is based on the old Ordnance survey with additions and slight alterations. Then, as now, the first traces of the Roman road appear on a ridge issuing from the north-east side of Groveley Wood, pointing to the ramparts of Old Sarum, and according to Sir R. C. Hoare it continued an uninterrupted course through thick copse wood for several miles until it made its exit near Dinton Beeches, and he speaks of its well-known course. The old Ordnance map and Sir R. C. Hoare's both show the ridge in a straight line between the south side of the inner rampart of Old Sarum, and the high ground near Dinton Beeches, and then on in nearly the same straight line through Stockton Wood and Great Ridge Wood to a quarter of a mile north of Lower Pertwood Farm, $16\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Old Sarum. The new Ordnance map marks its course through Groveley Wood, where it is now very difficult to follow it, by a dotted line, not straight, but changing its direction at Groveley Lodge, and bending in the wood to get to Dinton Beeches; and beyond, what is a very crooked ditch and bank on the south of Stockton Wood and Great Ridge Wood is marked Roman road. Sir R. C. Hoare carefully mapped and described both the ditch and the road, and he found the latter beyond Dinton Beeches distinguishable across arable fields by a line of large flints, and passing into Stockton Wood, where he shows it on his map of the Stockton earthworks. It is not now traceable, but there is little doubt that the true line of the Roman road is that laid down on the old Ordnance map. Near Lower Pertwood Farm the ridge is shown on the old Ordnance map, and it is described by Sir R. C. Hoare as passing round a tumulus in its course. Beyond that traces of the road are lost; Sir R. C. Hoare conjectured that the course was along a road north of Kingston Deverill, and then confesses himself at fault for a very considerable distance; and

the course he gives by Maiden Bradley and East Cranmore to the Mendip Hills appears to have little evidence on the ground, or from parish boundaries. The old Ordnance map shows a piece of ridge nearly in the line of the ridge at Lower Pertwood, on Long Knoll, one mile south of Maiden Bradley. A parish boundary follows the ridge, which points to a barrow on the west end of the Knoll. It is six miles from the ridge near Lower Pertwood, and there are no traces of the road beyond."

"*Old Sarum to Badbury.* This road quitted Old Sarum on a line straight from the south side to the crossing of Bokerly Dyke, 10 miles distant. A lane called Portlane leads to a ford south of Stratford-sub-Castle, where the Roman road crossed the Avon near Coldharbour Farm, and a track and Folly Lane mark the course on in the same line to Bemerton, where Stukeley tells us a stony ford over the Nadder was still very perfect. A road up to Wilton Racecourse along which a parish boundary runs, follows the line, and beyond, a green track through ploughed land, a track across the down, and a lane, mark the course to near Toney Stratford, where the river Ebble was crossed. A track now a good deal defaced, leads on to high ground, one mile S.S.W. of Bishopstone, where a remarkable diversion from the straight line begins. The latter was no doubt laid out from points on the high ground intermediate between Old Sarum and Bokerly Dyke, but if it had been followed it would have crossed in the space of a mile and a half three steep-sided combes, 150 to 250 feet deep, separated by two spurs of similar height, before regaining the 500 feet level. . . . The straight line was therefore departed from, and the road was kept on the high ground to the south of the combes. The ridge of the road is shown on the old Ordnance map for nearly the whole length of the diversion. Sir R. C. Hoare described it some years later as in very perfect form on the down, and traces still remain. A narrow lane, and a track beside a hedge where the land has been ploughed up now mark the course. . . . The course of the road where it resumes the same straight line as before is now marked by a track along a hedgerow N.W. of Knighton Woods, where traces of a paving are marked on the new six-inch Ordnance map, and by Vernditch Woods to the down, where the embankment is very conspicuous, and the ditches at the side remain, including which the total width is about 20 yards. A parish boundary follows the ridge here for a mile-and-a-half. Where the embankment is away from the modern road it remains almost perfect, about 5½ yards wide at top, and as much as six or seven feet high, and where a drove way has been cut through it shows a coating of Tertiary gravel two feet six inches to three feet thick. This must have been brought some four or five miles from the south."

Winchester to Cunetio and Wanborough. "To keep on the high ground the Roman road, still well defined, bends westward and skirts round the heads of the two branches of the combe by Chute Heath and Scots Poor, bending round to the north and north-east until a prolongation of the original line is reached, more than two miles from where it was quitted. This remarkable bend is roughly a half-circle of one mile

radius, and is followed for a mile by the county boundary between Wilts and Berks. The ridge of the road is still very plain over Chute Heath, raised three or four feet above the surface, and six or seven yards wide. The semicircle ends near Tidcombe, and another straight line is entered upon which lies between Haydown Hill, near Fosbury Camp, and Barbury Castle, 16 miles distant. Highways having parish boundaries along them for 1½ miles and traces of the ridge, mark the course of the road from near Tidcombe by Marten and Crofton to Savernake Forest, and the ridge is shown on the old Ordnance map nearly on to Savernake house, close to which Sir R. C. Hoare found it visible. The course continues through the forest, on the north-east of the avenue, and nearly parallel with it. On reaching the high ground on the southern edge of the Kennet valley the road takes a more northerly direction, and it can be seen on the north side of the valley rising up from Werg, where the river was crossed, to Poulton Down. The Roman station Cunetio, at Folly Farm . . . lies to the west of the prolongation of the straight line from Haydown . . . From the north side of the Kennet valley the course of the road is almost straight for 6½ miles to the edge of the chalk escarpment between Badbury and Chisledon. It is marked by a line of highways up to Poulton Down, across which is a green track with the ridge almost entirely effaced . . . A lane follows the line to Ogbourne, from which onwards the Roman road was evident when Sir R. C. Hoare saw the turnpike road being made in 1818. There is a very slight turn at a high point near Whitefield Farm, and beyond a parish boundary runs along the road for a mile. Near Badbury the road bends to the east, and descends into the valley; and it then lies straight between a high point on the edge of the escarpment and the point of junction with the Roman road from Speen . . . A parish boundary runs along the present road for ¾-mile towards the junction of the Roman roads 3 miles due east of Swindon Station."

Silchester to Speen, Bath, and South Wales. From Speen to *Cunetio* there is little or no trace of the road. "It probably followed the line of the Bath road, and continued on by Rudge to the north of Hill Barn, on the south side of the Kennet valley about ¾-mile to the east of Mildenhall where the ridge remains on the down. Sir R. C. Hoare, in his map of *Cunetio*, shows the Roman road onwards to the lane at Cockatrip Cottage . . . There are no indications of the Roman road onwards towards Marlborough . . . The first trace of the road is three miles further on, near West Overton, where a short length of the ridge is shown on the old Ordnance map at the north side of the Bath road, and it is still traceable. A little further on Sir R. C. Hoare observed the causeway 5 feet high and 18 or 20 feet wide, and the ditches were distinct in 1884. The road passed round Silbury Hill on the south side . . . From Silbury the course is straight for 2½ miles to a point on a spur of Calston Hill. A slight curve brings the road in 1½ miles to the 700 feet contour line on the north side of Morgan's Hill, along which it is carried on a terrace about 5 yards wide cut into and embanked upon the slope of the hill . . . From the junction of

Wansdyke the course of the Roman road is in a straight line between the top of Morgan's Hill and the south end of Lansdowne, 18 miles distant . . . Beyond the Calne and Devizes Road the ground falls, and cultivated land is entered upon, and a hedgerow followed by a parish boundary marks the line, and there is little other trace of road or dyke for $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles, when it appears more plainly for half-a-mile to the south of Stockley . . . Hedges followed by parish boundaries continue the line, and looking back from near Wans a straight line of hedges can be seen rising out of the lower ground towards Morgan's Hill. On nearing Wans the hedgerow and parish boundary bend towards the north, and soon the latter is the only trace now left of the Roman road, though Sir R. C. Hoare's map (1819) shows the ridge to within $\frac{1}{8}$ of a mile of the lane, which the parish boundary joins about 60 yards south of the cross-roads and follows across the Calne road. Then the ridge of the Roman road is plain in the belt of trees on the east of the grounds of Wans House . . . The ridge bends round to the house, and there it is effaced for 200 yards; but the parish boundary marks the line of it on the Chippenham road . . . At the Chippenham road Spye Park is entered, and for about 300 yards, where the ground was formerly ploughed, a low undulation of the surface is all that remains of the ridge. It then appears plain for $\frac{1}{4}$ mile, five or six yards across the top and four or five feet high, having on the north side traces of a ditch with a ramp or counterscarp outside, showing the modification of the road by the makers of Wansdyke. A steep-sided valley appears to have been crossed by winding up stream and back again to the same line . . . The ridge continues for a quarter-of-a-mile on to another valley, beyond which there are no further traces within the park . . . There are some indications of the ridge outside the park, and in less than a mile a line of hedgerows with remains of the ridge here and there and followed by parish boundaries takes up the same straight line for upwards of 8 miles. From Bowden Hill the entire course to Ashley Wood is in sight."

Speen to Gloucester. This road enters the county at Baydon, where "it re-joins the present road and follows it through Baydon. In the beginning of the 19th century the Roman road is described by Bishop Bennett as presenting an elevated crest raised many feet above the downs in various parts. Beyond Baydon a parish boundary follows the present road for a mile and continues on in the same straight line for $\frac{3}{4}$ mile further to Peak's Down and then the Roman road is traceable across the down in the direction of Wanborough Plain Farm . . . The road thence turns due N.W., and runs straight for Calla's Hill, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile to the E. of Wanborough, and then a straight road is entered upon which passes through Stratton St. Margaret's, to Blunsdon Hill, seven miles distant. On this length of road $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Stratton St. Margaret, and three miles due east of Swindon Station is the junction of the Roman road from Winchester. . . On Blunsdon Hill there is a slight turn and a straight road runs to Calcott Bridge, near Cricklade. There is now an interval of nearly a mile at Cricklade, in which, however, portions of a causeway across the meadows were dug up at the end

of the 18th century. Parish boundaries run along the road from Blunsdon to Seven Bridges, Water Eaton. From the N.W. of Cricklade a straight road runs for 3½ miles to Driffield Cross. From Wanborough Plain Farm, where there is a decided change in the general direction, to Cirencester, no part of the road is as much as half-a-mile away from an absolutely straight line 19 miles long. The road here bears the name of the Ermin Way."

This most useful book closes with a chapter on such evidence as exists as to the respective ages of the different Roman roads.

Reviewed *Bristol and Gloucestershire Archæological Society's Transactions*, vol. xxvi., 198.

"Asser's Life of King Alfred, Together with the Annals of St. Neots erroneously ascribed to Asser. Edited with Introduction and Commentary by William Henry Stephenson, M.A., late Fellow of Exeter College, Oxford." Clarendon Press, 1904. 12 shillings nett.

Preface, pages i.—viii.; Introduction, p. xi.—cxxxi.; Text, Commentary, and Index, 1—386 pp.

This, says the Editor, is an attempt to supply one of the great wants in our early historical literature, a critical edition of the text of the Life of Alfred, and an endeavour to decide the question of its authenticity. To review this book is beyond the province of this *Magazine*, but it will be useful to summarize the conclusions at which he arrives as to the Wiltshire localities mentioned in this life.

As to its authenticity the editor is convinced that although there may be no very definite proof that the work was written by Asser, Bishop of Sherborne, in the lifetime of King Alfred, there is no anachronism or other proof that it is a spurious compilation of later date.

The part which concerns Wiltshire is that which deals with the movements of Alfred which ended in the battle of Edington.

Mr. Stevenson without any preconceived theory or prepossession judiciously weighs the arguments which have been advanced for and against several sites. With true scientific scholarship he deals with the questions of etymology, and disposes of the wild guesses which have defiled the work of previous writers, especially that of Dr. Clifford, formerly Roman Catholic Bishop of Clifton. Where are Petra Aegbryhta, Ecgbryhtes Stan of the Chronicle; Aecglea, or Iglea, which is the better form; Ethandun? It is gratifying to find that with regard to Ecgbryht's Stone Mr. Stevenson takes the view which was lately advocated in this *Magazine* (vol. xxxiii., pp. 113—114, *note*), and for the same reason, namely, that of the laws of etymology. As was pointed out there, and as Mr. Stevenson says here, Hoare cannot be quoted as identifying it with Brixton Deverill, because he contradicts himself in two consecutive pages. The passage in his *Modern Wilts*, *Hundred of Heytesbury*, p. 3, is one, among others, which he did not revise. (See p. 4 and *Hundred of Warminster*, p. 46.) Thus the editor rejects Brixton Deverill; and he does not favour Canon Jackson's view, which has found some support

of late, that the stone is in the parish of Westbury, near Fairwood House, by the side of the railway; and on this point he shows how untrustworthy are the modern Ordnance maps, with "Erbright's-stone" in the six-inch, and "Cebright's Stone" in the one-inch. Anyone who uses the Ordnance maps knows how carelessly the place-names have been dealt with. He decides that the place was near Penselwood, and mentions a "Bound stone" marked in Smith's County Atlas of 1804, in the maps of Somerset and Dorset, at a point where the boundaries of these counties meet those of Wilts. Bishop Clifford's identification of the place with "White Sheet Castle," between Mere and Stourton he regards as fantastic; still, Bishop Clifford is nearer to the truth in this localising of the spot than others who find a place further east, and he has not fallen into the Brixton Deverill error, as Mr. Plummer has done in his recent life of Alfred, following that most unfortunate piece of carelessness on the part of Hoare. Aecglea, or Iglea, he finds in Iley Wood, a portion of Southleigh Wood, in Warminster parish; and supports it by etymological and historical arguments; Cley Hill, near Warminster, is declared to be impossible phonetically, and Highleigh Common, near Melksham, which was suggested by Whitaker in 1809, he rejects. Ethandun he identifies with Edington, as Camden did. As to the attempts of Bishop Clifford to prove that Edington in Somerset is the site (*Somerset Arch. and Nat. Hist. Soc. Proceedings*, 1877, p. 20, part ii., pp. 1—27), he says "The whole article is of a very imaginative and unsatisfactory nature, built upon improbable assumptions, baseless identification of sites, impossible etymologies, and shows a general lack of critical restraint." Nor is Eddington, in the parish of Hungerford, Berks, possible, for that can be shown to be Eadgife-tun, "Eadgifu's-town." The Berkshire archæologists come off as badly as the Somerset. The great argument in favour of Edington, Wilts, is, that none of the other places now called Edington or Eddinton ever bore the name of Ethandun, while this Edington almost certainly did.

Lastly, he discusses the claims of Slaughterford. Whitaker, in his edition of the Life of St. Neot, in 1809, stated Slaughterford to be the site of the battle of Ethandun. Gough, in his edition of Camden's Britannia, had mentioned the Slaughterford tradition that the village was the site of a great slaughter of the Danes. This remark came from the MSS. of John Aubrey, the Wiltshire antiquary. Mr. Stevenson replies "Before the Civil Wars most reputed battlefields were assigned by the rustic traditions to the Danes, and in this case the tradition was strengthened by the growth about Slaughterford of the plant known as Danes' Blood (the dwarf Elder, *Sambucus ebulus*), which is still popularly supposed to grow only on spots that have been the scene of fights with the Danes. In the present case there can be no doubt that the tradition is aetiological. Illustrations of this belief will be found in the Dialect Dictionary under the article "Danes'-blood"; and the story is meant to account for the colour of the juice, and is just a heightened way of expressing Virgil's

'*Sanguineis* ebuli baccis' (Eclog. x. 27) we think.

The etymology and meaning of 'slaughter' show that it is not as old as the ninth century; and the name of the village was generally written Slaughtenford till the beginning of the nineteenth century; but the fact that early forms with *r*, not *n*, are sometimes found, points to the derivation from slāhþorn, blackthorn."

Such are some of the results of Mr. Stevenson's fine, sober, and critical scholarship.

Reviewed *Bristol and Gloucestershire Archæological Society's Transactions*, vol. xxvi., 200; *Guardian*, June 8th, 1904.

J. U. Powell.

Wiltshire Notes and Queries, No. 43, September, 1903.

The first article on Isaac Walton and his connection with Wiltshire reproduces, with additions, a note which appeared in the *Connoisseur* for September with an illustration of a carved oak bracketed cupboard with the name Isaac Walton and the date 1672 upon it. Isaac Walton, junior, his son, was domestic chaplain to Bishop Seth Ward, Rector of Boscombe 1679, Rector of Poulshot 1680—1719, and held successively the prebends of Yatesbury, Bishopstone, and Netheravon. He died Dec. 29th, 1719, and lies buried in Salisbury Cathedral.

Dr. Hamlyn Hill appeals for any notes bearing on the history of Erchfont, and Miss E. M. Thompson commences a series of abstracts of Erchfont records which promise to be as valuable as those of Bratton, which she has just completed. Quaker Birth Records and a Calendar of Feet of Fines for Wiltshire are continued, as are also the notes on Dugdale of Seend, with the Will of Thomas Dugdale, of Bath, 1754, which is printed in full. Other wills printed in this number are those of Thomas Bundy, 1492; William Trenchard, 1591; and Francis Trenchard, 1622. The notes on the Wiltshire entries in the Complete Peerage are continued. A number full of good material.

Ditto, No. 44, Dec., 1903.

Mr. Kite's article on Place House, Melksham, and its Owners, is continued for 13 pages with a valuable folding pedigree of Selfe. He deals with the Beanacre property in this number, owned by Whittokesmedes and Daniells, before it belonged to Isaac Selfe Sen. (1564—1656). Of the 15th century house, still standing, a nice general view is given, as also another of the early 17th century house which so closely adjoins it, built by Isaac Selfe, sen. The wills of three others of the same name, whe died in 1682, 1733, and 1741, are printed at length. Mr. T. G. J. Heathcote follows with a note on Thomas Selfe, of Cadley, inMelksham, extending to seven pages. The valuable series of Erchfont Records, the Quaker Birth Records, and Calendar of Feet of Fines are continued, and "A.S.M." contributes a note on John Noyes, Burgess of Calne in 1603, with a short pedigree of Noyes of Erchfont, and also a review of Canon Wordsworth's recently published Cartulary of St. Nicholas' Hospital, Salisbury, in which he clears up some small points which remained

obscure in the book, *e.g.*, identifying Bentlywood with Howe Farm in West Deane.

Wiltshire Notes and Queries. A review, in *The Ancestor*, No. 6, July, 1603, gives warm praise to Mr. Arthur Schomberg's editorship, and the contents of the volume under review.

Reminiscences of the late Thomas Assheton Smith, a famous Foxhunter, or the Pursuits of an English Country Gentleman, by Sir John E. Eardley-Wilmot, Bart. Sixth edition, with portrait and other illustrations, and an introduction by Sir Herbert Maxwell, Bart., M.P. R. A. Everett & Co., 42, Essex Street, Strand, London. MCMII. Cloth. $7\frac{1}{2} \times 5$. Pp. xiii., 303. Illustrations:—Portrait of T. Assheton Smith from painting by Cooper—Hall Table at Tedworth House—Portrait of "Gayman"—Part of Principal Entrance to Stables at Tedworth—Foxes' Heads on Kennel Door at Tedworth—Mr. Smith's Steam Yacht "*Sea Serpent*"—T. A. Smith on "Ayston," with Dick Burton, his huntsman, and some favourite hounds.

"The Church of our Fathers, as seen in S. Osmund's Rite for the Cathedral of Salisbury, with dissertations on the Belief and Ritual in England before and after the coming of the Normans." By Daniel Rock, D.D. New edition in four volumes. Edited by G. W. Hart and W. H. Frere. Vol. I. London: John Hodges. 1903. 9 × 6. Price 12*s.* per volume. Vols. II., III., IV., 1904, pp. 419, 416, 339.

Noticed, *Antiquary*, May, 1903.

Some Particulars Relating to a Charity called The Broad Town Charity, in the County of Wilts: founded by Her Grace Sarah, Duchess Dowager of Somerset, deceased, for Apprenticing Poor Male Children, with extracts from the will of the Noble Foundress; the Proceedings in Chancery, and the Deeds of Trust, also the Present Rules and Orders as altered from time to time, for the management of the Charity; compiled for the use of the Trustees by their obliged and obedient servant, James E. G. Bradford, Steward and Receiver of the Rents and Revenues of the said Charity. Swindon. 1904. Astill & Sons, Printers, Swindon." Cloth. $8\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. 42. Printed only on one side. Lists of the Trustees from 1758 are given.

Roman Remains at Brokenborough. In a rare little pamphlet entitled "Malmesbury, olim V by Uncle John," *i.e.*, Richard Grant White, the "Outis" of *Notes and Queries*, of which thirty-six copies only were privately printed at Lausanne in 1872, it is stated on page 12, that great numbers of Roman coins and trinkets have been

ploughed up from time to time at Brokenborough or Twatly, two miles from Malmesbury, the greater number of the coins coming into the possession of Mr. Henry Hanks, Postmaster of Malmesbury.

The Jervoises of Herriard and Britford, by H. F. T. Jervoise. A paper of thirteen pages, with six illustrations of family portraits and two reproductions from MS. cartulary of 1551. *The Ancestor*, No. 3, December, 1902.

This is an important sketch of the history of this old Wessex family by the present head of the house. The first named Jerveys is found at Kidderminster. His son Richard settled in London in the early part of the sixteenth century, and became alderman in 1543 and sheriff three years later. He amassed great wealth as a mercer, and among the manors that he purchased in various parts of England was Britford, near Salisbury, which, after the lapse of three centuries and a half is still in the hands of his descendants. Richard's grandson, Sir Thomas Jervoise, dubbed knight by James I. at Salisbury in 1611, made a great match with the heiress of Powlett of Herriard. He and his three sons fought on the Parliament side in the Civil War. To him succeeded another Thomas, High Sheriff for Hants and knight of the shire. A fourth Thomas built the present house at Herriard. His grandson, Tristram, who lived at Britford, spent much money in improving that estate, and re-purchased Stratford Tony, which his grandfather had sold to pay electioneering expenses. Tristram died unmarried and the estates passed to his younger brother, George. In another generation the name of Jervoise would have died out but that George's daughter and only surviving child, the heir of Herriard and Britford, gave the old name to her husband, whose great grandson has written this short outline of the history of his people. Extracts from the household books and letters of Sir Thomas Jerveys and an inventory of the goods of Sir Richard Powlett are given at the close of this valuable article. E. E. D.

Salisbury. "Notes on Two Nevill Shields at Salisbury: by the Rev. E. E. Dorling. Three pages, one illustration. *The Ancestor*, No. 8, January, 1904.

A short account of two remarkable pieces of armorial glass in the "Halle of John Halle," Messrs. Watson's china warehouse, on the New Canal, at Salisbury. The shields are those of Richard Nevill, Earl of Salisbury, and his son, the King maker, and were put up about the year 1470. Two monochrome reproductions of measured drawings by the writer of the article are given. These shields are of great interest and importance as genuine examples of fifteenth century armory. That of the elder Nevill is a quartered coat of four grand quarters: 1st and 4th, the indented fess of Montagu quartered with Monthermers' eagle; 2nd and 3rd, the silver saltire on gules of Neville differenced with the gobony label silver and azure, which he employed in token of his Beaufort descent. The great Earl of Warwick's shield is one of the most remarkable of the many displays of his arms, being quarterly of seven coats arranged in

three columns, the two outermost containing Beauchamp above Nevill and Monthermer over Despencer respectively, while the middle column has Newburgh between Montagu and Clare.

Salisbury Cathedral. "Notes on the Montagu Monument in Salisbury Cathedral"; by the Rev. E. E. Dorling. Three pages, two illustrations. *The Ancestor*, No. 6, July, 1903.

A short article, illustrated by two phototype views of the altar-tomb of Sir John Montagu, second son of William, first Earl of Salisbury of the 1337 creation, and father of John, the third Earl. The tomb, with its recumbent effigy of the knight and the series of Montagu coats which afford most important evidence of the armorial practice of the fourteenth century are minutely described.

Maiden Bradley. "Historical Notes on Maiden Bradley and the Neighbourhood," beginning in the *Wilts County Mirror* of Jan. 8th, 1904, and continued on January 15th, 22nd, and 29th, February 5th, 12th, and 26th, March 4th, 18th, and 25th, April 8th and 29th, and May 13th.

The geology and water supply of the neighbourhood is first treated at length, with the knowledge of an expert (a rare thing in articles in local papers). The writer then attacks the far more debatable subject of the derivation of the word "Maiden." He begins by saying that it is the only example of its use in the County of Wilts, and that it occurs for the first time in the hundred rolls in 1273, and then goes at great length into the various derivations that have been proposed: (*a*) the Celtic "maen"—(*b*) the derivation from Margaret, d. of Manasser Biset, the founder of the hospital, and herself a benefactress to it in 1210—(*c*) the derivation from the B.V.M. the dedication of the chapel of the priory having been to SS. Mary and Lazarus—(*d*) the derivation lately advocated in the *Antiquary* from the "Leprous Maidens" of the hospital. The author discusses the arguments in each case, and gives a great number of the earliest references to the place from the public records and Reports of the Historical MSS. Commission, maintaining that its earliest use was by the priory alone, and was applied only to the property of the priory. He then proceeds to elaborate his own derivation. The field names are dealt with at some length, and the ancient fairs on May 6th and Oct. 2nd are described and what is known of their history is told. In this connection the game of "Bumball Poopey," as played at some of the inns, is described—a form of skittles in which the ball was suspended from the ceiling and swung round at the end of its rope.

Malmesbury Abbey was visited by the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archæological Society on May 25th, 1903, and the account of the excursion is fully given in their *Transactions* for 1903, vol. xxvi., 1—16, with process views of the North Side; North Doorway; South Porch; Easternmost Clerestory Window, South Side; Interior, South Side;

and South-East, showing Ruins of South Transept; as well as a Ground-plan by Mr. Brakspear. The Bishop of Bristol contributes a short account of town and abbey, and Mr. H. Brakspear writes a good architectural account of the building. Mr. F. Were gives an interesting note on the heraldry, maintaining that the royal arms on the screen (now the reredos) are the early supporters of Henry VIII. and not those of Henry VII., as has been generally stated, the supporters being the hound as the dexter and the dragon as the sinister supporter. (In Henry the Seventh's case their positions were reversed.) Amongst the badges on the screen is the pomegranate of Katherine of Arragon.

Sherston was also visited on the same occasion; and the account of it occupies pp. 16—26 in the *Transactions*. There are process illustrations of the Church, South Side; the Rattlebone Figure; five Corbel Heads in the Church; and "Rattlebones' Chest." The notes on the history of the place and of the Church are good, the architecture of the latter being fully and carefully described. No fresh light seems to have been thrown on the date of the Rattlebone figure, Mr. St. Clair Baddeley, however, expressed the opinion that it was not of Pre-Norman date, though perhaps of the eleventh century.

Old Wiltshire Crimes. The *Wiltshire Advertiser*, January 28th, 1904, gives an account of the hanging of four men for sheep stealing, two for horse stealing, and one for highway robbery at the Lent assizes of 1801. At the summer assizes of the same year three men were hanged for sheep stealing and one for stealing a calf. Others were hanged for like offences in 1802 and 1803, and in the latter year Thomas Hilliker was hanged for leading an attack on Littleton cloth mill in Steeple Ashton and burning it at the time of the riots against the introduction of machinery in cloth making. (*Wilts Advertiser*, Feb. 4th, 1904.) Many other executions for horse and cattle stealing and highway robbery in 1804, 1805, 1806, were mentioned in the issues of Feb. 18th and May 5th, 1904. That of April 7th contains the story of the execution at Warminster Common on the 15th March, 1813, of George Carpenter and George Ruddock for the murder of Mr. Webb and Mary Gibbons, his servant, at Roddenbury, and of the extraordinary procession to the place of execution, consisting of detachments of the yeomanry, two thousand peace officers and gentlemen on foot with white wands, the magistrates of the division, and one hundred gentlemen on horseback, the minister of Warminster, &c., &c., &c.

Bowood. "The Guitar Player Surprised," by Watteau, from the Marquis of Lansdowne's collection, was sold at Christie's on March 26th, 1904, to Messrs. Lawrie & Co., for 2400 guineas. *Times*; *Devizes Gazette*, March 31st, 1904.

Charity Enquiries. Chippenham, *Devizes Gazette*, March 31st, 1904. Bishopstone (North Wilts), Little Hinton, Lyddington, Wanborough,

Wootton Bassett, Stratton St. Margaret, *North Wilts Herald*, Dec. 4th, 1903. Great Cheverell, West Lavington, Market Lavington, *Devizes Gazette*, and *Wiltshire Advertiser*, May 19th, 1904. Biddeston and Corsham, *Devizes Gazette*, May 26th, 1904.

Moore's Grave at Bromham. The *Devizes Gazette* reprints a long article by F. MacDonagh in *The Irish Packet* on the present neglected condition of Moore's grave at Bromham (occasioned by a letter from the Rev. A. S. Hartigan, now curate of the parish, asking for a small sum from Irishmen to repair it). Mr. MacDonagh finds great fault with the erection of the window in the Church to Moore's memory some years ago, on the ground that he died a Roman Catholic and not a Protestant, as has been stated, and proposes that the simple slab in the churchyard shall now be replaced by a worthy national Irish memorial to his memory. Other letters on the subject appeared in the *Devizes Gazette*, and an article on "The Religion of Moore" in the *Irish Packet*, Feb. 27th, 1904.

Longleat. The visit of George III. and Queen Charlotte to Longleat in 1789 and the story of the Wiltshire shepherd, Richard Daphney of Brixton Deverill, who was sent to take charge of the royal flock at Windsor, is told in the *Wiltshire Times*, Jan. 2nd, 1904.

Great Somerford Church. A considerable work of repair, chiefly affecting the porch and tower, has been lately completed under Mr. Brakspear's superintendence, during which fragments of an earlier Norman Church were discovered. *Devizes Gazette*, Jan. 14th, 1904.

Great Durnford Church. A notice of the work of restoration now being carried out, and of the discovery of a window earlier than the Norman work of about 1100, is given in the *Amesbury Deanery Magazine* for March, and reprinted in *Wilts County Mirror*, Feb. 26th, 1904.

"The Voyage of William Longespee, Earle of Sarisburie, into Asia, in the yeere 1248, and in the 32 yeere of the Reigne of Henry the Third King of England." The story of the Earl of Salisbury accompanying the army of the French King to Egypt, and of his death there, is told in pp. 353—358 of vol. iv. of "*The Principal Navigations, Voyages . . . by Richard Hakluyt.*" 1904.

"The Travailes of Hubert Walter, Bishop of Sarisburie." *Ibid*, pp. 346, 347.

Wootton Bassett Maces and Sword. These have lately been placed permanently on view in the Town Hall, after having been practically invisible for many years. *Devizes Gazette*, March 10th; *Wilts and Gloucester Standard*, March 5th, 1904.

Vasterne Manor, Wootton Bassett. A note on residents and owners of this house, by Mr. W. F. Parsons, appears in *Devizes Gazette*, March 10th, 1904.

Wiltshire. The History of the County in 1903. Long articles in *Devizes Gazette*, Dec. 31st, 1903, January 7th, 1904. This claims to be the only history of the county *as a whole* published by any local paper within the county. It seems to be carefully compiled and very fairly complete.

Salisbury; South Wilts and Blackmore Museums. The proceedings at a general meeting held on Jan. 28th, 1904, to receive the new scheme for the administration of the late Mr. W. D. Wilkes' bequest are reported in *Salisbury Journal*, Jan. 30th, and *Wilts County Mirror*, Jan. 29th, 1904.

Salisbury. Local Events of 1903. *Salisbury Journal*, Dec. 26th, 1903.

Salisbury and South Wilts. Local Diary for 1903. *Wilts County Mirror.* Dec. 25th, 1903.

Maps of the Country round Salisbury, with small views of Salisbury Cathedral and Stonehenge; two postcards, published by John Walker & Co.

Swindon. A series of short articles on Swindon Past and Present, its Civic History, its Principal Institutions, and Public Buildings, and more especially the History of the *Swindon Advertiser* newspaper, giving a great deal of information on the subjects dealt with, appeared in the jubilee supplement of the *Swindon Advertiser*, Feb. 5th, 1904.

Late Celtic Stamp. An earthenware triangular stamp with late Celtic pattern found at the Roman villa at Great Bedwyn in 1853, and now in the Devizes Museum, was exhibited by the Rev. E. H. Goddard with a gold ring and other objects found at the same time, at a meeting of the Society of Antiquaries, Dec. 18th, 1902, and is illustrated in their *Proceedings*, vol. xix., 188.

Richard Jefferies. Article in *The Bookman*, June, 1904, pp. 84—88, "Three Nature Workers," by G. Forrester Scott, comparing the work and genius of Isaac Walton, Gilbert White, and Richard Jefferies, with many illustrations.

Stonehenge. A lecture, by Mr. W. Dale, to the Winchester and Hampshire Scientific and Literary Society on the recent work and discoveries at Stonehenge was fully reported in the *Hampshire Chronicle.*

Wilts Botany. The Rev. E. S. Marshall, F.L.S, Vicar of Keevil, publishes in *The Journal of Botany*, June, 1904, pp. 166—174, "West Wilts Plant-Notes for 1903," containing records of the occurrence in the county of a good many plants not given in Preston's *Flora*.

Bronze Age "Drinking Cups," or "Beakers." Under the title of "The Oldest Bronze Age Ceramic Type in Britain; its close Analogies on the Rhine; its probable origin in Central Europe," the Hon. J. Abercromby contributes an important paper to the *Journal of the Anthropological Institute*, vol. xxxii., 373—397, with fourteen plates, giving a Map of the Distribution of Drinking Cups in Great Britain, and admirable photos of no less than ninety-five specimens, British and Foreign. Of the fifty-three British specimens illustrated eleven are Wiltshire specimens—one in the Ashmolean Museum, two in the British Museum, and the remaining eight in our own Museum at Devizes. Some of the cups with recurved rims (type B) from the Rhine are almost exactly like Wiltshire specimens, and, as the author says, "they must have had a common ancestry. The tribe that introduced the earliest beakers of type B into Britain must at one time have lived on the Rhine." Mr. Abercromby considers that the "Beaker," or "Drinking Cup," as it has hitherto been generally called, is the oldest form of Bronze Age pottery found in Great Britain, that Dr. Thurnam's two types A and B —the types found chiefly in the South of England—are the earliest forms, that they date from the very beginning of the Bronze Age, and are earlier than the cinerary urns and incense cups and food vessels, and that the Bronze Age people who made them came to Britain from the country of the middle Rhine.

A Modern Boeotia, Pictures from Life in a Country Parish, by Deborah Primrose. Methuen & Co., 36, Essex Street, W.C. London. 1904. $7\frac{3}{4} \times 5$. Pp. viii., 223. Linen.

Though the names of the places are disguised throughout, and not even the county is mentioned, it is fairly clear to those who know Winterbourne Bassett, that that village is the original of "Snorum End," and that Deborah Primrose is really the wife of the Rev. R. L. Ottley, who from 1897 to 1903 was Rector of that parish. The village, the Church, the rectory, and the surrounding country are all unmistakably portrayed, though the language spoken by the inhabitants is not always irreproachable Wiltshire. The book is the work of a keen observer who feels and remorselessly describes the drawbacks, the unspeakable dullness and loneliness of the life in a small country village, remote from neighbours and the railway station, to people of education and culture who have been accustomed to town life and who having no country interests to start with, entirely fail to acquire any as the result of their country life. She writes very cleverly and well, but the Wiltshire labourer and his wife and children have nothing to recommend them in her eyes except their cleanliness, their honesty, and their independence. They are wanting in natural affection, in any sense of religion, in the

possibility of feeling either gratitude or love. Except the three above mentioned they have no other virtues, and they are absolutely devoid of charm. Her pictures of cottage life are drawn with the fidelity to detail of a Richard Jefferies, and much that she says of the growing degeneration of village life in Wiltshire, of the fact that with the best of the boys and girls alike their great ambition is to leave the village and the land as soon as they leave school, with the result that the resident population of the villages comes to consist largely of the aged, the neer-do-wells, the slow-witted, and the vagrants who intend to stay only six months or a year in the place, is alas! only too true, as everyone who knows North Wilts must sorrowfully confess. But to those who really know and love the country it seems that there is another and a brighter side to the land and to the people alike, which has scarcely revealed itself to the eyes or to the heart of the authoress of *A Modern Boeotia*.

Appreciative reviews, *Devizes Gazette*, June 9th; *Guardian*, June 15th, 1904.

Books, &c., by Wiltshire Authors.

Harold Brakspear, F.S.A. "Burnham Abbey" [Bucks]. Paper in *Records of Buckinghamshire*, No. 6, vol. viii. 1903. 8vo. Pp. 517—540. Also printed in *Archæological Journal*, lx., 294—317. An excellent account of the existing remains, with folding plan, two coloured plates, and fourteen photographic plates and cuts in the text.

Thomas Hobbes. "Leviathan" (Cambridge English Classics). The text edited by A. R. Waller. Cambridge University Press. 1904. $7\frac{3}{4} \times 6\frac{1}{4}$. Pp. 528. 4*s.* 6*d.* net.

Addison. "The Spectator in London." Essays by Addison and Steele. 7 × 5. Pp. 323. London: Sealey. 1904. 3*s.* net.

Emma Marie Caillard. "Individual Immortality." John Murray. Cr. 8vo, cloth. 1903. 3*s.* 6*d.* net. The first four chapters appeared as articles in the *Contemporary Review*. Favourably reviewed, *Guardian*, Jan. 27th; *Salisbury Diocesan Gazette*, Feb., 1904, by C. Ll. S[anctuary].

Maude Prower. "The Black Thorn," article in *Globe*, March 9th, 1904.

C. R. Straton. Lecture on "Birds in Motion" at Blackmore Museum, reported in *Salisbury Journal*, March 26th, 1904.

Crabbe. *The Monthly Magazine* for March, 1904, gives two unpublished poems by Crabbe, from five volumes of unpublished MS. works of his in possession of Mr. Murray.

C. W. Holgate. "Winchester Long Rolls, 1723—1812. Transcribed and edited by the late Clifford Wyndham Holgate, M.A., with appendices, including a College Register of Appointments transcribed by Herbert Chitty, M.A. Wykehamist Society publication. Winchester: P. & G. Wells, Booksellers to the College. 1904." 9 × 5¾. Pp. xii., 347. Price 10*s.* net. The book contains a short memoir of Mr. Holgate and a portrait of him "in his room at Salisbury."

"Kathleen Mavourneen." The *Wiltshire Times*, Feb. 27th, 1904, states that the air for Mrs. Crawford's song was composed by a Wiltshire commercial traveller, whose name is not given.

J. W. Brooke. Long letter on origin of the Chiselhurst Caves, in *The Kentish Mercury*, Jan. 8th, 1904.

Pamela Tenant. A poem, "The Legend of the Ass." *Spectator* Dec. 26th, 1903.

Philip Massinger. Two vols., edited by Arthur Symons. (The Mermaid Series.) Unwin. 1904. 7¼ × 4¼. Pp. xxxii. + 496, vol. ii., pp. 469. 2*s.* 6*d.* net. each vol.

Miss Dorothy Morrison, of Fonthill House. An article on National Defence, an appeal to women, in the *National Service Journal*, Jan., 1904. Quoted in *Wilts County Mirror*, Jan. 8th, 1904.

PORTRAITS.

LORNA AND DOROTHY, daughters of W. Heward BELL. Group by J. J. Shannon, R.A., exhibited in Royal Academy, 1904.

LT.-GEN. LORD METHUEN, by William Carter. Presentation portrait exhibited in Royal Academy, 1904.

LORD HERBERT, M.V.O., and MISS BEATRICE PAGET (Lady Herbert). *Sketch*, Jan. 20th; *Lady*, Jan. 28th; *Lady's Realm*, Feb., 1904.

LADY DICKSON POYNDER. *Sketch*, Jan. 6th, 1904.

EARL OF KERRY and MISS ELSIE HOPE (Countess of Kerry). *Sketch*, Feb. 17th; *Hearth and Home*, Feb. 25th, 1904.

COUNTESS OF KERRY. *Woman at Home*, May, 1904.

MARCHIONESS OF LANSDOWNE. *Hearth and Home*, Feb. 4th, 1904.

MISS LETTICE LONG (Mrs. Cooper), daughter of the Rt. Hon. W. H. Long. *Hearth and Home*, April 21st, 1904.

COUNTESS OF PEMBROKE. *Sketch*, May 18th, 1904.

LADY GROVE. *Woman at Home*, May, 1904.

COUNTESS DE GREY. *Sketch*, May 18th, 1904.

EDWARD MURRAY COLSTON, Grenadier Guards, and MISS BLANCHE GLADYS LUDDELL (Mrs. E. M. Colston). *The Lady*, May 5th, 1904.

WILLIAM MORRIS, founder of the "*Swindon Advertiser.*" *Swindon Advertiser* jubilee supplement, Feb. 5th, 1904.

RICHARD JEFFERIES. Photo, at the age of 22, from "*The Early Fiction of Jefferies*"; process from an etching by W. Strang in the "*Eulogy of Richard Jefferies*"; also photo of the bust in Salisbury Cathedral, are reproduced in *The Bookman*, June, 1904.

MISS GLADYS PALMER, daughter of Walter Palmer, M.P. for Salisbury. Full-length photo. *Country Life*, May 14th, 1904.

MARCHIONESS OF WATERFORD. Miniature. *Woman at Home*, Sept., 1903.

EARL OF SUFFOLK (as Sir Joseph Verity). *Sketch*, May 4th, 1904.

LADY AVEBURY (daughter of Gen. Pitt Rivers) and her sons. *Sketch*, Dec. 9th, 1903.

PERSONAL NOTICES.

LADY HERBERT OF LEA. *M.A.P.*, Jan. 30th, 1904.

REV. SIDNEY DUGDALE (late Vicar of Westbury). *Wiltshire Times*, March 5th, 1904.

M. N. STORY MASKELYNE, F.R.S., D.Sc. *The Oxford Magazine*, June, and *Vanity Fair*, July 2nd, 1903, contained short but very appreciative notices of his distinguished career as a man of science, with reference to the degree of Doctor of Science conferred on him at Oxford last year.

BENJAMIN BANKS, violin maker, of Salisbury, 1727—1795. His biography is given in "British Violin Makers, Classical and Modern, being a Biographical and Critical Dictionary of British Makers of the Violin." By the Rev. William Meredith Morris, B.A. Chatto & Windus. 1904.

LADY GROVE. *M.A.P.*, April 16th, 1904.

RT.-HON. W. H. LONG. *Pall Mall Gazette*, quoted in *Devizes Gazette*, May 5th, 1904.

WILLIAM MORRIS, Founder of the *Swindon Advertiser*. A good account of his life and writings in the jubilee supplement of the *Swindon Advertiser*, Feb. 5th, 1904.

ILLUSTRATIONS.

Warminster. The Obelisk; The Parish Church; The Town Hall: three cuts with slight letterpress, in the *Bristol Observer*, Feb 20th, 1904.

Edington Church. Process view, with letterpress account of its narrow escape from destruction by fire on the night of Good Friday. *Wiltshire Chronicle*, April 9th, 1904.

Lyneham. "The Duke of Beaufort's Foxhounds: a Scene at the White Hart, Lyneham." Seven photo-cuts in *Illustrated London News*, Feb. 20th, 1904. Portraits of the Duke and of Lord Kerry. One of the same cuts, "Going to Draw," appears as "A Large Field at Lyneham Green," with a very good photo of the Duke on horseback and another cut, in *The Queen*, Jan. 23rd, 1904.

Keevil. "Talboys' House." Small process views in advertisement. *Lady*, May 5th; *Country Life*, May 14th, 1904.

Wardour Castle. Doorway in Courtyard. Process. *Country Life*. May 14th, 1904.

Longleat Garden Front. *Hearth and Home*, Dec. 31st, 1903.

Coate. Birthplace of Richard Jefferies. *The Bookman*, June, 1904.

Charlton Park. "A Country Girl" at Lord Suffolk's seat, Charlton Park. Eight photos of the characters. *The Lady*, May 5th, 1904. Group of the characters, *The Sketch*, May 4th, 1904.

Salisbury Cathedral. Engraving by Norman Hirst, after Constable, exhibited in Royal Academy, 1904.

——— Engraving by Lucas, after Constable. Process reproduction, *Country Life*, May 14th, 1904.

Salisbury. The extension of the City, new boundary sanctioned by the Local Government Board. Map. *Salisbury Journal*, May 7th, 1904.

Salisbury Cathedral Spire, with Steeple-Jacks at work, and the Vane. Two photo-process illustrations as an advertisement of Messrs. Frankland, Phillips, & Co., with letterpress. 1904.

Bowood. *Country Life*, May 21st, 1904, pp. 738—744, has a series of large process illustrations of the house, with short letterpress notes. The illustrations are:—The Entrance Hall; Dining-Room; Library Corridor; West Library; South End of Drawing-Room; Dining-Room, East End; South Front.

Malmesbury Abbey, Old Fire-Engine preserved at. Photo in *English Illustrated Mag.*, Sept., 1903, p. 634.

Keevil Manor is the subject of another of those admirably illustrated articles in *Country Life*, May 14th, 1904, pp. 702—708, with large and excellent process views of The Entrance Front; The Porch; The South-West Front; The South-West Corner; The East Corner; The Twelve Apostles [yew trees]; Evergreen Yews; The Old Gateway; Giant Yews. These are by far the best illustrations which have appeared of this fine old house.

Wishford. Fire-Engine purchased in 1728. Good photo in article on "Fire Fighting in Bygone Days." *English Illustrated Mag.*, Sept., 1903, p. 630.

Pewsey. Mr. A. M. Walton's shop. *Wilts Advertiser*, April 7th, 1904.

Potterne. Woodbridge House. *Wilts Advertiser*, April 7th, 1904.

Devizes. Mr. J. H. V. Lucas' shop, Little Brittox. *Wilts Advertiser*, Jan. 28th, 1904.

Winsley House. Architectural drawing by T. B. Silcock and Reay, exhibited in Royal Academy, 1904.

Swindon. The jubilee supplement of the *Swindon Advertiser*, Feb. 5th, 1904, contains ten cuts:—An Interesting Bit of "Railway Swindon" in the Forties; Old Market Place, New Swindon; Map of Swindon in 1850; Original Mechanics' Institute; New Market Hall; Town Hall; Victoria Hospital; Corn Exchange and Town Hall; Electricity Works; Technical School.

——— Christ Church; Bath Road; Regent Street, New Swindon. Three cuts. *Bristol Observer*, April 2nd, 1904.

——— Richard Jefferies' House in Victoria Street. *The Bookman*, June, 1904.

Calne. Elevation and Plan of Proposed Public Library. *Devizes Gazette*, June 9th, 1904.

Richard Jefferies. His House at Goring and Grave at Broadwater. Photos. *The Bookman*, June, 1904.

Silbury Hill. "As Viewed from the East"; "From the North, showing the Levelled Observatory Area on the North-East and West Sides," "from the West, showing Levelled Ground on the West, North, and East Sides, and the Natural High Ground to the South which was utilized by the Druids to save useless labour"; "South and North Section showing the Sighting Pole as erected thereon by the Druids, together with the Sun's Elevations and the Sighting Lines for the Solsticial and Equinoctial Observations." Photo-process views and a section. [Published by M. B. Cotsworth, of York. 1903?]

Arms of the Devizes Guilds. Cut in *Wiltshire Advertiser*, June 23rd, 1904.

Additions to Museum and Library.

Museum.

Presented by Mr. A. D. Passmore: Threepenny Token of "Cold Harbour Friendly Society, established 1849." [In all probability Cold Harbour Inn, Blunsdon, where a hundred of these tokens were lately found.]——Plaster Cast of Bronze Celt found on the new railway near Wootton Bassett.

,, ,, Mr. R. S. Newall: A Collection of Birds' Eggs.

,, ,, H.M. Commissioners of Prisons: Three sets of old Leg Irons used in Devizes Prison.

Library.

Presented by The Author (Miss Prower): Article in *Gents' Mag.*

,, ,, Rev. G. Pilgrim Toppin: Prints and Cuttings.

,, ,, Rev. C. S. Ruddle: Drawings of Charlton Church, North Wilts, before and after restoration.

,, ,, Rev. Canon Wordsworth: "Malmesbury by Uncle John" (rare pamphlet).——Other pamphlets.

,, ,, Mr. E. Cook: "The Oldest Bronze Age Ceramic Type in Britain."——Drawing of Roman Capital from Box.

,, ,, The Author, H. Brakspear, F.S.A.: Burnham Abbey, from *Buckinghamshire Records.*——Drawings, Plans, and Photos of Box Roman Villa, 1903.

,, ,, Rev. E. H. Goddard: "Particulars of the Broad Town Charity, 1874."——"Account of the Somerset Hospital at Froxfield." 1786.

,, ,, Rev. C. V. Goddard: Cuttings and Scraps.——File of *Salisbury Journal.*

,, ,, Mr. E. O. P. Bouverie: File of *Devizes Advertiser.*

,, ,, Proprietors of Wiltshire Times: File of the paper.

,, ,, Mr. H. W. Dartnell: File of *Wiltshire County Mirror.*

,, ,, Mr. A. Schomberg: Four Wiltshire articles from Magazines.

,, ,, Mr. H. E. Medlicott: File of *Devizes Gazette.*

Erratum. On p. 309, line 2, *for* Henry I. *read* Henry II.

WILTSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

Account of Receipts and Disbursements of the Society from 1st January to 31st December, 1903, both days inclusive.

Dr. GENERAL ACCOUNT. Cr.

1903.	RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
Dec. 31st.	To Cash, Entrance Fees, and Annual Subscriptions received from Members during the year, viz. :—			
	25 Entrance Fees	13	2	6
	2 Subscriptions for 1900	1	1	0
	6 ,, ,, 1901	3	3	0
	25 ,, ,, 1902	13	2	6
	283 ,, ,, 1903	148	11	6
	1 ,, ,, 1904	10	6	
		179	11	0
	Transfer from Life Membership Fund ...	8	17	9
			188	8	9
	,, Cash received for Sale of Magazines ...		12	0	8
	,, Ditto Jackson's "Aubrey"		1	5	0
	,, Stonehenge and its barrows			7	6
	,, Rent of 40, Long Street, Devizes		35	13	5
	,, Admission to Museum		5	17	11
	,, Advertising on cover of Magazine... ...			7	6
	,, Balance, viz. :				
	Due to Capital and Counties Bank	44 11 0			
	Less in hands of Financial Sec. 4 6 0				
	,, Rev. E. H. Goddard 6 7½				
		4 12 7½			
			39	18	4½
			£283	19	1½

1903.	DISBURSEMENTS.		£	s.	d.
Jan. 1st.	By balance brought from last account			16	1	6
Dec. 31st.	By Cash, sundry payments, including Postage, Carriage, and Miscellaneous Expenses			23	16	6½
	Printing and Stationery			10	1	6
	Printing, Engraving, &c., for Magazines :—					
	No. 98	85 13 2				
	No. 99	36 8 1				
	No. 100	28 13 10				
	Wilts Inquisitions Post Mortem (Part ii. vol. II.)	19 16 0				
			170	11	1
	Expenses at Museum	7 8 10			
	Attendance at Museum	23 8 0			
	Property and Land Tax...	6 15 3			
	Insurance of 40, Long Street (the Museum and contents were insured free of cost, as bonus).	7 6			
	Sundry additions to Museum and Library	*4 19 6			
			42	19	1
	*In addition to this amount certain old blocks, duplicates, &c., were sold by the Rev. E. H. Goddard and the proceeds, £5 8s. 11d., expended in additions to the Museum and Library.				
	Commission, &c.		19	8	5
	Loss on Devizes Jubilee Meeting		1	1	0
			£283	19	1½

Dr. LIFE MEMBERSHIP FUND. Cr.

1903.		£	s.	d.
Jan. 1st.	To balance brought from last account	76	5	0
Nov. 20th.	,, Savings Bank Interest	2	2	4
Dec. 31st.	,, Subscription	10	10	0
		£88	17	4

1903.		£	s.	d.
Dec. 31.	By one-tenth to General Income Account	8	17	9
	Balance in Savings Bank	79	19	7
		£88	17	4

Audited and found correct,
June 21st, 1904.

G. S. A. WAYLEN,
E. F. TOONE, } *Auditors.*

DAVID OWEN,
Financial Secretary.

C. H. Woodward, Printer and Publisher, 4, Saint John Street, Devizes.

CONGRESS

OF

Archæological Societies,

JULY 8TH, 1903.

The Fourteenth Congress of Archæological Societies in Union with the Society of Antiquaries, was held on Wednesday, July 8th, at Burlington House ; Viscount Dillon being prevented from attending the Chair was taken by Sir John Evans, K.C.B., V.P.S.A.

The Congress was attended by Delegates from the Society of Antiquaries, the Royal Archæological Institute (3), the British Archæological Association (3), the Huguenot Society, and the Societies for Berks, Bristol and Gloucestershire, Bucks, Cambs and Hunts (2), Cumberland and Westmoreland, Essex, Hants, East Herts, Lancashire and Cheshire (2), Leicestershire, Suffolk, Surrey (2), Sussex (2), Wilts, Woolhope Club, Worcestershire, The Folklore Society, and Members of the Committee.

The Minutes of the last Congress, held on July 10th, 1901, were read and confirmed.

The Hon. Secretary explained that no Congress had been held in 1902 owing to the preoccupations of the Coronation.

The Report of the Standing Committee was read and approved, and the Statement of Accounts, audited by Mr. W. Minet, F.S.A., was read and adopted. The thanks of the Meeting were given to Mr. Minet for his services, and he was appointed Auditor for the ensuing year.

The following were elected as the Standing Committee :—

The Officers of the Society of Antiquaries.
J. Romilly Allen, F.S.A.
E. W. Brabrook, C.B., F.S.A.
Rev. P. H. Ditchfield, M.A., F.S.A.
Sir John Evans, K.C.B., F.S.A.
G. E. Fox, M.A., F.S.A.
G. L. Gomme, F.S.A.
I. Chalkley Gould.
Emanuel Green, F.S.A.
W. H. St. John Hope, M.A.
Wm. Minet, F.S.A.
Canon Rupert Morris, D.D., F.S.A.
George Payne, F.S.A.
J. Horace Round, M.A.
J. B. Willis-Bund, M.A., F.S.A.

Mr. Ralph Nevill, F.S.A., was re-elected Hon. Secretary, and the thanks of the Meeting expressed to him for his services in the past two years.

EARTHWORKS COMMITTEE.

Mr. I. Chalkley Gould presented the Report of the Committee appointed to prepare a Scheme for Recording Earthworks.

Prof. Windle, F.R.S., F.S.A., in further explaining the Report, suggested that the Committee might well be strengthened and especially by the addition of military members. He deprecated any attempt to attribute age independently of excavation, and drew attention to the number of moated enclosures in Warwickshire obviously of mediæval date, especially in the Forest of Arden ; these, he thought, it would be well to include.

Mr. R. Garraway Rice, F.S.A., suggested that Lt.-Col. Attree, R.E., F.S.A., would be a useful Member of the Committee, as he had promised assistance in scheduling the camps of Sussex. He pointed out the dangers that sometimes arose to the walls of camps from the action of rabbits, and approved the inclusion of moated sites in the Schedules.

The Rev. E. H. Goddard pointed out that camps in Wilts had been greatly damaged to provide exercise grounds for racehorses ; Mr. A. R. Goddard instanced Ravensbury Castle, in Bedfordshire, as having been much injured by the plantation of young larches ; Mr. C. J. Williams thought that the planting of trees sometimes tended to preserve the camps, and other members thought it doubtful if advantage or disadvantage predominated.

Mr. Gould suggested that Lt.-Col. Ruck, R.E., who had been working on the Wall of Antoninus, should be invited to join the Committee.

Sir John Evans alluded to the great loss Archæology had sustained by the loss of General Pitt-Rivers, and the fact that no other Inspector of Ancient Monuments had been appointed ; he stated that moated enclosures should certainly be recorded, as they were often of far earlier date than the houses that were found in them. He also suggested that the County Societies should be invited to send copies to the central Committee of any Schedules they may form, and this was agreed to.

The Hon. Secretary recommended that copies of the Scheme should be supplied to Societies for issue to all their members, and on the motion of Mr. Willis-Bund, seconded by Mr. T. Blashill, and supported by Mr. Freer, this was agreed to.

Mr. Gould, as representing the Earthworks Committee, was authorised to invite Lt.-Cols. Attree and Ruck and such other Members as the Sub-Committee should think fit, to join it and form a Standing Committee to take charge of the subject.

C. H. Woodward, Printer and Publisher, 4, Saint John Street, Devizes.

LOCAL RECORDS.

Great satisfaction was expressed at the terms of the Treasury Report on the Custody of Local Records, copies of which had been sent to the Secretaries of Societies. The Hon. Secretary was directed to obtain and send copies of the Appendix to the Societies.

Mr. Willis-Bund, F.S.A., Chairman of the Worcestershire County Council, drew attention to the fact that, under the present system, Parish Records were in greater danger than they had ever been, and pointed out that County Councils had legal power, under an Act of last year, to collect statistics of local charitable endowments, and to take charge of their documents. He suggested that they should be asked, at the same time, to endeavour to obtain custody of the great mass of ancient Parish Records that were at present a burden to their custodians, and exposed to loss and injury; he was of opinion that Parish Councils would very gladly deposit their ancient deeds in County Council strong rooms. Proposals had to his knowledge been made to burn ancient rate books, and the separation of the tithe award and the tithe map frequently occurred.

Mr. Freer, F.S.A., Clerk of the Peace for Leicestershire, pointed out that not only was there a danger of wanton destruction but also of accident by fire, and strongly advocated the necessity of moving the County Councils to action.

Mr. A. R. Goddard pointed out that the tithe maps must be kept in the Parish unless copies were made and the originals sent to the Record Offices, as was desirable. Mr. Rice mentioned the many valuable documents that were often found in Parish Chests, and instanced the complete bills for the repair of a Church that he had once found.

The Rev. C. Evelyn White, F.S.A., called attention to the serious conflicts that often took place between the Clergy and the Parish Council and the need of removing documents from the centre of strife.

Mr. Willis-Bund suggested that the County Councils Association should be asked to enquire what County Councils had up to the present provided strong rooms.

Messrs. Willis-Bund, Freer, Round, Blashill, and the Hon. Secretary were appointed a Committee, with power to add to their number, to take steps to promote the formation of the Record Offices.

Mr. T. Blashill and Mr. J. Parker advocated the collection in the Record Offices of Court Rolls and private deeds, and Mr. St. Clair Baddeley spoke to the vicissitudes to which such deeds were exposed. It was agreed that it was most desirable that such deeds should be safely housed.

THE ADOPTION OF ENGLISH SURNAMES BY ALIENS.

The Hon. Secretary drew attention to the grave difficulties that were arising from the indiscriminate adoption of English surnames by undesirable aliens; this inflicted a definite injury on those lawfully entitled to such names.

It was stated that there had never been any law to prevent the adoption of surnames, and that it seemed hopeless to expect that one should be framed. A delegate pointed out, however, that foreign countries had found it necessary to impose restrictions that were at present unknown to the common law of this country.

A strong feeling prevailed that it was most desirable that some regulation should be made, but in view of the forthcoming Report of the Commission on the subject, it was agreed, on the recommendation of Lord Balcarres, not to attempt any action.

PIPE ROLL SOCIETY.

In the absence of Mr. J. H. Round through indisposition, Mr. Em. Green, F.S.A., drew attention to the revival of the Pipe Roll Society and the importance of its being supported by Archæologists. Mr. W. H. St. John Hope spoke to the same effect, and mentioned a suggestion that the matter should be divided into Counties so that each Society might support that in which it was directly interested. Members generally expressed their interest in the revival and their willingness to bring any practical scheme before their Societies.

EFFIGIES AND PLACE NAMES.

Mr. St. John Hope reported that a catalogue was now being made of the drawings of effigies in the collection of the Society of Antiquaries, and that on its completion it was hoped that progress might be made with the Scheme for a general Catalogue of Effigies.

In the absence of Mr. Round nothing further was reported on the subject of Place Names.

Votes of thanks to the Society of Antiquaries for the use of their room, and to the Chairman, were carried by acclamation.

RALPH NEVILL, F.S.A.,
Hon. Secretary.

CASTLE HILL,
GUILDFORD.

C. H. Woodward, Printer and Publisher, 4, Saint John Street, Devizes.

CONGRESS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES

IN UNION WITH

THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF LONDON.

SCHEME

FOR RECORDING

ANCIENT DEFENSIVE EARTHWORKS

AND

FORTIFIED ENCLOSURES.

1903.

COMMITTEE

FOR RECORDING

ANCIENT DEFENSIVE EARTHWORKS

AND

FORTIFIED ENCLOSURES.

LORD BALCARRES, M.P., F.S.A., *Chairman.*

W. J. ANDREW, F.S.A.

F. W. ATTREE (Lt.-Col. R.E.), F.S.A.

BOYD DAWKINS (Prof.), F.R.S., F.S.A.

SIR JOHN EVANS, K.C.B., F.R.S., V.P.S.A.

A. R. GODDARD, B.A.

F. HAVERFIELD, F.S.A., M.A.

W. H. ST. J. HOPE, M.A.

J. HORACE ROUND, M.A.

O. E. RUCK (Lt.-Col. R.E.), F.S.A.Sc.

W. M. TAPP, LL.D.

BERTRAM C. A. WINDLE (Prof.), F.R.S., F.S.A.

I. CHALKLEY GOULD, *Hon. Sec.*

(*Royal Societies' Club, St. James's Street, London.*)

EXTRACT from the Report of the Provisional Committee to the Congress of Archæological Societies :—

> "There is need, not only for schedules such as this Committee is appointed to secure, but also for active antiquaries in all parts of the country to keep keen watch over ancient fortifications of earth and stone, and to endeavour to prevent their destruction by the hand of man in this utilitarian age."

SCHEME

FOR RECORDING

ANCIENT DEFENSIVE EARTHWORKS

AND

FORTIFIED ENCLOSURES.

AT the Congress of the Archæological Societies, held on July 10th, 1901, a Committee was appointed to prepare a scheme for a systematic record of ANCIENT DEFENSIVE EARTHWORKS AND FORTIFIED ENCLOSURES.

It was suggested that the secretaries of the various archæological societies, and other gentlemen likely to be interested in the subject, should be pressed to prepare schedules of the works in their respective districts, in the hope that lists may eventually be published.

It is believed that the schedules will not only be of value to archæologists and antiquaries, but may serve to interest landowners, members of County, Borough, and District Councils, and others, in these neglected but priceless memorials of the past.

As the opportunities to use their influence towards the preservation of antiquities must increase, the importance of securing the co-operation of County, Borough, and District Councils is manifest, and their efforts would be largely directed and aided by such lists as the Committee hopes to secure.

The ground has been, to some extent, covered by the useful archæological maps of the Society of Antiquaries, and by lists of early forts recorded in some volumes of the Victoria County Histories (now in course of publication); both together, however, cover but a limited portion of the country, and neither work is so generally accessible as it is hoped the Committee's schedules will be.

Not to court failure by attempting too much the Committee suggests that—

1. The lists should be confined to defensive works, omitting burial barrows and boundary banks.
2. Though careful record should be made of any "finds" indicative of period of use of the forts, no effort need be made to assign a definite period of construction, excepting in those cases in which the age is beyond question, *e.g.* camps and fortified settlements of undoubted Roman origin, or enclosures of proved Neolithic, Bronze, or Iron age.

It is proposed that defensive works be classified, so far as may be, under the following heads:—

A. Fortresses partly inaccessible, by reason of precipices, cliffs, or water, additionally defended by artificial banks or walls.

B. Fortresses on hill-tops with artificial defences, *following the natural line of the hill;*

Or, though usually on high ground, less dependent on natural slopes for protection.

C. Rectangular or other simple enclosures, including forts and towns of the Romano-British period.

D. Forts consisting only of a mount with encircling ditch or fosse.

E. Fortified mounts, either artificial or partly natural, with traces of an attached court or bailey, or of two or more such courts.

F. Homestead moats, such as abound in some lowland districts, consisting of simple enclosures formed into artificial islands by water moats.

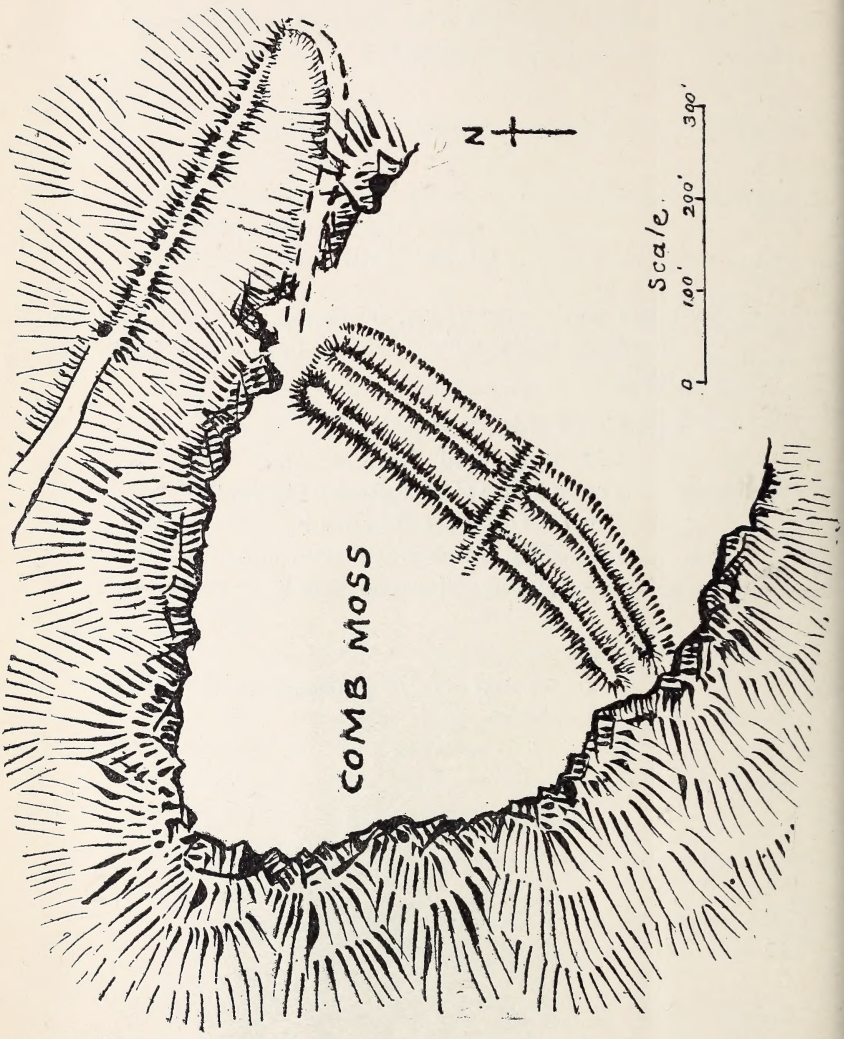
G. Works which fall under none of these headings.

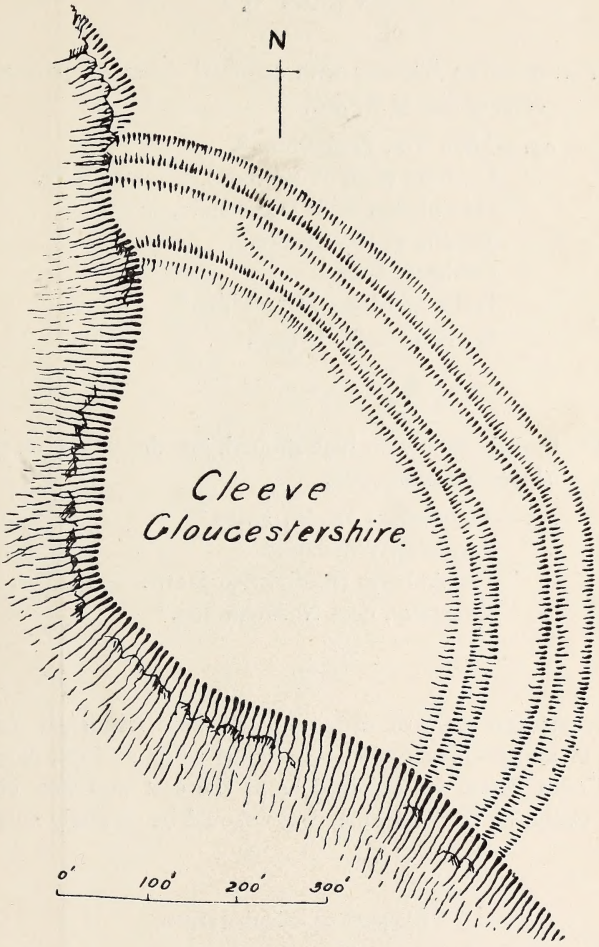
CLASS A.

Fortresses partly inaccessible, by reason of precipices, cliffs or water, additionally defended by artificial banks or walls,

e.g.—Comb Moss, Derbyshire.*
Old Castle Head, Pembrokeshire.
Treryn Dinas (Logan Rock), Cornwall.
Doward Hill, near Monmouth.
Dike Hills, Dorchester, Oxfordshire.
Cleeve Camp, Gloucestershire.*

* See plans on following pages.


COMB MOSS
N
Scale.
0 100' 200' 300'


N
Cleeve
Gloucestershire.
0'
100'
200'
300'

CLASS B.

Fortresses on hill-tops with artificial defences, *following the natural line of the hill*,

e.g.—Mam Tor, Derbyshire.*
Cadbury (near Wincanton), Somersetshire.
Hambledon Hill, Dorsetshire.
Hembury, Devonshire.
Cissbury, Sussex.
Badbury Rings, Dorsetshire.*
Maiden Castle, Dorset.

Or, though usually on high ground, less dependent on natural slopes for protection,

e.g.—Ambresbury Banks, Essex.*
Yarnbury, Wiltshire.*
The Auberys (Redborne), Herts.
Hunsbury, near Northampton.*

The entrance ways to early hill-forts were frequently rendered difficult of approach, sometimes circuitous as at Ardoch, dangerous as at Comb Moss, or involved as at the east and west ends of Maiden Castle.* Such entrance ways should be carefully noted.

---

* See plans on following pages.

100
200
300

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Fortresses on hill-tops with artificial defences, *following the natural line of the hill*,

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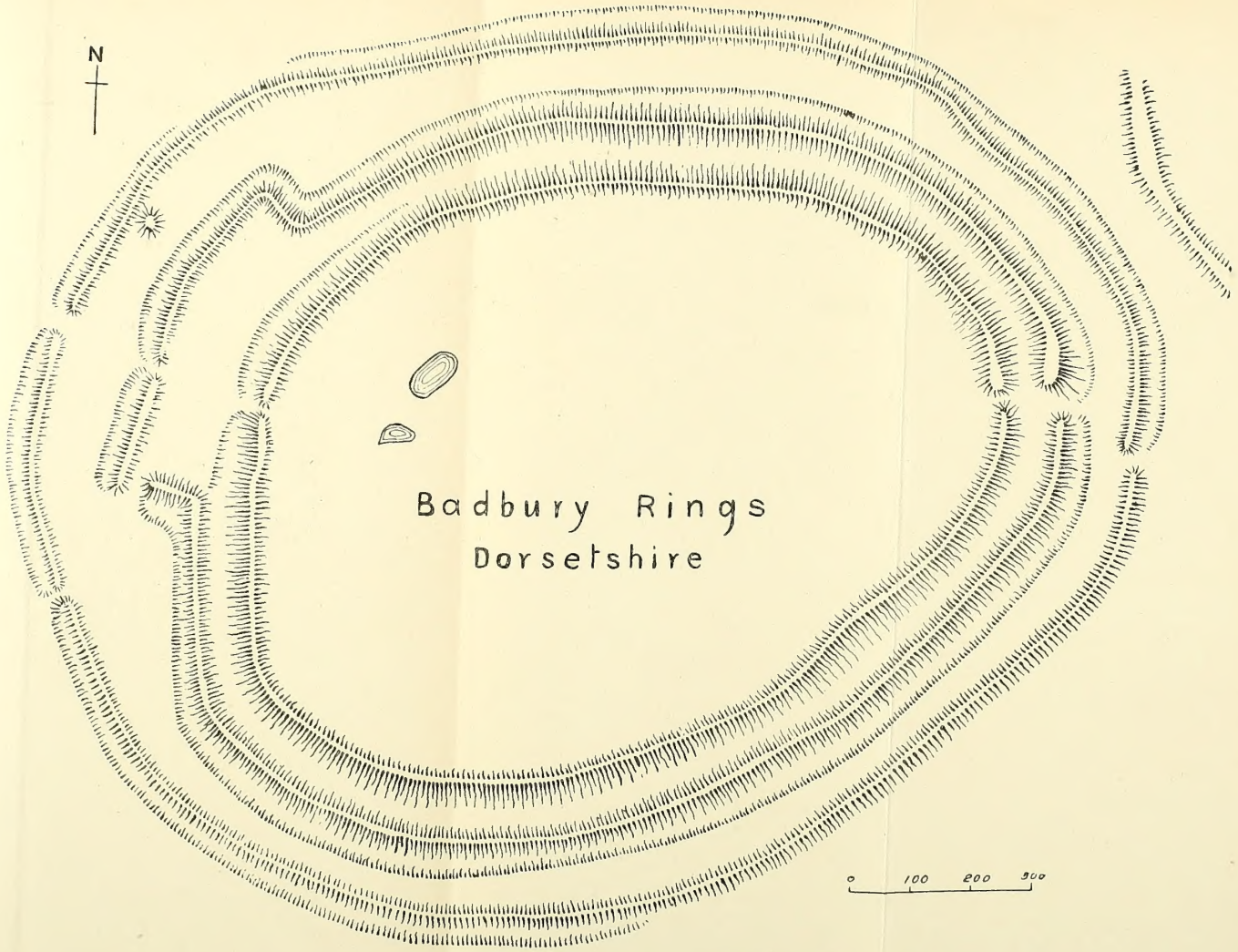
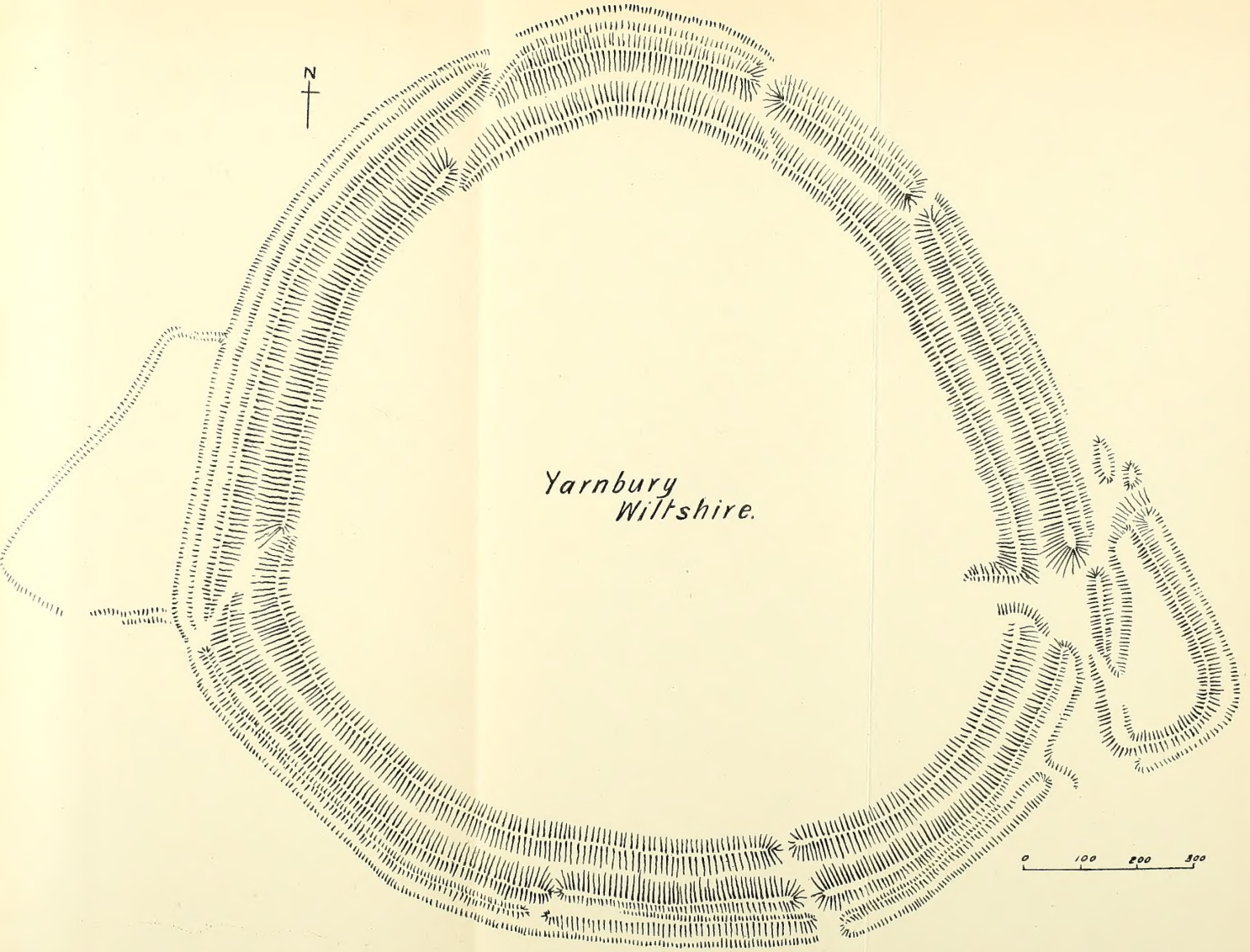
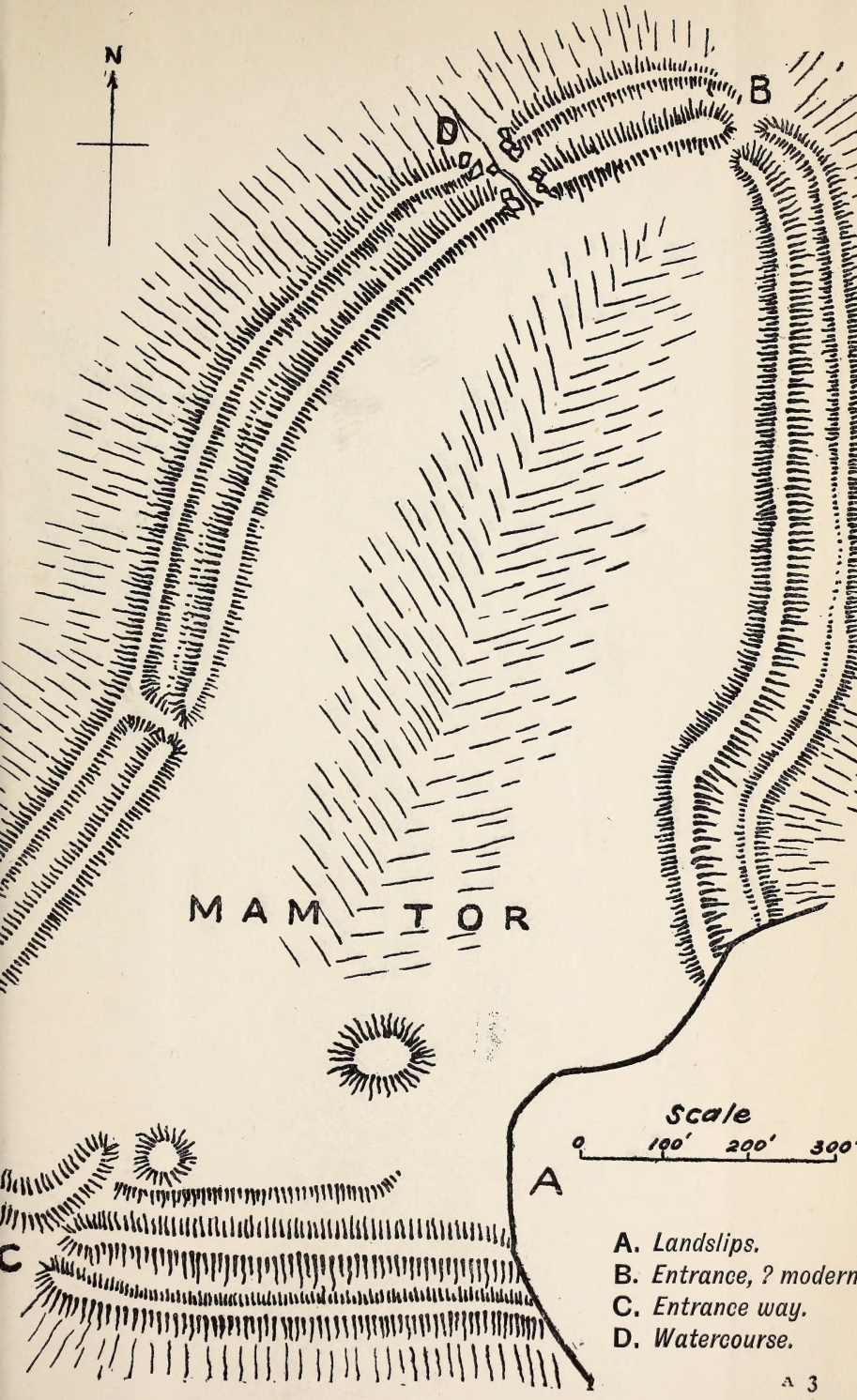
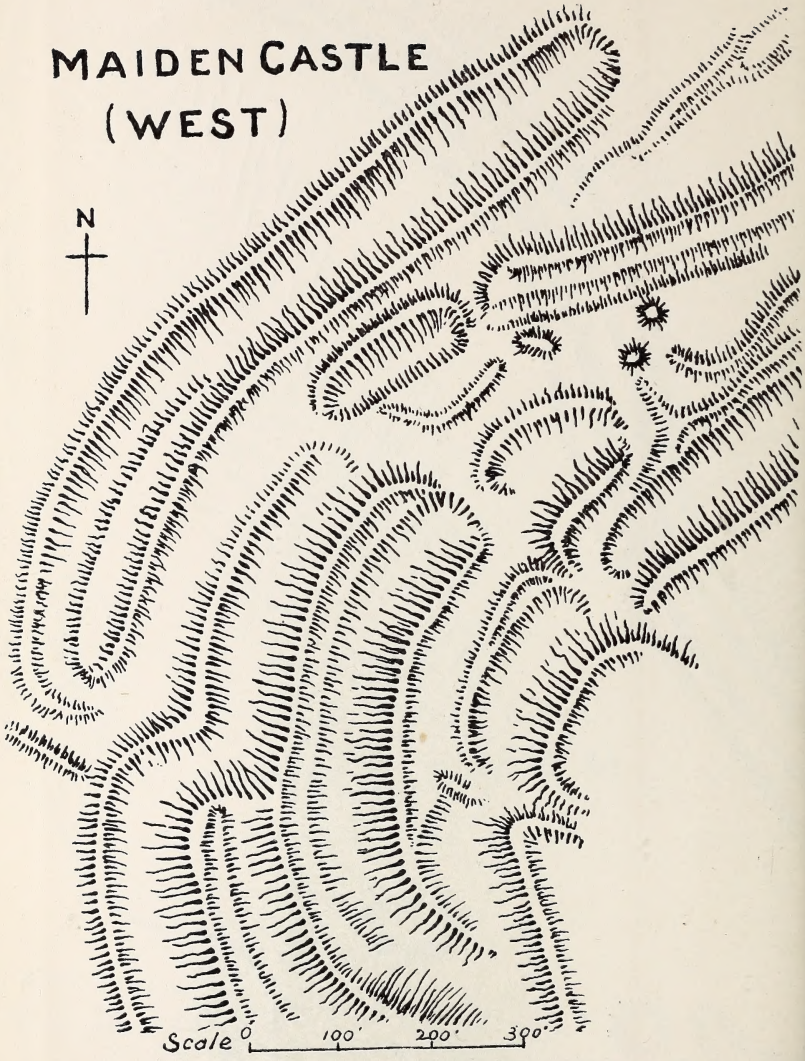
* See plans on following pages.

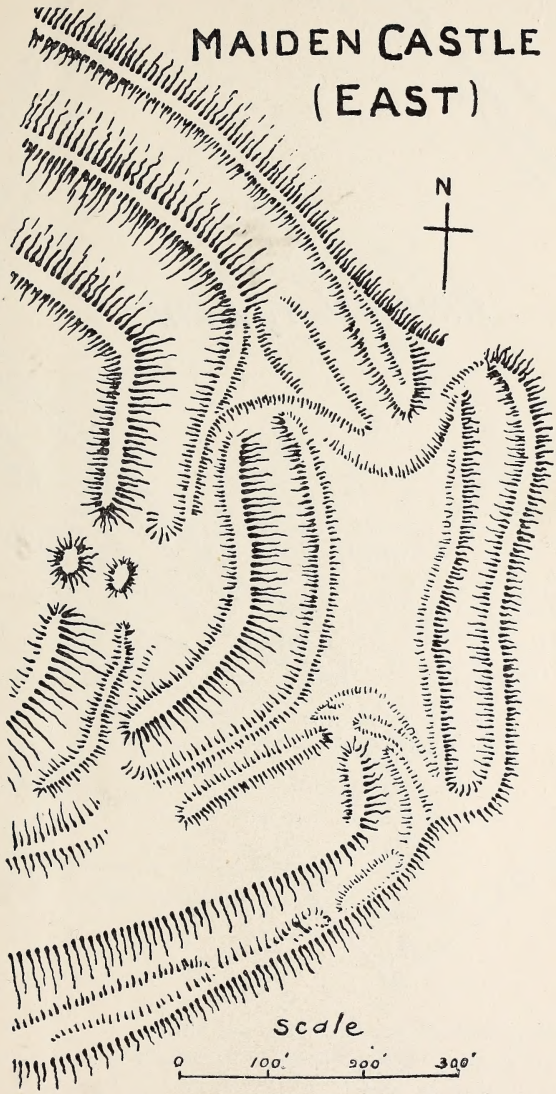

N
Badbury Rings
Dorsetshire
0
100
200
300

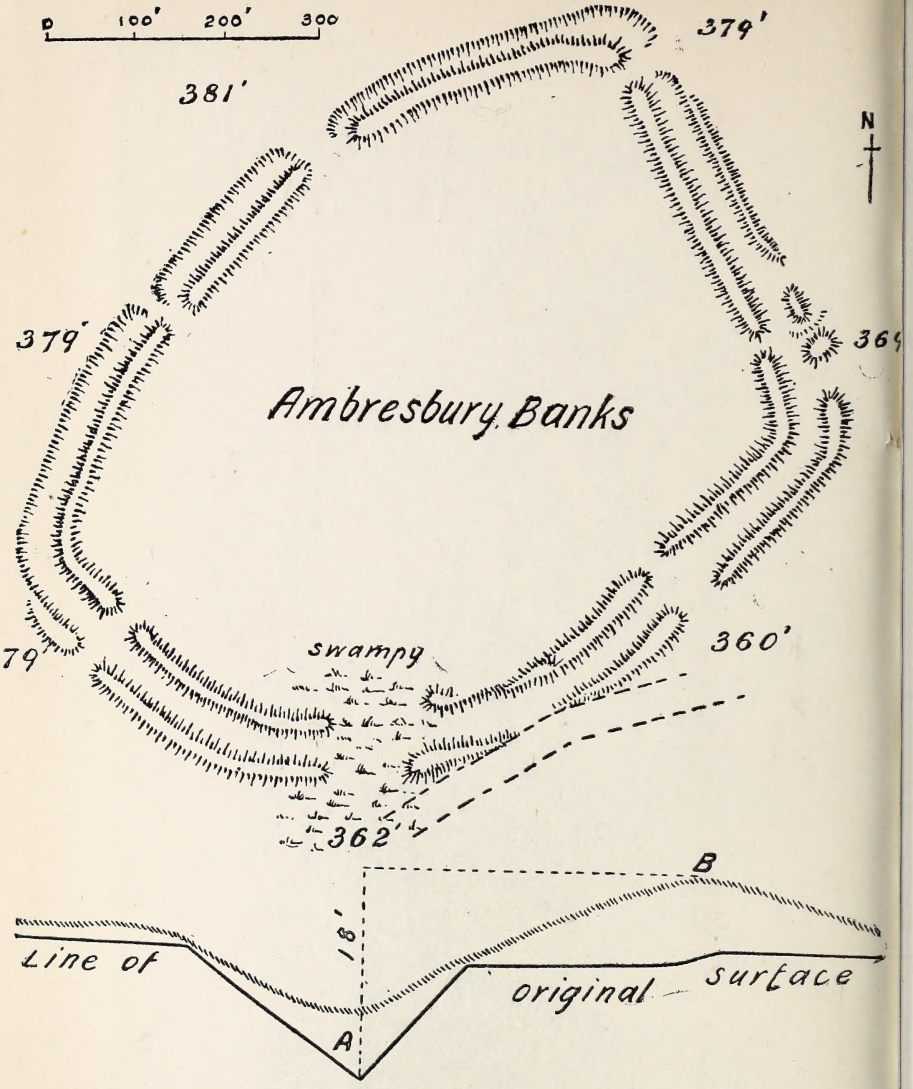
0
100
200
300


N
Yarnbury
Wiltshire.
0
100
200
300


N
B
D
MAM TOR
Scale
0 100' 200' 300'
A
C
A. Landslips.
B. Entrance, ? modern
C. Entrance way.
D. Watercourse.


MAIDEN CASTLE
(WEST)
N
Scale 0 100' 200' 300'


MAIDEN CASTLE
(EAST)
N
Scale
0
100'
200'
300'

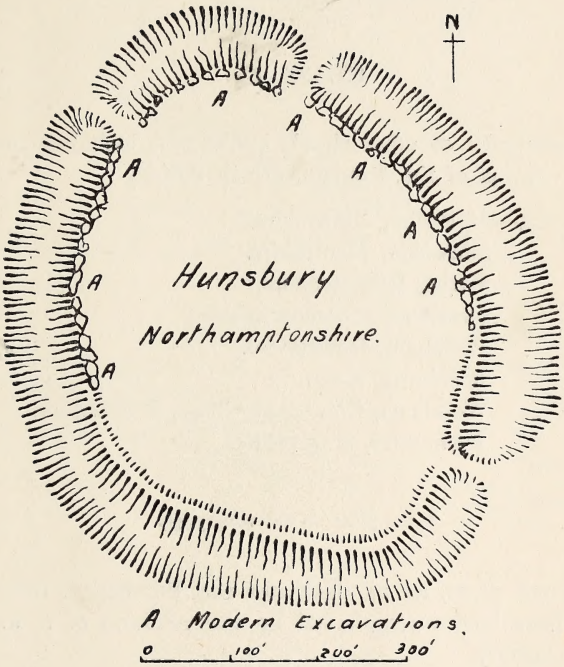


A. 7 ft. of silt had accumulated here since fosse was cut.

B. Present summit of rampart, originally higher. The shaded line indicates present surface.

The figures indicate feet above sea level.

The section is copied from Essex Field Club *Transactions*, 1881.


N
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
Hunsbury
Northamptonshire.
A Modern Excavations.
0
100'
200'
300'

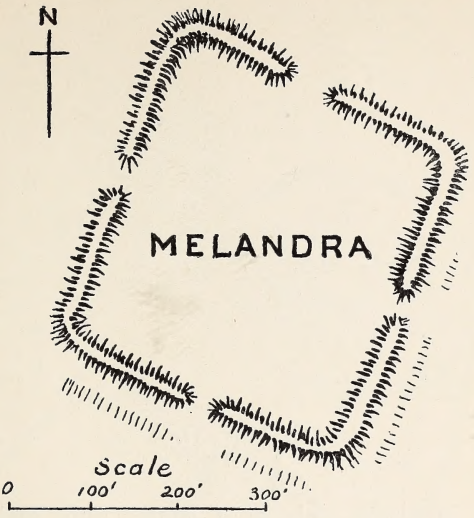
CLASS C.

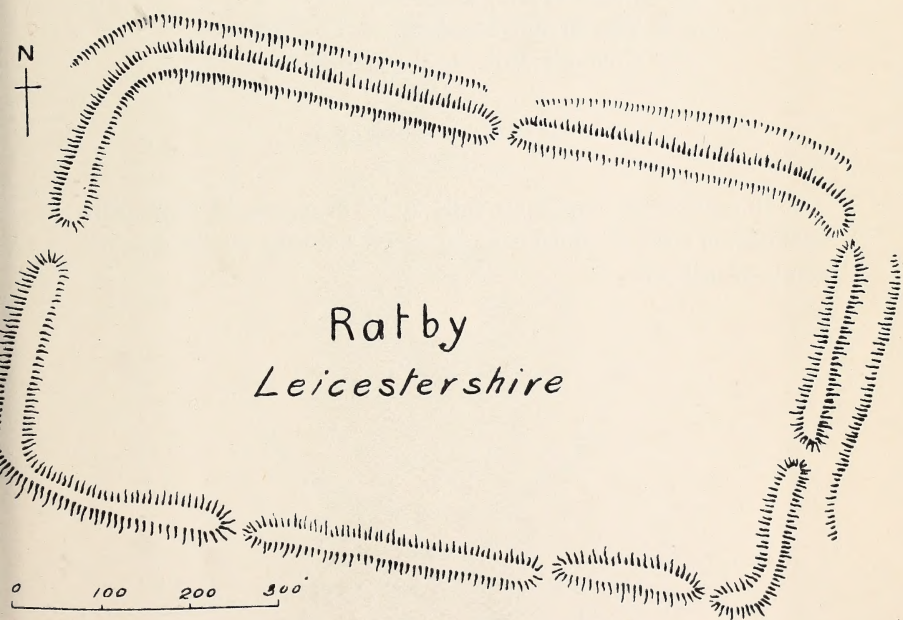
Rectangular or other simple enclosures, including forts and towns of the Romano-British period,

e.g.—Melandra, Derbyshire.*
Silchester, Hampshire.
Ratby, Leicestershire.*
Caerleon, Monmouthshire.
Wareham, Dorsetshire.
Richboro', Kent.
Woodcuts, Cranborne Chase, Dorsetshire.
Porchester, Hampshire.

* See plans on following page.

In some cases, as at Silchester and Porchester, the earthen defences have been strengthened by the addition of a wall and towers of masonry.


N
MELANDRA
Scale
0 100' 200' 300'


N
Ratby
Leicestershire
0 100 200 300

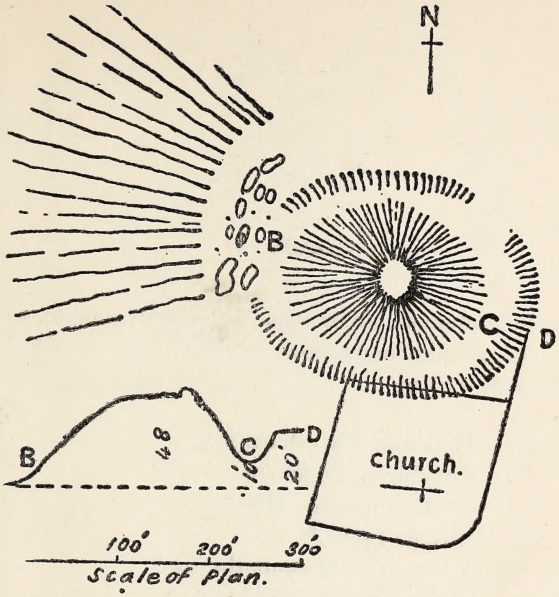
CLASS D.

Forts consisting only of a mount with encircling ditch or fosse,

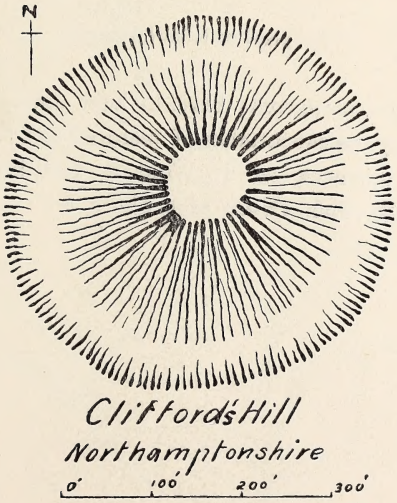
e.g.—Bures Mount, Essex.*
The Mount, Caerleon.
Clifford's Hill, Northamptonshire.*

* See plans on following page.

In some cases, forts, apparently of this class, may be incomplete examples of Class E, which once possessed, but have lost the attached courts or baileys.



BURES MOUNT. ESSEX.



Clifford's Hill
Northamptonshire

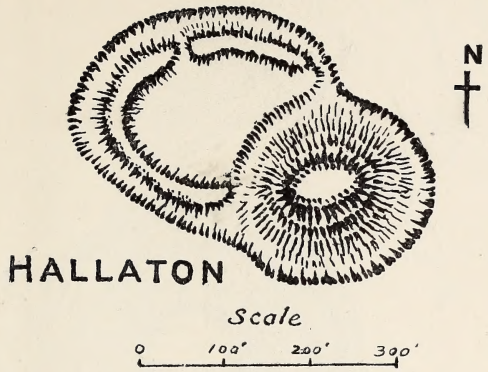
CLASS E

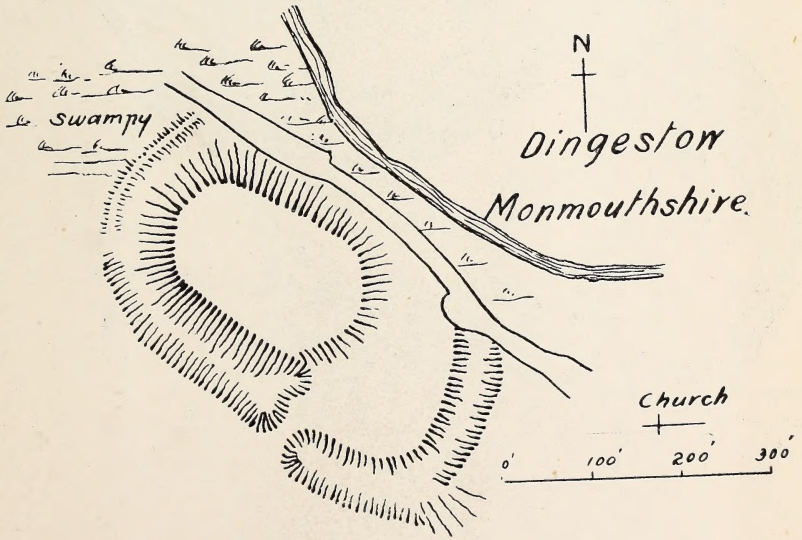
Fortified mounts, either artificial or partly natural, with traces of an attached court or bailey, or of two or more such courts,

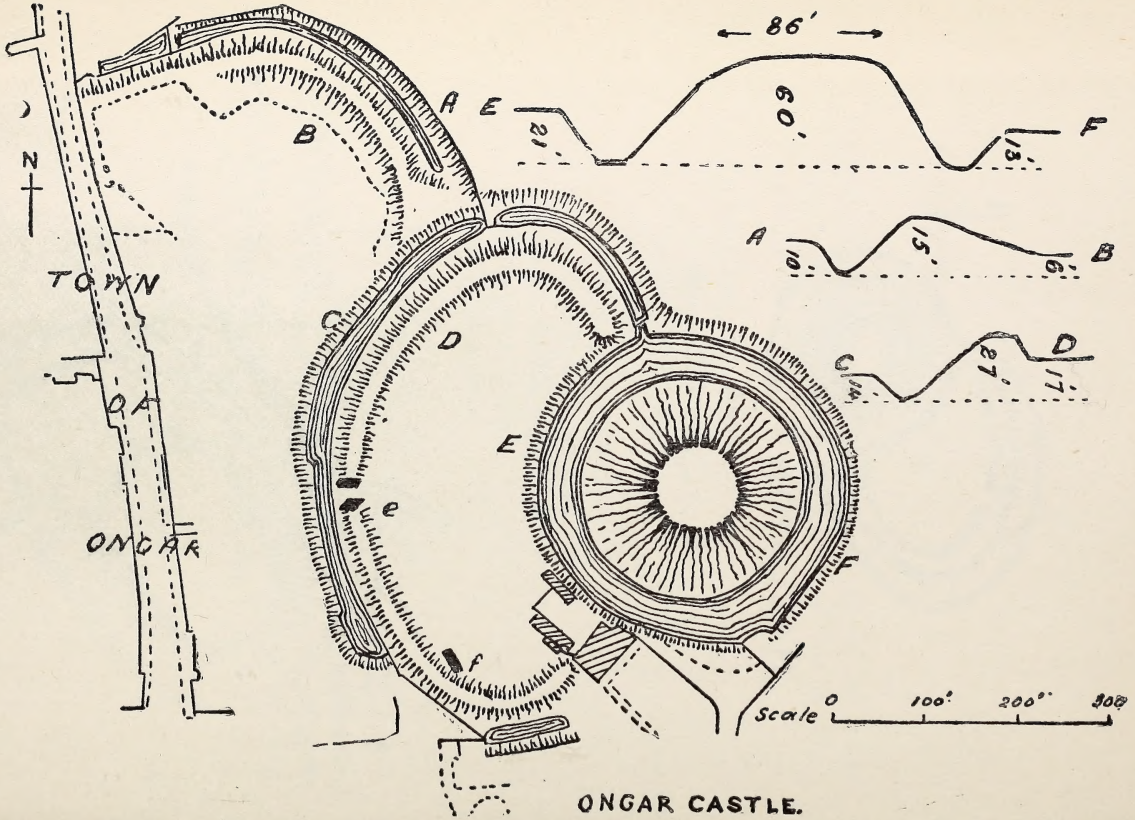
e.g.—Hallaton, Leicestershire.*
Laughton, Yorkshire.
Berkhampstead, Herts.
Ongar, Essex.*
Dingestow, Monmouthshire.*
Powerstock, Dorsetshire.
Merdon Castle, Hampshire.
Hedingham, Essex.*
Corfe, Dorsetshire.

* See plans on following pages.

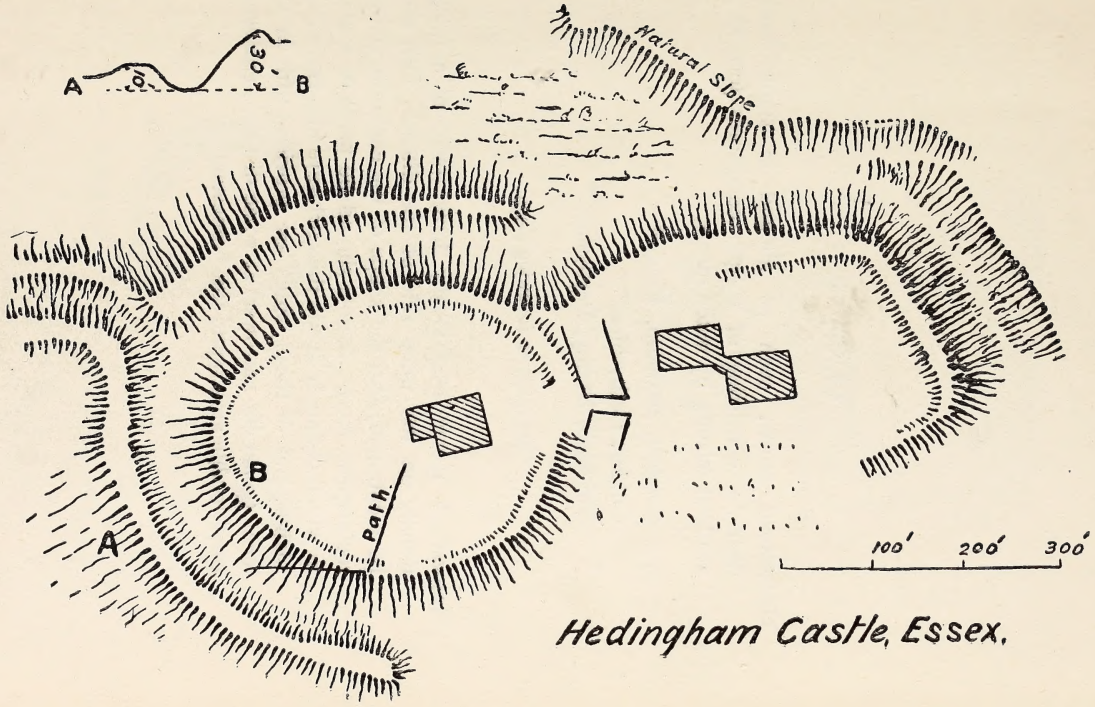
In some cases, earthworks have, in later times, been obscured, or strengthened by the substitution of masonry and buildings for the original timber defences, as at Windsor, Carisbrooke, Arundel, Berkhampstead, Norwich, Castle Acre, Corfe, &c.


N
HALLATON
Scale
0 100' 200' 300'


N
Swampy
Dingestow
Monmouthshire.
Church
0' 100' 200' 300'



ONGAR CASTLE.



Hedingham Castle, Essex.

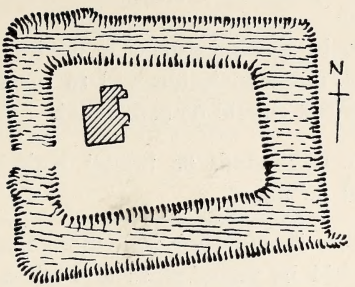
CLASS F.

Homestead moats, such as abound in some lowland districts, consisting of simple enclosures formed into artificial islands by water moats,

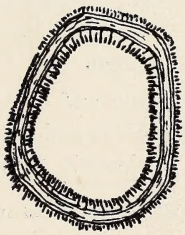
e.g.—Botelers, Basildon, Essex.*
Cubley, Derbyshire.*
Old Hall, Denby, Derbyshire.*

*See plans on following page.

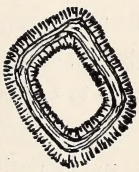
Homestead moats occasionally have traces of a rampart, usually on the inner side of the ditch. This should be mentioned, also the shape of the enclosure (circular, rectangular, &c.). A note should be made of examples in which channels divide the enclosure into two or more islands, and of those which are provided with an outer moat (generally narrower) at some distance, enclosing a considerable area round the homestead.



"Botelers"
BASILDON
ESSEX.

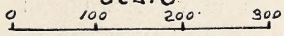


CUBLEY



OLD HALL
DENBY

Scale.



N.B.

In every case in which masonry is used for defence, whether wholly or in part, or as an inside wall to the rampart, or as the rampart itself, the fact should be mentioned.

The existence of mounds or tumuli entirely within defensive enclosures should be noted.

When a fortress is provided with more than one rampart or wall, the fact should be recorded, as also when the enclosed area is divided by transverse banks. It should also be noted whether such additional ramparts or their ditches are intermittent or continuous, and whether the entrances are direct or of a tortuous character.

It is specially desired that the position of each work be indicated by noting the number of the sheet of the O. S. (6-inch scale) in which it appears, and by giving the name of the nearest town or village.

Plans traced from the 25-inch O. S. maps should, if possible, be sent. Ramparts and ditches should be clearly indicated, as in the accompanying illustrations, as well as the O. S. levels, and accurate sections will be of great service. Precipices, as at Comb Moss, and abrupt slopes, as at Mam Tor, should be indicated as shewn on the accompanying plans, and named.

Although lists of all defensive earthworks and enclosures will be welcomed, it is to be borne in mind that plans and sections of them, based upon personal examination, are particularly desired.

Though not strictly within the scope of this enquiry, it is suggested that all mediæval castles should be included in the schedules, since many of them originated in earthworks of Class E.

Assistance will be duly recorded in the report which the Committee hopes to present to a future Congress of Archæological Societies.

HARRISON AND SONS, PRINTERS IN ORDINARY TO HIS MAJESTY, ST. MARTIN'S LANE,

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No. CII. DECEMBER, 1904. Vol. XXXIII.

THE

WILTSHIRE

Archæological and Natural History

MAGAZINE,

Published under the Direction

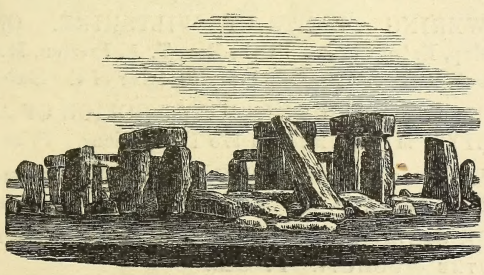
OF THE

SOCIETY FORMED IN THAT COUNTY,

A.D. 1853.

EDITED BY

REV. E. H. GODDARD, Clyffe Vicarage, Swindon.



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TAKE NOTICE, that a copious Index for the preceding eight volumes of the *Magazine* will be found at the end of Vols. viii., xvi., xxiv., and xxxii.

Members who have not paid their Subscriptions to the Society *for the current year*, are requested to remit the same forthwith to the Financial Secretary, Mr. David Owen, Bank Chambers, Devizes, to whom also all communications as to the supply of *Magazines* should be addressed.

The Numbers of this *Magazine* will be delivered *gratis*, as issued, to Members who are not in arrear of their Annual Subscriptions, but in accordance with Byelaw No. 8 "The Financial Secretary shall give notice to Members in arrear, and the Society's publications will not be forwarded to Members whose Subscriptions shall remain unpaid after such notice."

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STONEHENGE AND ITS BARROWS, by W. Long—Nos. 46-7 of the *Magazine* in separate wrapper, 7*s*. 6*d*. This still remains the best and most reliable account of Stonehenge and its Earthworks.

WILTSHIRE
Archæological and Natural History
MAGAZINE.

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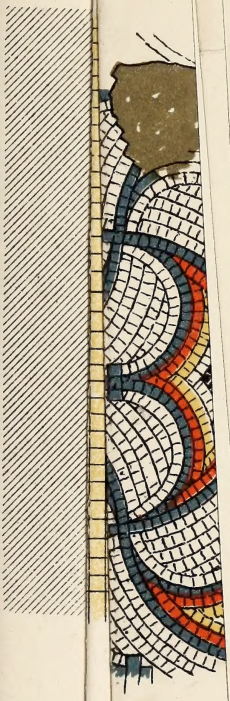

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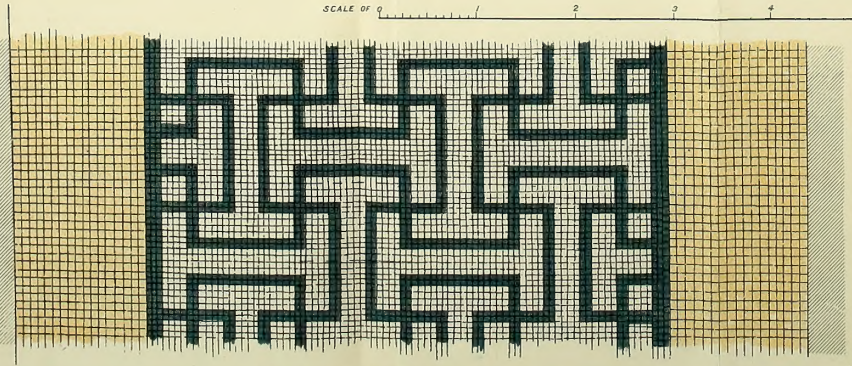

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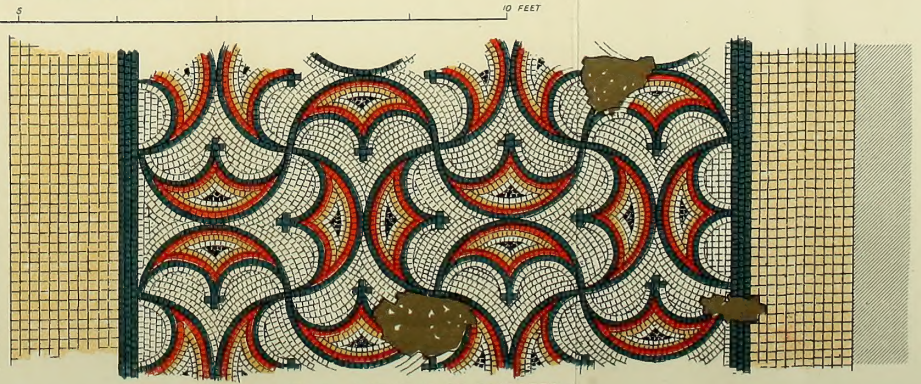

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ROMAN VILLA AT BOX, WILTS.

Harold Brakspear, delt.

THE

WILTSHIRE MAGAZINE.

"MULTORUM MANIBUS GRANDE LEVATUR ONUS."—*Ovid.*

DECEMBER, 1904.

THE FIFTY-FIRST GENERAL MEETING

OF THE

Wiltshire Archæological and Natural History Society,

HELD AT WARMINSTER,

July 12th, 13th, and 14th, 1904.[1]

THE MOST HON. THE MARQUESS OF BATH, President of the Society in the chair.

TUESDAY, JULY 12TH.

THE GENERAL Meeting was held in the Town Hall, at 3.30, p.m. The President of the Society took the chair, and at once called on MR. E. O. P. BOUVERIE to read

THE REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30TH, 1904.

"The Committee has now to present its annual report.

"*Finance.*—The detailed accounts which appear in the current number of the *Magazine* show that at the close of the financial year we had a debit balance of £39 18*s.* 4½*d.*, as against one of £16 1*s.* 6*d.* in the preceding year, showing an excess of expenditure over income of £23 16*s.* 10½*d.* We regret to say that, though our fiftieth anniversary meeting last year at Devizes was well attended, there was a financial loss of £1 1*s.* on the proceedings. We may

[1] The best accounts of the meeting are given in *Warminster and Westbury Journal*, July 16th, and *Devizes Gazette*, July 14th, 21st, and 28th. Short accounts in *Salisbury Journal* and *Wiltshire Times*, July 16th.

observe that the accounts are cash accounts, and we only take credit for money actually received. Though we rejoice in possessing the moral support of all the Members on our books, it would render our position less difficult, save the Society much postage, and the Secretaries much correspondence, if Members would either give their bankers an order to pay their subscriptions, or themselves pay, at the beginning of the year. It may here perhaps be well to add, because there seems to be some misapprehension on the subject, that the rule of the Society is that the *Magazine* is supplied at the time of issue to those only whose subscriptions are not in arrear.

"*Members.*—The number of Members on the books at the present time (June, 1904), is three hundred and ninety-two, showing an increase of twenty-five over last year. We have to regret the loss by death of five Members, including that of Lord Heytesbury, whose interest in our proceedings will be so well remembered by those who took part in our last Warminster Meeting. On the other hand we have to welcome forty-one new Members, which satisfactory increase is, we hope, an earnest of the growing interest taken in our Society and its proceedings.

"*The Enlargement of the Museum.*—The Society recently acquired the dwelling-house adjoining the Museum at Devizes. We regret to report that the house has been vacant since January last, though every effort has been made to secure a tenant, and the loss of rent for, at all events, a considerable period of the year unfavourably affects the financial position. The house was acquired with a view to the enlargement of the Museum premises, which has become almost absolutely necessary, and an appeal was made for funds for this object. The response, so far, in cash and promises, has amounted to about £350.

"On this sum we have not thought it prudent to commence the enlargement, but we venture to hope that further support will be forthcoming. The policy of removing the Museum from Devizes was fully considered and rejected before the purchase of the adjoining house, and, apart from other reasons, we were of opinion that the financial responsibilities of such a removal were even

greater than would be involved by remaining at the existing centre and enlarging the premises. We earnestly hope that the County Archæological Society may within a reasonable time possess a Library and Museum worthy of its contents and the position of the Society.

"*Stonehenge.*—The question of access to Stonehenge has recently entered on a fresh phase. It would seem that the Commons and Footpaths Preservation Society propose to test the legality of the enclosure, as alleging it to interfere with a public right of way. The opinion of your Committee has ever been that in view of the population recently introduced into a region previously almost uninhabited, some form of protection must be devised to ensure the safety of, perhaps, the most remarkable of our national monuments, and that unless adequate protection is afforded, serious injury to Stonehenge is a mere question of time. Your Committee assume that such an event would be deprecated by any society, and by most individuals in the British Isles and elsewhere; and without venturing to express any opinion on the technical aspect of the question of law and fact about to be raised, they feel bound to express their opinion that the monument has never been so carefully kept as it is at present; that some form of fence is urgently necessary in the interest of the preservation of the monument, and that none could be less offensive than that which has been adopted.

"*The Magazine.*—The recently-issued number of the *Magazine* contains an unusual number of illustrations, more especially of the Roman villa at Box, for a considerable part of which latter we are indebted to Mr. Heward Bell. There are few ways in which the work of the Society can be more effectually aided than by help of this kind.

"*Monumental Inscriptions.*—An important prospectus has just been issued to our Members and others of a volume containing the whole of the monumental inscriptions in the churches, churchyards, Nonconformist chapels, and cemeteries of the Sub-Deanery of Sarum and the Rural Deanery of Wilton (with the exception of the Cathedral), as copied by Mr. T. H. Baker, as well as a description,

of the church heraldry by the Rev. E. E. Dorling. If one hundred and fifty subscribers can be secured it is hoped that this volume may be issued as the first of a series, which shall in time include the inscriptions of the whole of the county of Wilts.

"*The Museum.*—The most notable gift during the past year has been a series of flints, worked and unworked, from the Knowle Pit, near Savernake, the joint gift of Messrs. W. and B. H. Cunnington and Mr. J. H. Powell, displaying characteristics bearing on the question of the origin of the polish, as well as of glacial markings, &c., with most careful notes on the subject by Mr. W. Cunnington, F.G.S.

"*The Library.*—During the past year the filing of local newspapers has been systematically begun. *The Devizes Gazette* is filed by Mr. Medlicott; *The Devizes Advertiser* by Mr. Edward Bouverie; *The Salisbury Journal* by the Rev. C. V. Goddard; *The Wilts County Mirror* by Mr. H. W. Dartnell; while *The Wiltshire Times* is kindly given by the proprietors. The Committee hope that some of our Members resident in Warminster, Marlborough, and Swindon will file for us copies of those local papers which we do not now obtain. The Editor of the *Magazine* finds it impossible to make his list of 'Wiltshire Books, Articles, &c.' as complete as it ought to be from lack of access to copies of the various county papers.

"*Excavations.*—By the very kind permission of Miss Burgess, the west wing of the Roman villa at Box, lying under her garden and lawn, which had not previously been opened, was excavated in the autumn of 1903. The expense of this extra work, as of the previous excavation, was again borne by Mr. Heward Bell, and the work, as before, was superintended, and the foundations planned, by Mr. H. Brakspear, whose account of the result appears in the current number of the *Magazine.* The thanks of the Society, as representing the archæologists of the county, are due both to Mr. Heward Bell and Mr. Brakspear for the completion of this work, as well as to Mr. T. Hardy, of Box, for the help which he has again ungrudgingly given.

"In the course of works connected with the re-erection of the

old Manor House of Berwick St. Leonard at the Ridge, Chilmark, Mr. Stallybrass, who was in charge of the work, discovered the remains of several Romano-British pits, and at Capt. Morrison, M.P.'s expense, several of these have been very carefully excavated by Mr. Stallybrass, who had the advantage of working under Dr. Gowland at Stonehenge. The ditches of a camp on the hill above have also been examined by the same gentleman. A selection of the objects from these excavations has been kindly presented by the above gentlemen to our Museum.

"We hope in a future number of *the Magazine* to publish full accounts of both these excavations. At Malmesbury Abbey Mr. H. Brakspear, by means of private subscriptions, has carried out certain excavations in the hope of recovering the plan of the destroyed portions of the Abbey Church. The foundations, however, had been so thoroughly eradicated that the result was very disappointing.

"In all three of the abovementioned cases the cost of the excavations was discharged by private generosity. The Society gladly welcomes such important and necessary work, more especially as its income has never been sufficient to justify its undertaking the very expensive work of excavation on its own account.

"E. H. Goddard,
"E. O. P. Bouverie, } *Hon. Secs.*"

The adoption of the Report having been moved and seconded by Mr. J. P. Haden and Mr. C. H. Talbot, Lord Bath, in putting it to the meeting, after expressing a hope that the Museum Extension Fund would receive a more general support than it had hitherto, and that substantial progress might shortly be made in that matter, went on to say that he was glad that the Society took the view that it did as to the absolute necessity for the preservation of Stonehenge. As to the much-decried wire fence, everyone who had been there lately—as he himself had—knew that at a comparatively short distance from the monument the fence could not be seen at all.

The Officers of the Society were then re-elected on the proposition of the Rev. J. Hamlyn Hill, D.D., seconded by Mr. R. Stone.

The Auditors and Committee were also re-elected on the proposition of THE REV. H. R. WHYTEHEAD, seconded by MR. J. U. POWELL.

This practically completed the business of the meeting, at which there was but a small attendance of Members, who forthwith adjourned to the charming garden of the vicarage, where the Vicar, THE REV. H. R. WHYTEHEAD, and MRS. WHYTEHEAD most kindly dispensed tea to a much larger company. THE PARISH CHURCH was next visited, under the guidance of the Vicar, who said all there was to say about the building, and incidentally confessed that there is no foundation for its purely modern designation as "THE MINSTER" beyond the fact that it is "a large church." The one little eleventh century window remains as the sole remnant of the early Church, and the porch, the south aisle of the chancel, and the tower comprise the remaining medieval work. The remainder of the spacious and handsome building is the work of Sir A Blomfield. The Halliday Pew still retains its place in the south aisle of the chancel after its many adventures.

On account of the somewhat long programme for the evening, THE ANNIVERSARY DINNER at the Town Hall took place at 6.30, when sixty-one Members and Associates sat down, with the MARQUESS OF BATH in the chair. The only toast was that of "The King," and the proceedings of the EVENING MEETING began at 7.30 with commendable punctuality. The Town Hall was prettily decorated with flowers, &c., and was quite filled by an audience such as has not been seen at the evening meetings of the Society for very many years past. About a hundred and thirty persons, largely from the town and neighbourhood, were present. The proceedings of the evening began with the delivery of the following

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS BY THE MARQUESS OF BATH:—

"Seven-and-twenty years have elapsed since your Society paid that visit to Warminster when my father occupied this chair vicariously for my noble friend Lord Avebury, whom we would all like to have seen here to-day had it been possible for him to be

present, both on account of his great fame as an archæologist and of his close connection with our county. Eight and forty years have elapsed since your society honoured my father by conferring upon him the office which by your indulgent favour and flattering invitation I hold to-day. Those two periods are not lengthy in the view of the students of antiquity, but you will all acknowledge that they are long enough in the span of man's life to leave gaps in your ranks and to give pause for reflection. No one here is more sensible than myself that I have no claim as an archæologist or an antiquary to fill this responsible and honourable office to which you have so courteously bidden me. I am afraid I do not even look the part, and I cannot even venture to hope that a venerable appearance may suggest for me the character of the sage for which in other respects I fear I am equally disqualified. I have been anxious, however, to find some justification for your choice in electing me as the president of your body, and I can only do so by recalling to your minds a sentence from Bacon's Advancement of Learning. The passage to which I refer is this: 'To speak truly, *antiquitas saeculi juventis mundi*. These times are the ancient times, when the world is ancient, and not those which we account ancient *ordine retrogrado*, by a computation backward from ourselves.' On that principle alone am I entitled to preside over the learned deliberations of a society of antiquarians. I venture, moreover, to think that the same feeling which prompted my father's election to this chair nearly half a century ago, and which accorded to him the kindly greetings of this Society twenty-one years later, has dictated your selection of your president on this occasion. It is a feeling that happily traces its roots to centuries back, so as to satisfy even an exacting archæologist—it is the feeling of reciprocal good will and regard which has been the glad tradition of the associations of my family and of the people of Warminster in the long ages during which they have lived side by side. Many eminent and esteemed members of your society have passed away since 1877, but I would venture to place my humble tribute of respectful remembrance on the shrine of the memories of two who were then present. To the Rev. A. C. Smith—then

one of the General Secretaries—this Society owes more than I feel qualified to describe. To his exertions much of its prosperity, much of its usefulness, much of its vigour and fame were due, and the recollection of all that he so earnestly and effectively achieved will serve for many years to inspire other generations to follow in his steps and to emulate his example. There is another name which I desire to recall, no less for his services to your Society and to antiquarian research in this county in particular, and throughout the country generally, than for the personal regard and esteem in which I and the members of my family always held him. I refer to Canon Jackson. I know not which I admired most in him—his rich stores of varied learning, and his industrious quest after further knowledge, or the modest charm and lavish generosity with which he imparted those stores to all who sought for information and assistance at his hands. The pages of the *Magazine*, of which he was one of the founders, will keep his memory green with all who in future years continue to be interested in the fortunes and the labours of the Wiltshire Archæological and Natural History Society. To his learning I personally owe much; to the study of his simple and noble character I owe far more. Time does not permit—the occasion does not require—my own inefficiency forbids that I should venture to address to you any remarks upon the subjects which occupy your studies as Members of this Society, and upon which you are acknowledged experts and recognised authorities. I will satisfy myself with offering you a warm welcome on your return to Warminster and its neighbourhood. I congratulate you on the valuable contributions to antiquarian research which the annals of your Society record. I trust that your visit may be productive of much personal gratification to all of you, and of the revival of many agreeable associations. May fair weather shine on your excursions, and may every object of your reunion be abundantly and fruitfully accomplished. In glancing at the list of subjects which are to be dealt with by the authors of the various papers which are to form the topics of your discussions, and in turning over the pages in which the history of your former meetings is preserved, I

confidently claim that the Members of your Society are pre-eminently entitled to rank with distinction among those who

> Find tongues in trees, books in the running brooks,
> Sermons in stones, and good in everything.

THE REV. E. H. GODDARD followed with a "talk" on the "BRONZE AGE AND LATE CELTIC REMAINS IN WILTSHIRE." He gave a general review of the subject, and so far as time allowed mentioned some of the more interesting finds of the period in the county, illustrating his remarks on the blackboard as he went along.

THE REV. E. P. KNUBLEY then gave a very interesting "talk" on "THE BIRDS OF THE DISTRICT," mentioning the occurrence of two or three new birds in the county since the publication of Mr. Smith's *Birds of Wiltshire*, and dwelling especially on the fact that the Dipper had for several years past been trying to establish itself at Castle Combe and the neighbourhood, and was only prevented from spreading by the fact that it was continually shot by keepers under the mistaken notion that it fed on the youthful trout, whereas as a matter of fact it feeds chiefly on the larvæ of the water beetle, and the dragon fly, which are themselves the young fry's worst enemies. All lovers of birds will join with Mr. Knubley in his earnest appeal to owners of streams and others, to give protection to this interesting bird whenever it appears within the county.

The third item on the programme was a paper by the REV. D. MACLEANE on "THE WARMINSTER PLOT TO KILL JAMES II,"[1]

WEDNESDAY, JULY 13TH.

A large party left the Town Hall at 9.30, and proceeded by the very lovely drive, with magnificent trees on either hand, directly to LONGLEAT, where the MARQUESS OF BATH received them and conducted them over the house, some of the special treasures of the library—Caxtons and Early Folios of Shakspeare—being displayed for their edification. Amongst other objects of interest attention was called to a couple of old wooden water pipes, said

[1] Reprinted in full in *Warminster and Westbury Journal*, July 16th, 1904.

to be of alder wood, found during the drainage works then in progress. After wandering over the roof and enjoying the views therefrom, Mr. Bouverie having said a few words of thanks to Lord Bath for all his kindness, the party left for SHEARWATER, where, in a delightfully cool tent, among the trees close to the beautiful lake, a sumptuous lunch given by the Local Committee awaited them, to which one hundred and six Members and their friends sat down.

At 2 o'clock the brakes started again for MAIDEN BRADLEY, the first point to be visited being, by kind permission of Mr. Compton, the PRIORY FARM, where MR. SCANES read his notes on the origin and history of the Leper Hospital and Priory. The interesting range of buildings—now stables and cow-houses—was inspected, but unfortunately no one present was able to throw any light on their original purpose. It is much to be wished that Mr. Brakspear or some other expert on monastic houses should examine and describe these buildings.

Returning to the village, Mr. Scanes exhibited a portion of his collection of local fossils in the school, and read a paper on the geology of the district. Unhappily time had run short and this item of the programme was unavoidably too much hurried over. As they walked on through the village many of the Members visited the fine old house, now "Walton's General Stores," and formerly "The New Inn." Much admiration was expressed for its spacious and imposing oak staircase, and the fine stone mantelpiece and remains of interesting plaster friezes in the rooms upstairs.

At THE CHURCH the Vicar, THE REV. E. CHAMBERLAINE, gave an account of the building, and Mr. Scanes drew attention to a curious incised slab now lying in the churchyard (having been turned out of the Church at the restoration), the device on which is worn and difficult to make out.

From the churchyard the Members passed on to BRADLEY HOUSE, where THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF SOMERSET entertained them at tea most hospitably, afterwards showing the various objects of interest in the house, including a number of fine deeds with great seals attached to them, and the three contemporary

marble portrait busts over the mantelpiece in the dining-room, of Henry VIII., Edward VI., and Elizabeth.

At 5.20 the carriages left for Warminster, and at 8 o'clock the EVENING MEETING began with a paper[1] by MR. R. U. POWELL, on "THE FOUNDATION OF CHRISTIANITY IN WESSEX," dealing chiefly with the life and work of Birinus. This was followed by one by the REV. C. E. B. BARNWELL,[2] on the same subject, with St. Aldhelm's life and times as its central motive. Mr. Barnwell touched on the question of the derivation of the name "Malmesbury," and characterised the Bishop of Bristol's proposed derivation from Aldhelm as one which he could be hardly serious in suggesting.

The REV. R. G. PENNY came next with a paper on "THE SUPPOSED INFLUENCES OF THE EASTERN CHURCH ON ENGLISH ECCLESIASTICAL ARCHITECTURE, WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE SOLID SCREEN IN STOCKTON CHURCH," in the course of which he demolished Dr. Baron's theory that the Stockton screen was a survival of the "Iconostasis" of the Eastern Church. After this Natural History was again to the fore in a dissertation by MR. J. LUCAS on "THE FLOWERS OF THE DISTRICT," in which he dealt at some length on the fertilization of orchids, illustrating his remarks with carefully drawn diagrams.

The last paper to be read[3] was by the REV. T. J. LAWRENCE, LL.D., on "KING ALFRED AND HIS CONNECTION WITH THE DISTRICT." It was an eloquent survey of the wars of Alfred, in which he summed up the evidence in favour of the Wiltshire Ethandune as an orthodox Wiltshireman should. He followed Mr. Stevenson in locating Ecbright's-Stane at Penselwood, and in identifying Iglea with Ilegh, a portion of Southleigh Wood, on the borders of Warminster and Heytesbury.

The Town Hall was again quite filled, as it had been the previous

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[1] Reprinted in full, *Warminster and Westbury Journal*, July 30th, 1904.

[2] Printed in full, *Warminster and Westbury Journal*, August 13th, 1904.

[3] This paper is printed in full in *Warminster and Westbury Journal*, July 23rd, 1904.

evening, and again, between the papers, some admirable music, part songs, and solos, were provided by ladies and gentlemen of the town. Indeed nothing had been left undone by the Local Committee and their indefatigable Secretaries, Messrs. J. U. Powell and M. J. Wakeman, to make the evening meetings the success they undoubtedly were. The papers and addresses were necessarily —from the subjects, and from the shortness of the time available for each—cast on "popular" lines, but if they placed on record nothing very new, they at least avoided being dull, and kept the interest of the large audience alive throughout the proceedings.

THURSDAY, JULY 14TH.

The Members started on the last day's excursion at 9 o'clock, and a two hours' drive brought them to STOURTON at 11 o'clock. Here THE CHURCH was first visited under the guidance of MR. J. U. POWELL, and then THE BRISTOL CROSS, as to the history and present excellent condition of which the REV. E. H. GODDARD said what was necessary.

SIR HENRY HOARE then took the party in charge and led them through the grounds surrounding the lake of Stourhead, the most beautiful grounds in the County of Wilts, where the magnificent conifers and the lovely views over the water tempted people to linger until the imperious whistle of the Local Secretary called them to hurry up to lunch at the inn—a lunch at which sixty were present—again provided, as was that of the previous day, by the generous hospitality of the Local Committee.

Starting again at 1.30, MERE CHURCH was reached about 2 o'clock, and before entering the building MR. E. O. P. BOUVERIE, in the name of the Society, took occasion to express the gratitude of all who had taken part in the meeting for the generosity of the Local Committee, who had provided the lunches, and for the unwearied efforts of MESSRS. POWELL AND WAKEMAN, the Local Secretaries, especially the latter, upon whom the main burden of the onerous arrangements had fallen. Mr. Wakeman having spoken shortly in acknowledgment, the REV. J. A. LLOYD, the

Vicar, led the way into the beautiful and most interesting Church —the history of which he proceeded to describe. Unfortunately the distance from Warminster made it necessary for those who had to catch the afternoon trains to leave Mere at 3.30, whilst the remainder of the party stayed on and visited first the CHANTRY HOUSE, by kind permisssion of DR. LONG, and afterwards, under the guidance of MR. T. H. BAKER, the very interesting house and chapel of WOODLANDS. The long drive back to Warminster by the Deverill valley brought the meeting of 1904 to a close—a meeting favoured throughout by perfect weather, in which the beautiful woodland scenery of Longleat and Stourhead was looking its loveliest. Indeed the excursions on both days were singularly enjoyable, though it must be confessed that the leaven of archæology was not too conspicuous. Probably the most striking features of the meeting were the popular success of the evening meetings, and the prominent place given to geology, botany, and ornithology during the proceedings. Certainly, in point of the numbers attending, and in the amount of interest taken locally in the proceedings, the Warminster Meeting of 1904 will compare favorably with any meeting held for the last twenty years.

On the Appropriation of the Rectory of Lacock.

By the Rev. W. G. Clark-Maxwell, F.S.A.

WE are all familiar with the fact, that in nearly all the ancient parishes of England and Wales, we find the Incumbent styled either Rector or Vicar, but if we were asked to explain how this came to be, or what is the difference between the offices designated by these two names, we might not find it easy to give a satisfactory reply. We have a general impression that "Rector" is more honorific than "Vicar," but wherein consists the superiority? Not in the comparative size or importance of the parish, nor in the amount of income; huge towns like Leeds or Newcastle-on-Tyne have a Vicar, while many a tiny country parish rejoices in the dignity of a Rectory. The reason often stated, that the Rector receives the whole of the tithe of the parish and is charged with the maintenance and repair of the chancel of the Church, while the Vicar receives only the vicarial or "small" tithes, and is free of any obligation respecting the chancel, is undoubtedly true, as far as it goes; but it leaves unanswered the question, how this distinction ever came to be drawn. We shall be on safer ground, if we begin by recognizing that in all parishes there is a Rector of some kind; either a clerical Rector, performing his duties in person, and receiving the ancient emolument assigned in the shape of tithe to the maintenance of the Church and its Priest: or what is termed a lay-Rector, who may be a College, Corporation, or more frequently a private individual, who discharges his duties by deputy or Vicar *(vicarius)*, to whom he pays over such portion of the tithes as is agreed upon, retaining the rest himself, with the obligation to repair the chancel.

To find the historical causes for this severance of Rectories from Parish Priests, we must go back to the times before the dissolution of the Monasteries; for I think it can be laid down as a general principle that wherever we find a Vicar to-day, it proves that the

Rectory and Rectorial tithes were held by a monastic house. The way in which these came into the possession of the various houses was by Appropriation of the Rectory, as it was called; of which we shall see an example in the case of Lacock.

The endowments of the religious houses consisted amongst other things of Advowsons, or the right of presentation to various benefices, usually those of the churches where the Abbey or Priory was Lord of the Manor. It should be remembered, however, that this implies nothing more than the right of nominating a suitable person to the Bishop for institution to the benefice, not any participation in the income of the living. But as it was not uncommon for the Rector of a well-endowed parish to procure his duties to be discharged by a deputy, styled the *vicarius*, while he himself did not reside, it seems soon to have suggested itself as a possible augmentation of the monastic revenues to appoint the house itself as Rector, and make arrangements for what was called a perpetual vicariate. It may also have been considered that regulars, as the religious were called, would ensure a more diligent and conscientious discharge of the incumbent's duties than the secular clergy, whom it was the fashion to represent as lax in morals, and remiss in discipline. Be that, however, as it may, by the time of the foundation of Lacock Abbey in 1232, the appropriation of benefices was a recognised method of increasing the income of a religious house, and was controlled by various well understood regulations. The Bishop was required to make the appropriation on due cause being shewn to him for so doing, and all vested interests, and the spiritual oversight of the parish, had to be carefully considered. A considerable number of deeds were thus required to be executed, and we are fortunate in possessing what seems to be a pretty complete series in the case of Lacock. In this instance the matter was further complicated by the fact that the Abbey possessed only half the advowson, or the right of alternate presentation to the living, the other half being in the hands of the lords of the manor of Lackham in the parish of Lacock.[1] This seems to render it probable that in the first instance

[1] Appendix No. I. *v. note.*

the Church of Lacock had been built at the joint expense of the lords of Lacock and Lackham, and the parish formed by the coalescence of these two manors. It had been agreed, before the foundation of the Abbey, that the contemplated arrangement should not interfere with the rights of the Parish Church or the Rector thereof;[1] but as time went on, the Nuns began to try to get part of the Rector's income into their own hands, and at p. 35*b* of the Cartulary[2] we find that Nicholas Longespee, then Rector, and afterwards Bishop of Salisbury, surrenders to them the third part of the tithes on their demesne lands within the parish of Lacock, which they had, in fact, enjoyed ever since the foundation of the Abbey. The date of this instrument is 1290, and it is confirmed by William de la Corner, Bishop of Salisbury from 1289—1292, when Nicholas Longespee succeeded him. Still, there was one great obstacle which prevented the nuns from doing as most other religious houses had done, and as they themselves had done in the case of Winterbourne Shrewton as early as 1241, and obtaining the appropriation of the Rectory to their own uses: and that was, that they only held the alternate right of presentation, or half the patronage. Before the benefice could be appropriated it was necessary for them to acquire the whole patronage, and accordingly they seem to have entered into negotiations with Sir John Bluet, lord of Lackham and co-patron, with a view to buying out his interest. What course these took we are not able to trace with exactitude; but by the beginning of the year 1312 an agreement seems to have been reached, and Simon of Ghent, then Bishop, issues his formal sentence of appropriation, which is preserved in the Record Office.[3] The reasons assigned are the death of Margaret, Countess of Lincoln, patroness of the house (or direct descendant of the foundress),[4] and

[1] Older Cartulary, fol. 17*b*. Newer, fol. 5*a*. Appendix No. II.

[2] Appendix No. III.

[3] Court of Wards, Deeds, &c., Box 94 E, No. 66, (Appendix No. IV.).

[4] She was daughter and heiress of William Longespee III., and so great-granddaughter of the foundress; she married Henry Laci, Earl of Lincoln, and died in 1309. (Bowles & Nichols, p. 149.)

the desire to avoid any possible cause of disagreement, in consequence of the divided patronage, and states that the appropriation of the Rectory is to be subject to Royal Licence. The reason for this was in all probability, that the statute of mortmain (1279) forbade the acquisition by a religious house, except under Royal Licence, of any lay fee, and the right of presentation of the Bluet family would be reckoned as such. Accordingly we find in the Patent Rolls a licence issued 4th March, 1312,[1] empowering them to acquire Bluet's half of the advowson, and to appropriate the Church. For this licence they had to pay a fine of 100*s.*, representing the capitalized value of the fines which the Crown might expect to levy on each successive owner of this turn of patronage. The Bishop thereupon issued, on March 6th, 1312, a set of "ordinations," or conditions to be observed in the appropriation, which are summarized here as follows, the full text being printed in the Appendix (No. V.)

The Bishop appropriates the church to the nuns, who were to:—

(1) Find a priest to say mass for Bluet's soul daily in the Lady Chapel of the Abbey Church which was to be built at their joint cost.

(2) Cause one of their chaplains to say daily a mass of the B. Virgin in the aforesaid chapel. During these two masses four candles to burn in the four corners of Bluet's tomb.

(3) On his anniversary to distribute ½*d.* each to one thousand poor people. (This was still kept up at the Reformation where the *Valor Eccl.* shows a payment of £2 1*s.* 8*d.* to the poor on St. Petronilla Virgin, May 31st).

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[1] Pat. Roll Cal. 1311-2. "Licence, after inquisition *ad quod damnum* taken by Walter de Gloucestre, escheator beyond Trent, for the alienation in mortmain by John Bluet, tenant in chief, to the abbess and nuns of Lacok, tenants in chief, with whom alternately he has the right of patronage in the advowson of the Church of St. Cyriac, Lacok, of his turn of presentation to that Church. Licence also for them to appropriate the Church. By fine of 100*s.*"

(4) To admit on his nomination, or that of his successors after him, a suitable person as a nun in their house.

This instrument was also executed by the Convent at Lacock on the day following.

These details being thus settled, Sir John Bluet executed a deed bearing date the Friday after St. Laurence, 6 Ed. II. (11-17 Aug., 1312), in which he formally resigns his right in the alternate presentation, according to the tenour of the Royal letters patent, the Abbess and convent being bound to do "a certain alms" according to the Bishop of Salisbury's ordination. This deed is still preserved at Lacock (Appendix No. VI.).

It was not, however, only the King who stood to lose money in the shape of fees and fines, by the falling of the entire patronage of the Church into the "dead hand" of the Abbey; in consequence of the appropriation, there would be no more Rectors instituted, and consequently the Archdeacon of Wilts would lose certain fees, which he had been accustomed to receive. He appears to have represented this to the Bishop, who thereupon issued an order, which was copied into the older Cartulary, directing that as soon as the abbess and nuns should have obtained peaceable possession of the Church, they should pay the Archdeacon three shillings annually on Lady Day; the procurations and other ordinary burdens were, nevertheless, still to be paid as usual. (Appendix No. VII.)

All these arrangements were, however, dependent on the Abbey obtaining possession of the Rectory by the death or resignation of the then incumbent, Robert de Dorinton; and as he continued to hold the living, the nuns seem to have pressed for some immediate acknowledgement of their position as Impropriators. The consent of both Rector and Patron was obtained, and is on record, the former in a Latin letter (P.R.O., Ct. of Wards, 94 E, 29), and the latter in one in French (*Ibid*, 94 B, 117), both addressed to the Bishop, and promising to abide by his decision. Both these are printed in the Appendix (Nos. VIII. and IX.), but a translation of Sir John Bluet's letter may be of interest, as it is of a more

personal character than most of the documents which we have been considering:—

"To the honourable Father in God, Simon Bishop of Salisbury, his knight John Bluet sends greeting:

"Dear Sir, since Sir Robert de Dorinton, parson of the Church of Lacok in your diocese, which you have appropriated to the Abbess and Convent of Lacok, is willing in the name of charity and in aid of them, to submit himself and his church with all rights and appurtenances, to your decision, and to agree by his letter, that you shall appoint to the Abbess and Convent a pension from his church, so that by the payment and receipt of this pension they may have possession of the church: I humbly pray that it would please you, to appoint to the Abbess and Convent, a pension according to the form of the submission of the aforesaid parson, so dear sir, that they can have possession of the church, and enforce their right, in right of the appropriation; And I also who formerly had the advowson of the same church, with the Abbess and Convent, agree and bind myself and my heirs and assigns, to hold and have as firm and lasting whatever it shall please you to appoint and do. And in witness [&c.] Given at Lacok the Sunday before the feast of St. Augustine[1] the seventh year of Edward son of King Edward."

This letter is dated at the end of August, 1313, and John de Dorinton's letter on the 17th June preceding; but no decision seems to have been come to in the matter till June 7th, 1315. The reason of this may be the ill-health of the Bishop, who died in this year, and the instrument issued in the name of Richard of Battle, one of the Canons, acting in the vacancy of the see as "official" by the appointment of Walter (Reynolds) Archbishop of Canterbury.[1] The document after citing the original appropriation of 1312, goes on to fix half-a-mark as to be paid annually to the Abbess and Convent during the Rector's lifetime, as an acknowledgment that he held the Church of them.

The Abbey being now fully recognised as possessed of the Rectory, had to carry out their part of the bargain with regard to the building of the Lady Chapel in the Abbey. It had been begun at least as early as 1312; as on the Wednesday before

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[1] This was probably the feast of S. Austin of Hippo, on August 28th, not that of the Archbishop of Canterbury, on May 26th, which would throw the date into 1314.

[2] Appendix No. X. For an account of how episcopal jurisdiction came to be vested in the Chapter of Salisbury during the vacancy of the see, *vide Diocesan History of Salisbury* (S.P.C.K.), p. 112.

Michaelmas of that year the Abbess and Convent entered into a bond to Sir John Bluet to finish the chapel before Michaelmas, 1319, under penalty of 200 marks, which sum, if they performed their bargain, was to be applied towards the cost of the work. This bond is preserved in the Record Office, and is printed in the Appendix (No. XI.). By 1315, however, either they found themselves unable to carry out their obligation, or some change was introduced into the plan, and a new agreement, now preserved at Lacock, and printed in vol. xvi. of the *Magazine*, p. 350, was drawn up on the Thursday after St. Bartholomew (Aug. 24th), 1315. Two bonds bearing date the Saturday after the Nativity of the Virgin (Sept. 8th), 1315, provided for the completion of two-thirds of the work under penalty of £88 18*s.*, and of the remaining one-third under penalty of £44 9*s.*, are now in the Record Office.[1] No dates are specified in these bonds, but in the agreement itself eight and four years respectively are mentioned for the completion of the two portions of the work. As we have no record to the contrary, it may be assumed that the chapel was finished within the time specified; *i.e.*, before July 7th, 1328.

In 1318 Nicholas Skarpenham was presented to the Vicarage, but no settled arrangement had been made for the permanent endowment of the charge. Power had been reserved by the instrument of appropriation in 1312 to "ordain" the Vicarage, in case of it not being done by the patron, and thus we find in 1337, the Bishop of Salisbury (Robert Wyville) issuing his "ordinationes" which were duly copied into the Older Cartulary, p. 3*b*, from which they are here printed (Appendix, No. XIV.). The chief points may thus be summarized:—The Vicarage was to consist of (1) the "manse" or dwelling-house; (2) ten acres of arable land; (3) right of pasture to the annual value of at least twenty pence; (4) the oblations of all kinds both in the Parish Church and the Chapel of Lackham; (5) the small tithes, including those of wool and lambs, of cheese and milk, of cows, calves, foals, young pigs, geese, hemp, and flax; (6) the tithe of all mills in the parish; (7) an

[1] Court of Wards, Deeds, &c., Box 94 E, 21, 107. App. XII. and XIII.

annual payment of 20*s.* at Michaelmas and Easter in equal portions. The total receipts were assessed at £5, and had to pay tithe on this basis; a sum of 3*s.* 9*d.* was charged against the Vicar for rent. Out of this he was to find a clerk for the Church at his own charge, and was to bear all ordinary and archidiaconal burdens, except the liability to repair the chancel.

In the *Valor Ecclesiasticus* of 1535 the value of the Rectory was returned as worth (in common years) £6, out of which was to be paid to the Vicar, as stated in the ordination of 1337, £1 per annum. Richard Burton, the Vicar, returns the Vicarage as worth £9 1*s.* 4*d.*, from which he paid for procurations and synodals 13*s.* 9*d.*, and 3*s.* 9*d.* to the Abbess as rent.

APPENDIX No. I.

P.R.O. Catalogue of Ancient Deeds, A. 10,254. Copied into Older Cartulary, p. 18*b*. Newer, 9*a* and 36*b*.

"Hec est conuencio inter comitem W. Sar[isburie] et Rad[ulfum] Bloet uicinum suum de Ecclesia Lach' que est in communi feodo eorum et in communi aduocacione eorum scilicet quod conuentum est inter eos communi consideratione et assensu eorum et amicorum suorum ad remouendam omnem discordiam et litigium quod unus ex aduocatis habeat donationem predicte Ecclesie cum omnibus pertinentiis suis una uice et p[er]sonam ecclesie idoneam et honorificam ponat, et post decessum p[er]sone reueniat donatio predicte Ecclesie alteri aduocato cum omnibus pertinentiis suis. Et tunc idem aduocatus p[er]sonam ecclesie idoneam et honorificam ponat ita libere et quiete sicut alter prius posuit. Et ita inter eos et heredes eorum permaneat, quod unus ex aduocatis habeat donationem una uice huius prefate Ecclesie et alter altera uice, et p[er]sona utrique domino sit obediens sicut aduocatis. Conuentum est etiam inter predictos dominos quod nec comes nec sui heredes nec Radulfus Bloet nec sui heredes prefatam ecclesiam dare possint in religionem uel in alium locum, quod unus per alterum|donationem amittat. Testibus: A. Comitissa. (*Com'a*) Rogero filio Gaufr[idi]. Roberto fratre suo. W. de sancto Martino. Ricardo de Herierd. W. Bloet. Waltero Bloet. Ricardo Vic[ecomite]. Ricardo Cotel. Godefr[ido] de Sancto Mart[ino]. Willelmo de Poertona. Willelmo Capell[ano]. Ricardo Capell[ano] Lach'. W. filio War[ini]. Rogero Dernef[ord]."

"Lacok de vocacione ecclesie [in dorso]."

Note.—This deed, being witnessed by the Countess A[lionora ?], seems to prove that the Earl William who is one of the parties to the agreement is the father, and not the husband, of Ela, the

foundress of Lacock: in which case the date of the document must fall between 1168, when he became Earl, and 1196, the date of his death, and during the shrievalty of Richard de Wilton, 1163—1179.

The Record Office document is the original chirograph. It is curious to find what must be meant for Lacock Church described therein as "Ecclesia de Lach'," which usually stands for *Lackham*. This peculiar contraction, which should be extended "Lachoc," is repeated on p. 18*b* of the older Cartulary, though the endorsement in the one case, and the marginal title in the other, both read "Lacok." The deed has been twice copied into the newer Cartulary. On pp. 9*a* and 36*b* both places read "Lacok," though on p. 9 the name of the first witness is given as "E. comitissa," *i.e.*, Ela; this seems manifestly an error.

APPENDIX No. II.

P.R.O. Court of Wards, Deeds, etc. Box 94 B. 28. Older Cart. 17*b*. Newer 5*a*.

"Convenit inter dominam Comitissam Sarum, requirentem assensum Johannis Rectoris Ecclesie de Lacock ad edificandam Abbathiam monialium in parrochia sua de Lacok, ex una parte; et eundem Johannem Rectorem ex altera: videlicet, quod dicta Ela Comitissa, ut predictum ipsius propositum ingressum pacificum penitus et progressum perpetuo sortiretur, obligavit se et heredes suos per presens scriptum de omnimoda indempnitate dicte Ecclesie de Lacok imperpetuum conservanda tam in decimis majoribus et minoribus quarumcunque rerum, secundum quod debentur a laicis decimari, quam in sepulturis mortuorum et in obventionibus et legatis et in aliis quibuscunque proventibus jure pastorali ad Ecclesiam pertinentibus memoratam, non obstante aliquo privilegio generali vel speciali impetrato vel in posterum impetrando; ita tamen quod liceat libere familie Abbatisse predicte quocumque voluerint alibi sive in vita sive in morte ecclesiastica percipere sacramenta et oblationes facere et legata. Capellani vero qui in Abbathia jam dicta divina pro tempore celebrabunt, Rectori prefate Ecclesie Parochialis fidelitatem jurabunt de indempnitate ejusdem Ecclesie convervanda; et cum fuerit ibi Abbatissa disponente Domino constituta, ipsa et ejus conventus per cartam suam cavebunt de indempnitate omnimoda dicte matricis Ecclesie conservanda sicut predictum est. Et hoc faciet quelibet Abbatissa post aliam. Quod si forte actis ibi aliquibus indiscrete limam correctionis apponere sit necesse, dicta Comitissa dictam domum jurisdictioni Episcopi et Capituli Sarum subjecit, ac ejusdem excessus commisit eisdem appelatione postposita

corrigendos. Ut autem ista conventio robur optineat perpetue firmitatis, confectum est inter prefatos Comitissam et Rectorem presens Cyrographum bipartitum, cujus partes hinc inde acceptate et sigillis eorum signate remanent penes ipsos in istius conventionis perpetuum argumentum. Actum apud Sarresbur[iam] in presentia domini Roberti Sarr[isburiensis] Episcopi, Domini Willelmi Decani, Rogeri Precentoris, Roberti Cancellarii, Edmundi Thesaurarii, tertio nonas Aprilis, anno gratie M°. CC°. XX°. Nono."

APPENDIX No. III.

Lacock Abbey. Newer Cartulary (fol. 35, b).

"Pateat universis quod nos Willelmus, Dei permissione Episcopus Sarum, inspeximus quandam compositionem initam inter discretum virum dominum Nicholaum Longespee, Thesaurarium Ecclesie nostre Sar' Rectorem Ecclesie de Lacock, vero sigillo dicti Domini Nicholai signatam, ex parte una, et religiosas dominas dominam Julianam Dei gratia Abbatissam Monasterii de Lacock et ejus Conventum ex altera, sub eo qui sequitur tenore. Universis sancte Matris Ecclesie filiis, presentes literas inspecturis, Nicholaus Longespee, Rector Ecclesie de Lacock, Sarum Dyocesis, salutem in Domino. Ad universitatis vestre notitiam tenore presentium volo pervenire quod cum suscitata esset querela inter me et religiosas dominas dominam Julianam Dei gratia Abbatissam Monasterii de Lacock et ejus Conventum, super tertia parte decimarum garbarum de dominico suo provenientium, videlicet de terris suis que jacent in le Hinhoc, in Weteleye, in le Langeley, Suthbiria in Asseleye, in le Inlonde super Cockeleye, et in Monlesham, quas infra limites Parrochie mee de Lacock percipiunt, et se percipere debere dicunt Abbatissa et Conventus supradicte, de dono venerabilis domine, domine Ele Longespee, Comitisse Sarum, matris mee, predicti Monasterii Fundatricis. Hec tandem ad perpetue pacis fundamentum compositio inter nos amicabilis intercessit, videlicet quod ego, quam tenuis et exilis sit earum porcio decimarum predictarum quas sine gravi detrimento predicte Ecclesie de Lacock percipere possunt et habere, quamque jugis et intenta sit earundem devocio apud Deum devote perpendens, de voluntate et assensu expresso Reverendi Patris domini Willelmi Dei gratia [Sarum] Episcopi ac venerabilium dominorum Symonis Decani et Capituli Sarum, pro me et successoribus meis, sponte pure et absolute concedo ut dictum Monasterium de Lacock, et Sanctimoniales inibi Deo servientes et futuris temporibus serviture, habeant percipiant et in perpetuum possideant integre pacifice et inconcusse tertiam partem decimarum predictarum de supradicto dominico suo proveniencium, sicut a tempore fundacionis sue perceperunt et percipiunt in presenti. Renuncians simpliciter et expresse pro me et successoribus meis omni exactioni prosecutioni et juri quod michi et eisdem competunt in hac parte vel in futurum competere possunt quoquo modo. In cujus rei fidem et testimonium presens scriptum sigilli mei impressione munivi. Hujus rei sunt testes Dominus Johannes de Schryvenham vicarius perpetuus de Lacock, Willelmus de Wollesleye vicarius de Kalne, Johannes vicarius de Canyngg, Benedictus de Lincoln clericus, Willelmus scriptor, Johannes de Herterigg, Lambertus de Roscumbe, Nicholaus de Rudham, et plures alii. Datum apud Kalne, tertio nonas

Septembris, anno Domini M°. CC°. nonagesimo. Quam compositionem ratam habentes et acceptam, ipsam auctoritate pontificali ad peticionem dictarum parcium de consensu Decani et Capituli Ecclesie nostre Sar[um] duximus confirmandam. In cujus rei testimonium presentes litteras tam sigilli nostri quam Decani et Capituli nostri Sar[um] impressione fecimus communiri. Datum apud Sunnyngg tercio decimo kal. Aprilis, anno Domini millesimo ducentesimo nonagesimo, et consecrationis nostre secundo."

APPENDIX No. IV.

P.R.O. Court of Wards, Deeds, etc. Box 94 E 66.

"Simon Saresbir' Episcopus (&c.) Abbatisse et Conuentui Monasterii de Lacok ordinis sancti Augustini (&c.) Licet (&c.) exeo presertim quod domina Margareta de Lacy quondam Comitissa Lincoln', Monasterii vestri Patrona et alie persone nobiles (&c.) ab hac luce migrarunt. Considerantes eciam quod quia iure presentandi nobis ad ecclesiam parochialem de Lacok (&c.) ad vos et dominum Johannem Bluet Militem, alternis vicibus pertinente, inter vos et eundem Militem discordie que suboriri possent, occasiones horretis Jus vestrum nostre ordinacioni submisistis; predictam ecclesiam cum iuribus (&c.) uniuersis, a tempore quo proximo vacare contigerit vobis et vestro Monasterio licencia Edwardi Regis concedimus auctoritate pontificali in usus proprios appropriamus (&c.) Salua nobis (&c.) potestate vicariam perpetuam si ordinata non fuerit, ordinandi (&c.) Ad quam personam (&c.) ydoneam per vos (&c.) volumus (presentari) (&c.) Datum apud Remmesbury v Non' Marcii, Anno Domini Mill'io (Trecentesimo) undecimo (&c.)."

APPENDIX No. V.

Older Cartulary of Lacock Abbey, p. 76*a*.

"Ordinationes episcopi Sarrisburiensis super appropriacionem ecclesie de Lacok.

"Universis sancte matris ecclesie filiis ad quorum noticiam pervenerit hec scriptura, Simon permissione divina Sarrisburiensis episcopus salutem in domino sempiternam. Juris atque naturalis ratio suadet quod miserabilium personarum benefactoribus, ut allecturis et repensivis beneficiis eorum augeatur devocio, beneficia rependantur. Attendens siquidem quod dilectus in Christo filius dominus Johannes Bluet miles necessitates et adversitates pauperum monialium monasterii de Lacok nostre diocesis intime compassionis oculis intuens prout earum et alia fida relacio continuata que presidia attestantur quamplura contulerit et conferat subsidia caritatis, jurium etiam et libertatum earum et monasterii interius et exterius precipuus est defensor, necnon in tribulationibus et adversitatibus earundem fiducialis adjutor, parochialem etiam ecclesiam de Lacok nostre predicte diocesis, ad quam cum vacaret dictus miles et religiose predicte quoque debebant alternis vicibus presentare, de ejusdem militis et religiosarum ipsarum jus suum hacinde ordinationi nostre pro bono pacis quietis et securitatis earundem necnon divini cultus augmento submittentium expresso consensu, eisdem

religiosis canonice appropriaverimus intuitu caritatis. Nos premissis et aliis predicti militis devocionis et (aliis) pietatis operibus, que pro prefatis religiosis excercuit indies, et excercet, et eciam excercebit deinceps ut speratur, pensatis, et presertim ut idem miles suique successores dictis religiosis et earum monasterio ad continuanda hujus pietatis opera dilectionis vinculo spiritualius excitantur; sufficienti deliberacione prima, ponderatoque predicte submissionis effectu, de predictarum Abbatisse et Conventus unanimi et expresso consensu tenore presencium ordinamus quod quamcitius Abbatissa et Conventus predicte possessionem pacificam predicte ecclesie de Lacok hujus nostre appropriationis optentu fuerint assecute ipsius quoque fructus, obventiones et proventus, quatenus ad rectoriam ejusdem ecclesie pertinere noscuntur, perceperint, teneantur de bonis predicte appropriate ecclesie sic perceptis, unum presbiterum per loci Archidiaconum admittendum earum sumptibus exhibere, qui in capella in honorem virginis gloriose conventuali ecclesie de Lacok predicte contigua, communibus sumptibus Abbatisse et Conventibus et militis predictorum erecta, pro dicti militis et domine Margerie dudum uxoris sue ac progenitorum suorum, dictique monasterii benefactorum, et omnium fidelium defunctorum animabus, diebus singulis debeat in perpetuum celebrare, quod quoque per aliquem de predicti monasterii presbiteris, cotidie in predicta capella una missa cum nota de beata virgine celebretur; necnon quod in quatuor angulis sepulcri predicti militis, in capella predicta constructi, cum in eo tumulatus fuerit, quatuor cerei quorum quilibet duas libras cere contineat, predictarum religiosarum sumptibus erigantur, et cum ad bicubitalem longitudinem consumpti fuerint, renoventur' et cotidie ardeant dum due misse supradicte, ut premittitur, celebrantur; quod etiam religiose predicte die anniversarii predicti militis pro ipsius anima et animabus predictis, mille pauperibus annuatim cuilibet videlicet unum obolum fideliter faciant erogari. Volumus insuper et ordinamus, quod religiose predicte unam mulierem pro sua religione habilem ad dicti militis nominationem dum vixerit, et heredum suorum assignatorum vel succesorum quorumcunque cum decesserit in commoniale predicti monasterii admittant, eaque decedente aliam ad nominationem predictam teneantur admittere temporibus successivis, si vero religiose in hujus mulieris admissione se reddant fortasse difficiles, ad nostrum seu successorum nostrorum arbitrium recurratur. In quorum omnium testimonium sigillum nostrum una cum sigillo predicte Abbatisse et Conventus, presentibus est appensum. Datum apud Remesburie per nos Episcopum antedictum vij Id. Marcii. Et per nos Abbatissam et Conventum in capitulo nostro de Lacock vj Id. Marcii, anno Domini mill'o ccc° undecimo."

APPENDIX No. VI.

Original among records at Lacock Abbey.

"Omnibus Christi fidelibus ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit Johannes Bluet dominus de Lacham salutem in domino. Noveritis me dedisse concessisse et hoc presenti presenti scripto confirmasse Johanne Abbatisse et monialibus de Lacok totum ius patronatus quod habui in Ecclesia sci Ciriaci de Lacok. Cuius advocacionem tam ego dictus Johannes quam predicte

Abbatissa et moniales simul tenuimus sub tali forma quod presentatio ad eandem ecclesiam una vice cum vacaverit ad me et alia vice ad dictas Abbatissam et moniales consueverat pertinere. Et eciam turnum meum ad dictam ecclesiam alternis vicibus presentandi. Habend' et tenend' eidem Abbatisse et monialibus et successoribus suis dictam ecclesiam cum omnibus juribus suis et pertinentiis in proprios usus imperpetuum juxta tenorem literarum domini Regis eisdem Abbatisse et monialibus inde confectarum. Ita quod nec ego dictus Johannes nec heredes mei neque assignati mei aliquid juris vel clamii in advocatione predicte ecclesie neque in patronatu eiusdem seu aliquod turnum ad dictam ecclesiam, ut premittitur, presentandi habere poterimus in futurum sed omnino simus inde exclusi ab actione in perpetuum. Et pro ista concessione et dimissione predicte Abbatissa et moniales tenentur ad faciendam quandam elemosinam pro me et pro animabus antecessorum ac heredum meorum in perpetuum juxta formam cuiusdam ordinacionis per dominum Simonem Episcopum Sarrisburiensem inde factam quadrupliciter. Cuius una pars penes predictum venerabilem patrem et successores suos; secunda penes predictas Abbatissam et moniales; tertia penes me et heredes meos et quarta penes capitulum Sarrisburiense demorantur. In cuius rei testimonium huic scripto sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus: dominis Waltero de Paveley, Johanne de Holte, Johanne le Rous, Willelmo de Cotes, Johanne de la Mare militibus, Rogero le Gras, Radulfo le Gras, Willelmo at Halle de Bradford, Johanne de Tynhide, Adam Hardyng et aliis. Datum apud Lacok die veneris proximo post festum sci Laurentii, anno regni regis Edwardi filii regis Edwardi sexto."

APPENDIX No. VII.

Lacock, Older Cartulary, 75*b*.

"Universis sancte matris ecclesie filiis ad quos presentes litere pervenerint Simon permissione divina Sarrisburiensis Episcopus salutem in eo quem peperit uterus virginalis. Cum nuper ecclesiam parochialem de Lacok nostre diocesis cum omnibus suis juribus et pertinenciis a tempore quo eandem ecclesiam proximo vacare contigerit certis causis et legitimis concurrentibus omnibus qui in ea parte requirebantur de jure, dilectis in Christo filiabus Abbatisse et conventui de Lacok de predicta, et earum monasterio auctoritate pontificali canonice appropriaverimus ac eisdem et suis successoribus assignaverimus futuris temporibus possidendam, prout in nostris literis super hujus appropriacione conscriptis plenius continetur, Ipsaque ecclesia infra ambitum Archidiaconatus Wiltes situata loci Archidiacono in Archidiaconalibus sit subjecta. Nos indempnitati juris et status Archidiaconatus predicti ne hujusmodi appropriacionis pretextu dispendia patiatur prospicere prout paterna tenemur sollicitudine cupientes, magistro Willelmo de Chadeleshunte Archidiacono Archidiaconatus predicti et religiosis prefatis se nostre ordinacioni in hac parte submittentibus, tenore presencium ordinamus quod quamcitius Abbatissa et Conventus predicti possessionem pacificam predicte ecclesie de Lacok hujusmodi nostre appropriacionis obtentu fuerint assecute, ipsius quoque fructus, obventiones, et proventus perceperint, teneantur de bonis predicte ecclesie appropriate sic perceptis Archidiacono Wiltes qui pro tempore

fuerit pro quibuscunque emolumentis que racione vacacionis ecclesie supradicte si appropriata non esset sibi possent Archidiaconatus sui nomine de jure vel consuetudine pervenire Tres solidos bone et legalis monete die Annunciacionis dominice persolvere annuatim. Procuratione nichilominus annua ac aliis ordinariis prestacionibus et juribus predicto Archidiacono debitis et consuetis quibus per hujus modi nostram ordinacionem derogare non intendimus et specialiter cohcone canonica pro dictis tribus solidis si oporteat semper salvis. Et ut hec nostra ordinacio futuris et perpetuis temporibus efficacius observetur, presentes literas volumus triplicari, ac ipsis nostri predictarumque Abbatisse et Conventus sigillorum quoque appensione munitis, unam penes capitulum nostrum Sarr' secundam penes Archidiaconum supradictum et succesores suos, et terciam penes Religiosas predictas imperpetuum demorari. In quorum testimonium atque fidem sigillum nostrum fecimus hiis apponi. Datum apud remmesbur' per nos episcopum antedictum ij. Id' Augusti et per nos Abbatissam et conventum in capitulo nostro de Lacok predicto xix Kal' Septembr' Anno Domini m° ccc° xij°."

APPENDIX No. VIII.

P.R.O. Court of Wards, Deeds, etc. Box 94, E. 29.

"Venerabili in xpo Patri et Domino Reuerendo domino S. dei gracia Sar' Episcopo suus humilis et devotus Robertus de Dorinton Rector ecclesie de Lacok vestre diocesis salutem cum omni Reuerencia obediencia et honore ad ordinandum certam annuam pensionem de ecclesia mea de Lacok predicta Abbatisse et Conventui monasterii de Lacok annis singulis persoluendam pro vestre voluntatis beneplacito utilitate dicti monasterii non modica suadente me et ecclesiam meam predictam vestre disposicioni pure, sponte simpliciter et absolute submitto totaliter per presentes. Ratum habiturus et firmum quicquid circa dictam pensionem predicti monasterii securitati statuendum duxeritis vel etiam ordinandum. In cuius rei testimonium. sigillum meum presentibus est appensum. Et quia sigillum meum pluribus est ignotum, sigillum officii Archidiaconi Wiltes apponi presentibus procuravi Dat' apud Lacok xv Kl. Julii Anno Domini millo ccc^mo. tercio decimo."

APPENDIX No. IX.

P.R.O. Court of Wards, Deed, etc. Box 94, B. 117.

"A Honorable piere en dieu sire Simoun Euesqe de Sarresbir' le soen Chiualer Johan Bluet &c. Chier sire pour ceo qe sire Robert de Doryntone parsone de Leglise de Lacok en vostre diocise la quiele vos auetz approprie a Labbesse et le Couent de Lacock est en volunte en noun de charite et en aide de eles, de southmettr' lui et sa eglise oue totes droitures et apportenaunces &c. avostre ordinaunce &c et assentir par sa lettre qe vous ordinetz a Labbesse et au Couent une pension de sa eglise, ensi qe par le paiement et la receite de cele pension, eles eient possession de leglise: Vous pri humblement quil vous pleise ordiner a Labbesse et au Couent une pension solom la fourme de la submission la persone auantdite, issuit chier sire qe eles peussent auor possession de leglise et lour droit afforcer endroit de lappropriacion E

ieo que iadis auoie la vowesoun de mesmes leglise oue Labbesse et le Couent: mi assent et me oblige pour moi e mes heirs et assignes a tenoir et auoir ferm et estable quantqil vous plerra ordiner et faire E en tesmoigniaunce &c. Donee a Lacok le dymaunge prochein deuaunt la feste de seint Augustin Lan Edward fitz au Roi Edward septysme."

(Small red seal.)

(Endorsed) "Un certificacion al euesqe fait par John Blewett qil est content de le Appropriacion al Esglise al Lacok."

APPENDIX No. X.

P.R.O. Court of Wards, Deeds, etc. Box 94, E. 62.

"Universis (&c.) Ricardus de Bello Canonicus Saresbir' ad exercendum Episcopalem iurisdiccionem per dominum Walterum Cantuar' Archiepiscopum in Episcopatu Saresbir' per mortem Simonis Episcopi vacante Officialis deputatus (&c.) Litteras appropriacionis de Ecclesia de Lacok per Simonem nuper Episcopum. inspeximus (&c.) Simon Saresbir' Episcopus (&c., *as in No.* 66). Anno Domini Millesimo Trecentesimo undecimo (&c.) Nos igitur (&c.) Domino Roberto de Dorinton ecclesie de Lacok nunc Rectore vocato et presente ac consenciente ordinando unam dimidiam Marcam annuam eidem Rectori quoad vixerit (&c.) duximus imponendam ac eidem imponimus ut religiose antedicte prefatam pensionem ab eo percipiant eedemque dicte ecclesie possessionem adquirant et idem Rector prefatam pensionem in festo Pasche annis singulis soluere teneatur ut exnunc ecclesiam teneat nomine earundem (&c.) Hiis testibus: Magistris Waltero Heruy Archidiacono Sar' Roberto de Worth Subdecano, Johanne de Hakeneye Canonico Sar' Magistro Roberto Fromond Rectore ecclesie sancti Thome Sar' iuris canonici professore, Magistro Huberto dicto Conestable, Magistro Johanne de Harewell, domino Stephan Duraunt Rectore ecclesie de Berewyk sancti Leonardi, Willelmo de Berewyk ciue Sar', Willelmo de Remmesbur' ac eciam Walto de Gosh [a]mwyk et Yvone de Marchia clericis notariis publicis, et aliis. Datum Sar' loco consistorii vii die Junii Anno Domini M° ccc^mo^. Quintodecimo."

(Seal torn off.)

(Endorsed) "The Confirmacion of the bisshop of Cantorbury for the appropriation of Lacok parsonage."

(An elaborate initial letter in ink.)

APPENDIX No. XI.

P.R.O. Court of Wards, deeds, &c. Box 94, E. 22.

"Conue chose soit a totes genz, [etc.] qe come Johanne par la sueffraunce de deu abbesse de Lacok e le couent de mesmes le liw soient tenuz a mongs' Johan Bluet seyn^r^ de Lacham en deus cent marcs desterlings a paer al auant dit mongs' Johan Bluet a la feste de toz seintes Lan de la Incarnacion n're seign' mil troiscent disenoefym Adungs lauandit

Johan graunt pur luy e ses heirs e excecutours qe si la dite Abbesse e couent parfacent le chapele n're Dame la quiele est comencee en oeure ən lauantdite Abbeye de Lacok come en oueraigues de masconerie e charpentrie e coverture de plum selon ce quiele est deuise e ordine entre si e la feste sent Michel lan de la Incarnacion n're seyn' auantdit, que adungs les deus cent marcs par moi soient assigneez al overaigue de lauantdite chapele. issi qe moi ne mes Excautours ne nul en mon noun puissons rien demander [etc.] E script a Lacok en le chapitre de lauantdite Abbesse e Couent le mekerdi prochein deuant la feste de seint michel larchangle Lan del Regn Le Roi Edward filz au Roi Edward syme"

(Seal armorial: two-headed eagle displayed.
"S. IOAN. BLVET.")

APPENDIX No. XII.

Court of Wards, Deeds, etc. Box 94, E. 21.

"Ceo est le Couenant feat entre Dame Johanne de Mounfort abbesse de Lacok e le couent de mesne le lyw dun part et mongs' sire Johan Bluet seygn^{r}. de Lacham daultre part cest a sauoir que com Johanne abbesse e couent seiount tenuz am Monsr sire Johan en ustante ust liueres e deyust soutz dargent, en un obligacion, [etc.] Jeo lauantdit Johan Bluet voyl e graunte pur moi e mes heirs e excecutours qe si les deus partie de la chapele nre dame que se ioynt a lour haute Eglise serount feates e parfeates en totes oueraigues com deuise est en un escript de couenant entre moi Johan Bluet e labbesse e couent auanditz qe aydunq soit le obligacion veoud e tenu pur nul E si les deus parties [&c.] ne serount feates e parfeates [&ə.] aydung grauntent lauanditz Abbesse e couent qe Monsr. sire Johan eyt accion arecouerer [&c.] sanz contredit [&c.] per iceaux tesmoignes Sire Wauter de pauely, sire Johan de Holte, Sire Johan de la Mare chivalers, Johan Tourpyn, Johan de Stodleghe, Johan Percehaye, Johan de Bourleghe e autres. Escript a Lacok le Samedy procheyn apres la Nativete n're Dame, lan Edward fitz Edward neofyme."

(Seal torn out.)

APPENDIX No. XIII.

Court of Wards, Deeds, &c. Box 94, E. No. 107.

Indented:

"Ceo est le Couenaunt feat entre Dame Johanne de Mounfort abbesse de Lacok e le couent de mesme le lyw / Et Monsr sire Johan Bluet sign^{r} de lacham asauoir q com Johane abbesse e couent seiount tenuz a Monsr sire Johan en quarante quatre lieures e neof soutz dargent / en vn obligacion [&c.] Jeo lauauntdit Johan voyl e gaunte p^{r} moi e mes heirs e excecutours / q si la terce ptie de la chapele nre dame q se ioynt a lour haute Eglise en lour Abbeye soit feate e pfeate en totes oueraigues com demise est en vn escript de couenaunt entre moi e lauauntditz abbesse e couent / q aydung soit le obligacion veoud [&c.] E si la terce ptie [&c.] ne soit feate [&c.] aydung grauntent lauauntditz abbesse e couent q Monsr sire Johan eyt accion arecouerer [&c.]

saunz countredit [&c.] par iceaux tesmoignes; sire Wauter de paueliz / sire Johan de Holte / sire Johan de la Mare chiualars / Johan Tourpyn / Johan de stodleghe / Johan perchaye / Johan de Bourleghe e autres / Escript a lacok le Samadiz procheyn apres la Natiuete nre Dame / lan Edward filz Edward Neofyme."

(Seal of dark red wax.)

(Endorsed) "Defesaung dun Oblygacon fait p Indent's de Couenantz de pfo'mys p' le novell' foundacon de nre Dame deins le monasterye de lacok fait pent' John de Blewett & le Abbes de Lacok auntdit."

APPENDIX No. XIV.

Lacock Abbey Older Cartulary. Fol. 3b.

"Ordinacio vicarie ecclesie parochialis de Lacok.

"Universis sancte matris ecclesie filiis ad quorum noticiam pervenerit hec scriptura. Robertus permissione divina Sarrisburiensis Episcopus salutam in eo qui est omnis vera salus. Cum nuper invenerimus vicariam ecclesie de Lacok parochialis nostre diocesis nullatenus ordinatam, exhibito quoque nobis postmodum et inspecto quodam certificatorio inquisicionis per Archidiaconum Wiltes, super porcionibus et perceptionibus ac ceteris emolumentis in quibus dicta vicaria consistit ad mandatum bone memorie domini Simonis dudum predecessoris nostri Sar' Episcopi facto, per idem certificatorium comperimus evidenter quod ipsa vicaria consistit et consistere solet in porcionibus perceptionibus emolumentis et oneribus infrascriptis: videlicet in manso pro vicaria cum pertinenciis suis. Item in decem acris terre arrabilis. Item pastura animalium cuiuscunque generis dicti vicarii valoris annuatim ad minus viginti denariorum. Item in omnibus oblacionibus voluntariis et necessariis ibidem, tam in festo purificacionis in cera et aliis quam etiam Natali Domini, sci Ciriaci, in quadragesima, in Pascha, ac in sponsalibus, purificacionibus, anniversariis, et in aliis quibuscunque que ex hominum devocione procedunt. Item in omnibus oblacionibus capelle de Lacham, in toto decima lane et agnorum, casei, lactis, vaccarum, vitulorum, pullorum, porcellorum, ancarum, canapi et lini, ac aliarum omnium minutarum decimarum. Item in decima molendinorum omnium in parochia supradicta. Item percipiet vicarius loci qui pro tempore fuerit de dominabus Abbatissa et Conventu de Lacok rectore dicte ecclesie annuatim ad festa sanctorum Michaelis et Pasche pro equalibus porcionibus viginti solidos; que premissa taxantur ad decimam solvendam in centum solidos, et pro tanto solvet vicarius loci decimam quando currit. Item solvet pro redditu tres solidos et novem denarios annuatim. Item quod inveniet unum clericum suis sumptibus in ecclesia supradicta, et cetera omnia archidiaconalia et ordinaria sustinebit vicarius loci, excepta nova construccione cum contigerit cancelli ecclesie prelibate, onera vero alia dicte ecclesie incumbentia ad rectorem eiusdem ecclesie pertinebunt. Ne igitur ob defectum ordinacionis dicte vicarie ad amfractus licium vel discordias iidem rector et vicarius prosiliant de cetero, prout in similibus casibus fieri novimus plerumque, de expresso et unanimi consensu eorundem rectoris et

vicarii et ad eorum instantem rogatum concurrentibus eciam omnibus et singulis que in hac parte requiruntur de iure, prefatam perpetuam vicariam ad suprascripta et in suprascriptis porcionibus ac perceptionibus emolumentis et oneribus ex hiis et aliis legitimis causis auctoritate pontificali tenore presencium canonice ordinamus et in perpetuum debere consistere statuimus et declaramus; salva nobis et successoribus nostris plenaria et libera potestate dictam vicariam si oporteat in eventu augumentandi, suplendi, diminuendi, mutandi ac eciam eam interpretandi seu declarandi: et salvis in omnibus Episcopalibus iuribus et consuetudinibus, ac nostre Sar' ecclesie dignitate. In quorum omnium testimonium atque fidem fecimus has literas nostras ad perpetuam rei memoriam registrari et sigilli nostri munimine roborari. Datum apud Manerium nostrum de Wodeford xvi^{mo}. kal' mensis octobris, Anno Domini milesimo ccc^{mo}. tricesimo et septimo. Et consecracionis nostre anno octavo."

A Letter to Cromwell concerning the Surrender of Lacock Abbey.

THE following letter, written by Dr. W. Petre to Cromwell, and dated Jan. 20 [1539], should be added to the documents quoted in the article on the "Fall of the Wiltshire Monasteries," published in vol. xxviii. of the *Magazine*, p. 288. There is a slight discrepancy in the dates involved, as the letter states that the writer has received the surrender of the Abbey, whereas the actual deed of surrender bears date, January 21st, the day following. The chief interest, however, lies in the fact that the house is to be committed to the charge of "Mr. Sharington," no doubt the same

person as the subsequent grantee of the site, etc. This seems to show that he had already fixed upon Lacock as a desirable place of residence, though it was not formally granted to him till July 26th, 1540. As Sharington came of a Norfolk family, and had, so far as we know, no interest in the county of Wilts before, the question presents itself, what drew his attention specially to Lacock? and a possible answer may be the following: Sharington was at this time married to his second wife Elyanor, daughter of William Walsingham. This lady's first cousin, Eleanor, daughter of Sir Edmund Walsingham, William's brother,was the second wife of Edward Baynard, of Lackham; may we suppose that during some visit to that place, knowing as he must have done, that all religious houses were doomed to suppression, Sharington chose Lacock as his share of the spoil, and prevailed on Cromwell to give him the administration of the house, until such time as a more formal grant should be issued?

W. G. Clark-Maxwell.

Letters and Papers, Henry VIII., vol. xiv., part i., No. 100.

A letter addressed:—

"To the Right Honorable
and his most singlar good
lorde and Maister my lord
pryvey seall

"My most bownden duetye remembryd it may please yor lordyshipp to bee aduertised thatt sens the departing of mr smyth mr Tregonwell and I haue receyvyd the Surrendar of the monasterye of Lacok the demaynes wherof war all leassyd vnder covent seall befor or comyng And nothing of the same remayning in ther hande att this tyme wee hadd nott examyned the maner of grawnting the same whiche according to yor lordyshippe commawndment wee wyll examyñ befor or departing, and after leave the possessioñ of the howse wt mr Sharington accordinge to yor pleasure. Jn all other thinge wee shall endevor to accomplishe theffecte of yor lordyshippe lres send vñ to vs according to or most bowndeñ duetyes as knoweth God who have yor lordyshipp in his most blessyd keping ffrom Lacok the xxth of Januarye

"Yor lordyshippe most bounden
"beadyman and srvant
"(Sd) William Petre."

[*Endorsed*] "Doctor Peter."

[*In another hand*] "shewinge the srrender of Lacok Abbaye."

Erlestoke and its Manor Lords.

By John Watson-Taylor.

(Continued from page 309).

THE PLACE-NAME.

THE earliest mention of Erlestoke is found in the Pipe Roll of 1198, where it is referred to as "terre de Stokes," and the same form is used in a Close Roll of the year 1220. In the Red Book of the Exchequer and in the Book of Fees it is called Stoke, and when Richard, Bishop of Salisbury, 1217—1228, granted the Church of Melksham to the resident canons, he included in the gift "the chapel of Stoke."[1] In the chartulary of Montacute Priory the place-name occurs twice in one folio, in one place as "Erlestokes" and in the other as "Stoches." The date of the original grant of the mill of Erlestoke to that priory was about 1155, but the chartulary is a transcript of the time of Stephen Rawlin,[2] who was appointed Prior in July, 1297.[3] In 1227 the name first appears in the public records as Erlestoke, and is found thus spelt, with a few exceptions, in seventy-two separate documents relating to the following three hundred years. The first exception occurs in a post mortem inquisition taken at "Eorlestoke" in the year 1340, and the "o" is introduced again four or five times in the next fifty years, but not after that time. Isolated misspellings such as Erlestone, Ellerstoke, and Erlescote occur at the same period, but in the same documents the correct spelling is given, and on three other occasions the first syllable is spelt Herle, Erly, and Ewell. Towards the end of the sixteenth century the spelling begins to get very erratic, especially in wills, in one of

[1] B.M. Add. Ch. 37666. [2] Coxe, *Catalogus Codicum.*
[3] Somerset Record Society, viii., p. lxix.

which[1] Thomas Bulstrode expresses the wish to be buried in the Church of Herryll Stoke, and the remains of his tomb, which once stood at the east end of the old Church,[2] and the heraldic remains of which are in the present Church, show that his wish was obeyed. About this time the second syllable is frequently spelt Stock and Stocke, and an "a" introduced into the first syllable for the first time. In 1596 in the record of a post mortem inquisition taken at Devizes, an "a" is also introduced into the second syllable for the first time, and the name continues to be written Earle Stoke or Stoake for the next hundred years. Since that time the "a" has been dropped from Stoke, but the form Earl (or Earle) has lingered on and is given at this day, as an alternative to Erle, in the Ordnance Maps.

In Domesday Book places of the more modern name Stoke are, with a few exceptions, written Stoch, Stoche, or Stoches, for the Anglo-Saxons never used "k" in the middle of a word, though it was occasionally substituted for "c" at the beginning. It has been thought by some that Stoches is a compound of two words, stow—a dwelling, ches—by the water,[3] but it seems more probable that this was the genitive form, and that it was mistaken by the Normans when they translated the words—the manor or the land of Stoche, into—manerium or terra de Stokes. Stoke, Stock, and Stow are evidently different dialectical forms of the same word. The first two are found most frequently in the counties that formed the old kingdom of Wessex and those bordering on it, while Stow is found chiefly in the eastern counties. The Anglo-Saxon word to which they owe their origin is Stoc, a place, but the word was used to signify the stem or trunk of a tree, and this second meaning has by some been developed into "a wood" when explaining the place-name. Bosworth, however, shows by a quotation from Simeon of Durham (1123) that Woodstock was known in his time as Wude Stoc, the place of the woods, and William Somner (1659)

[1] P.C.C. 36, Holder.

[2] Jackson, *Aubrey's Wilts*, p. 300; M.S. 115, Society of Antiquaries.

[3] Cese—cheese, Cessol—a cottage, and Ceosel—gravel, seem to be the only Anglo-Saxon words resembling "Ches."

says of the same place—*Locum sylvestrem nomen sonat.* The second meaning is also developed further still into a place surrounded by a wooden stockade, but this word is of Italian or Spanish manufacture, and, if it owes anything to Anglo-Saxon in its origin, appears to come from "sticca," a stick. Mr. Charles Bowles, a colleague of Sir Richard Colt Hoare, in his account of Stoke Verdon,[1] rather favoured this idea. "I am not satisfied," he wrote, "that the word Stoke or Stock is derived from the Saxon word Stock, and am rather inclined to think that it had its origin in earlier times than the Saxons. It seems to me that it owes such origin to the contiguity of some grand earthworks or camp in the immediate neighbourhood of places called Stoke." In support of his theory he gave the following examples: in Wiltshire, Winterbourne Stoke near Yarnbury Castle, Stoke in Broad Chalk near Chiselbury; in Dorsetshire, Stoke Wake near Bull Barrow; in Hampshire, Stockbridge near Danbury; and in Somersetshire, Stoke-under-Ham, the hill camp near Yeovil.[2] The suggestion that the word Stoke is of an older origin than Saxon is supported by Welsh philologists, who trace it to the Celtic root "tec," or "teg," signifying a roof, the common parent of the Latin tegmen, toga, and tegula, and the Greek τεγος, but the development of the meaning *roof* to *house*, *group of houses*, and *place*, is simple and the easier explanation of the phenomena seems to be that in early days it was necessary to the safety of the inhabitants of a place that they should have near them a camp or other stronghold to which to fly in the hour of danger from their enemies.

Other Wiltshire authorities agree in the opinion that Stoke signified a place or a village, thus Sir Richard Colt Hoare, writing of Laverstock, says: the etymology is at once obvious and pleasing —the stoke, or village of the laverock or lark; Canon Jackson

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[1] *Modern Wiltshire.*

[2] To the Wiltshire examples might be added: Odstock near Clearbury Ring, Baverstock near Badbury or Belbury Rings, Purton Stoke near Ringsbury, Stoke in Bedwyn near Chisbury Ring, while Bradenstoke, Beechingstoke, and Erlestoke once had the same characteristic.

gave the same meaning in connection with Erlestoke,[1] and Canon Jones in a paper on the Names of Places in Wiltshire included Stoc and Stow among Teutonic terminations and translated them together as place or habitation.[2]

The large number of places bearing the name of Stoke would necessitate some addition to the name when it was required to identify any one of them, and Erlestoke had a near neighbour with which it may have been associated at an early period, as it was at a later, in the Stoke which formerly existed with its Church and its churchyard in the Bratton Tithing of the parish of Westbury.[3] In the Wiltshire Domesday Book the six places of this name that are there mentioned had all been given a prefix, for the "Stoche" that occurs twice is identified elsewhere in the survey with Bradenstoke.[4] In three of the cases the prefix is an Anglo-Saxon word, Wintreburn; Lauvrece (lawerc or lauerc, a lark); and Babe (beber, befer, beofer, a beaver), but there is no word of a like nature that can be associated with Erle.[5] In the other three cases—Bradene, Bichene, and Ode—the prefix seems to represent the names of two clans and an individual, no doubt earlier Saxon owners of these places, and the connection of the ancient family of Erle with Wiltshire at the present day suggests the possibility of its association at some time with Erlestoke. In early times, however, the name was written de Erlega, or Erleiga, and it is not until the year 1200 that it is found in the form of Erleye, at which time it is known that Erlestoke had been for some fifty years in other hands. The name is said to have been taken from their lordship near Reading, now Maiden Earley, and their properties lay in Berkshire, Dorsetshire, and Somersetshire (where Somerton Erle perpetuates their memory), but there is no evidence of their connection with Wiltshire until a much later period.

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[1] Aubrey's *Wiltshire*, p. 298. [2] *Wilts Arch. Mag.*, xx., 78.

[3] *Wilts Arch. Mag.*, xxiii., 282; *Wilts Notes and Queries*, II., III., Records of Parishes—Bratton.

[4] Wyndham, 235, 505, 529; Jones, 68.

[5] Aler, the alder tree, is only remotely allied to the German "erle," and the word "erl" in the German erl-king was in Anglo-Saxon "aelf."

It is probable, therefore, that the correct explanation of "Erle" is that which is most simple, and that it was the old English form of the title Earl. In Anglo-Saxon it was spelt "Eorl," and was a word adapted from the Danish "jarl," which is said to have been introduced into England by the Jutes and to have gradually taken the place of the older word ealdorman, signifying a nobleman, or one holding high office under the King, in which senses it is frequently found used in Anglo-Saxon documents. If, as seems to be the case, it was added in the latter part of the twelfth century, erle is the form in which it would then be written, and the variations in the spelling, eorl, earl, and comitis, seem to show that this is the meaning that has always been attributed to it. In Domesday Book there are several examples of its use: Erlesholt, in Yorkshire, held both at the time of the survey and of Edward the Confessor by the Archbishop; Erlestune, in Derbyshire, held by Henry de Ferrers; Erlide, in Staffordshire, held by Earl Roger; Erlingeha', in Gloucestershire, and Erlestone in Northamptonshire, held by the King; and Erlham, in Norfolk, held by Godric the Sewer and Alnot the Saxon. Of these the last two only occur in the Book of Fees, where they are given as Herleston and Herlh'm, and in the same record Erlega has become Herleg. In later times, however, the "h" was dropped again, and Herlh'm, in Norfolk, was called Jerlham or Earlham. This form seems to point to the title as its origin from Anglo-Saxon times, for although Domesday Book has no places with the prefix Jarl or Yarl the modern Yarlingtons of Somersetshire and Yorkshire may yet belong to the same category in their Domesday forms Gerlington and Girlington.

The only earl who can be proved to have been connected with Erlestoke is Earl Harold, who held Melksham at the time of Edward the Confessor, no doubt by virtue of his office of Earl of Wiltshire, and it may have been that the demesne land of the parent manor was all situated at Stoke, but it is very unlikely that of the enormous number of manors which he held in England this small sub-manor should be the only one whose name owed its origin to him.

In later times the title of an owner was frequently added to

place-names, or substituted for other identifications. In Wiltshire we have the example of Winterbourne Earls, called after the Earl of Sarum, but as a rule the title was a prefix. In Shropshire Earls Ditton took its name from the Earl of March, seigneur of the lordship of Mortimer, to which it belonged; in Yorkshire Earls Heaton from William, Earl of Warren, Earls Sterndale from William Ferrers, Earl of Derby, and Earlesburgh from Allan, Earl of Richmond; in Worcestershire Earls Cromb from Thomas de Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, in Norfolk Earl Soham, formerly Soham Barres, was re-named after Roger de Bigod, Earl of Norfolk; and in Essex Earls Bury, part of the manor of Fernham, was separately named after Geoffrey de Mandeville, Earl of Essex, and Earls Colne took its name from the De Veres, Earls of Oxford, who also gave the name Earls Court to their residence in the manor of Kensington.

At the time when the prefix was first added to Erlestoke the manor was in the hands of the family of Fitz-Herbert, to whom it had come by marriage with the De Mandeville family.[1] It is not clear how the De Mandevilles acquired the manor for no charter containing or referring to the grant has been found, and the only reference to the transaction by which it passed from the hands of the King is contained in the Curia Regis roll of the reign of Hen. III.,[2] recording the suit instituted by the King for a restoration of the manor on the ground that it was ancient demesne of the crown wrongfully alienated during the reign of Henry I. If the alienation was the act of the King it might be supposed that having granted it to some Earl who had afterwards incurred his displeasure, he had escheated it and re-granted it to the De Mandeville family, who had always been in his favour. In such a case William, Earl of Morton, who had many properties in the west of England, may have been the first tenant of Erlestoke and have lost it with his other lands when he was banished in 1104, but an act of

[1] This name suggests a connection with the Earls of Essex, of which, however, there is as yet no evidence.

[2] No. 151, 37 and 38, Hen. III. n. 16.

this sort on the part of the King could hardly be called a *wrongful* alienation. It seems more likely that the alienation was an act of the tenant, and that he passed it on to the De Mandevilles for some consideration. As the manor was always held of the King in capite it follows that such a transaction, if it took place, was winked at by those in authority, and their indulgence would be more readily obtained by a relation of the King than by another. It is possible that the manor was given by Henry I. to his natural son, Reginald, created Earl of Cornwall, in 1141,[1] and that the Earl sold it to Roger de Mandeville who held three knights fees under him in Cornwall, when the Inquest of Knights was made in 1166.[2]

There is very little doubt that Erlestoke should be translated "the place of the Earl," though it is important that the spelling of the prefix should be Erle, as it was in 1227, and as it continued to be for three hundred years after that date, but there is not sufficient evidence available to establish the identity of the Earl whose place it once was.

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[1] J. H. Round, in the *Dict. Nat. Biog.* [2] *Red Book of the Exchequer.*

Offenders against the Statute of Labourers in Wiltshire, A.D. 1349.

Translated and communicated by Miss E. M. Thompson.

THE Assize Roll translated below,[1] while it is of local interest to the Wiltshire antiquary as preserving many names of the rural population, and as throwing some light on their occupations and their sources of livelihood, of which by far the most common for both sexes was brewing, is also to be considered as an illustration of the difficulties left in its train by the Black Death. The great pestilence had first appeared in July in A.D. 1348, at Melcombe Regis, Dorset, and thence had spread rapidly over the West of England. That the death-roll had been large in Wiltshire is evident from the number of victims among the clergy, to which fact must be attributed the frequent entries of fresh institutions of incumbents in the episcopal registers of Salisbury,[2] and it is to be presumed that pastors and flocks suffered alike. The Wiltshire labourers and artificers, like their brethren elsewhere, were not slow to take the opportunity afforded by the consequent scarcity of their class for demanding more wages and higher profits for their services and their crafts and wares. An example is entered on this roll of almost every kind of offender against the Statute of Labourers of the 25th year of Edward III., which was an expansion and re-inforcement of that short-sighted attempt at the restoration of the old relations of employer and employed, the Ordinance concerning Labourers and Servants, issued the year after the fatal plague, in A.D. 1349. It was on the farms that the lack of labourers was mostly felt, agriculture with its demand for many

[1] Though containing all the matter of the roll, the translation is slightly abridged. The original is in the Public Record Office.

[2] *Vide* Dom Gasquet's *The Great Pestilence*, p. 163.

hands taking a more important part in the medieval rural economy than grazing, though this, too, was crying out for herdsmen to look after the wandering sheep and cattle. Hence it is not surprising to find among the culprits the masters and landowners themselves, whom the statute intended to benefit, tempting away the servants of others by the promise of higher wages to fill up the blanks caused by the mortality in their households and estates, and to find that a large number of the offences concerned out-door labour. The statute fixed all "Wages, Livery, Meed, or Salary," and all profits for the divers mysteries or crafts at the scale prevalent in the 20th year of Edward III., and ordered that all labourers in husbandry should be bound to serve by the year or the yearly term instead of by day, and that these and other servants should be sworn twice yearly before the lords, stewards, bailiffs and constables of the places of their abode, to observe the statute, and not to withdraw from those places, because in departing to seek more profitable work elsewhere they would leave their former masters with insufficiency of workmen. But in vain; the carter of the parson of Elyndon takes more grain for his livery than he was wont, the servant of Bradenstoke Priory grows dissatisfied with his allowance and withdraws against his agreement "without license or reasonable cause" before his year of service is up, and many a man and woman breaks his or her oath, refusing to serve at all, or not resisting the temptation of obtaining higher gains for work or goods. There is a case of one who "went on strike." John Lavrok, vagabond, had come out of service all the way from Oxfordshire, but if he hoped for sympathy in money or other alms, he experienced in Wiltshire how the statute was against those who were "rather willing to beg in Idleness than by Labour to get their Living"; indeed one of the clauses of the ordinance of the 23rd year forbade on the pain of imprisonment this kind of help to the able-bodied and idle labourer. The discontent, however, was not confined to the tradesmen and labourers; one or two household servants, too, are entered on the roll. The case of "John Bryan, clerk" (m,1.) who took 1*s.* 6*d.* in excess of his accustomed stipend, may be an ecclesiastical example of the same

cry for more wages in which the lower ranks of the clergy joined, their poor salaries being lessened owing to the now diminished sum of offerings from a sparser population. On the other hand the stipend in question may have been customarily awarded him for secular labour that he performed to eke out his livelihood, in addition to his priestly functions. The penalty incurred by offenders against the statute was imprisonment, there to remain until they should find surety to serve, and take and do their work, and to sell things vendable "according to the statute." Whosoever was guilty of going against his oath was to be imprisoned 40 days and if convicted again, for a quarter of a year, every time of conviction being awarded "double pain"; the sums taken in excess for their labour or in the sale of goods were forfeited to the King, and with their fines and ransoms went towards the payment of the subsidy last granted. Inquiry was to be made for transgressors continually by the stewards, bailiffs, and constables of the various towns, who were to inform the justices on their arrival for the county sessions of any misdemeanants found within their jurisdictions. The Assize roll in question consists of the returns of those officers and of inquests for various hundreds in Wilts made before the deputy judges in the 26th year of Edward III.

Assize Roll No. 1018 m. 1.

[Presentments] "before the deputy Justices of the lord king in the Hundred of Highworth and Cricklade by diverse inquests.

"The Jury who speak on their oath present that John le Hershurde of Buryblontesdon has withdrawn from his service without licence or reasonable cause. Therefore [the bailiff] is ordered to take him.

"That William Spendlove of Eton procured the said John to withdraw from his service in promising more salary against the statute. Therefore, &c.

"That Agnes Wallop who was sworn to serve Walter Berton before the deputies [of the justices] has refused to serve the said Walter without reasonable cause. Therefore, &c.

"That William Horsehurde ox-herd[1] of Brodeblontesdon took excessively xviij.d. therefore [the bailiff] is ordered to take him. That Margery Frensche [out of] vi.d. took excessively iii.d. That John Teynton brewer, took excessively iii.d. That Katherine Frensche[2] brewster took excessively ij.

[1] "Custos bov̄."

[2] "Quod Margeria Frensche vj.d. cepit excessive iii.d." is the strange wording of the original.

That Alice Honte brewster took excessively iii.d. That John Dyer brewer took excessively iii.d. That Thomas Underwode took excessively iii.d. That Richard le Dyer brewer, took excessively iii.d. That Richard le Gode brewer took excessively ii.d. That Ralph Maureward brewer took excessively ii.d That John Gybbes brewer took excessively xii.d. That John Gybbes fisherman took excessively xii.d. That Alice Wynston brewster took excessively iii.d. That Clarice Poywyl brewster took excessively iii.d. That Matilda Sprot brewster took excessively iii.d. That Henry le Tayler brewer took excessively iij.d. That John Mauduc brewer took excessively ij.d. That Alice Pierys pedler[1] took excessively i.d. That Cristina le Ropere pedler[3] took excessively i.d. That Walter Schon pedler (?) took excessively i.d. That John Ralf butcher took excessively iii.d. That John Der . . . butcher took excessively ii.d. That John Baker, John Jones, John Rogers, Thomas Brome, Thomas Mayde, Walter Moundfor, John Kynny, butchers, took each excessively ii.d. That Thomas Taberer thresher took excessively vj.d. That Robert Hawyle workman took excessively vi.d. That John Pycher, Robert le Thressher, Adam le Lange, Joan his wife, Cecilia Earle, Isabel Mulleward took in the autumn by the day v.d., and with courtesy,[2] and this they acknowledged.[3] That John Gybbes seller of victual took in excess xii.d. That Thomas Leuce who was sworn to exercise his craft according to the statute took excessively xl.d. That John Gobray likewise sworn took excessively xii.d. (?)

Thomas Underwode tanner took excessively ii.s.

Constance Underwode brewster, took excessively xii.d.

Richard Enyngham butcher took excessively vi.d.

Alice Gerysche brewster took excessively iii.d.

Walter Subter of Brodebluntesdon and Joan his wife took excessively ii.s.

Elena le Walsche brewster took excessively xii.d.

Jul' Kynges labourer took excesively xii.d.

John Gar' labourer took excessively xii.d.

John Hernon labourer took excessively xii.d.

John Bryan clerk, took excessively for his stipend xviii.d.

John Henton brewer took excessively vi.d.

Cristopher Gerard labourer took excessively vi.d.

Alice Swenus took excessively iii.d.

John servant of Hugh Randolf of Eton took excessively [*illegible*]. Therefore it is ordered that [the bailiff] take them."

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[1] "Tanenti." Possibly connected with *tranatara* (*passer*, *traverser*, in French) and *tranator*, the noun; hence, one who travelled about with a pack, *i.e.*, a pedler.

[2] "Curialiter."

[3] The wages fixed by the statute were, for sarcling (hoeing and weeding) or haymaking a penny the day, for mowing 5d. the acre, or 5d. by the day: for reaping 2d. the 1st week 3d. the 2nd week in August, and so on till the end of the month, and "less in the Country where less was wont to be given, without meat or drink, or other courtesy to be demanded, given or taken."

m. 2.

"Answer of the Bailiff of the Hundred of Wallingford on all and singular the articles touching the workmen taking too much in excess, of his bailiwick aforesaid against the statute of the lord King.

"John Ballede junior took excessively against his first oath vi.d.

"William Hardyng took excessively against the statute which is testified by the deputies [deputy judges?] and against his first oath vi.d.

"William Hobekyns took excessively against the statute and his first oath, vi.d.

"Adam Porter took excessively against the statute and his first oath[1] vi.d.

"Philip servant of William Joop took, &c., vj.d.

Okeburn.

"John Sweteman took, &c., viii.d.

"Nicholas Smyth took, &c., iii.d.

"Thomas Brende took, &c., vi.d.

"John Harnald took, &c., iii.d.

"John Symond took, &c., iii.d."

m. 3

"Inquest before the deputies in the Hundred of Chippenham, viz. Hugh Fitzwarren Thomas Balbe John Cayuel and John in la Herne. Agnes Prat spinster refused service by the usual terms against the statute and exceeded iii.s. iiij.d.[2]

Joan Canon spinster exceeded vj.d.
Alice Bageworth spinster exceeded iiij.s. iiij.d.
Margaret Daungers spinster exceeded iii.d.
Joan Canon harvester exceeded xii.d.
Walter Wroxhale swineherd exceeded xii.d.
Joan de Acres harvester exceeded xii.d.
Robert Poynter harvester, exceeded xviii.d.
Agnes Sclattere harvester xii.d.
Cecilia Crowes spinster exceeded ii.s.
Cecilia Franceis spinster exceeded vi.d.
Isabella Kyndelewelle spinster exceeded vi.d.
Juliana Walshe, spinster exceeded iii.d.
Agnes atte Forthheye spinster exceeded iii.d.
Edward Cras, carter exceeded xii.d.
Nicholas le Smyth of Lokynton exceeded ii.s.
Joan Walshe brewster exceeded ii.s.
Richard Andreu tailor exceeded xii.d.
Agnes Pynk spinster exceeded ii.s.
Alice Tudbard spinster exceeded vj.d.
Cecilia Pory spinster exceeded vi.d.
Isabella Tudbard harvester exceeded iii.d.
Henry Pyl Webber exceeded vj.d.
John Rolf shepherd exceeded vi.d.
Thomas, a labourer serving Thomas Baldry exceeded xii.d.

[1] In the original "against the statute and his first oath" in the following cases are crossed out, but query whether this was not merely a way of emphasizing the words through which the pen was drawn, as in some passages of other documents?

[2] That is, she and the following took the sums mentioned in excess.

Alexander Mangenel servant exceeded vi.d.
MatildaBabor servant exceededxii.d.
Agnes Kyng servant exceeded xii.d.
John Burgeys thresher exceeded xii.d.
John Swayn harvester, exceeded vi.d.
Agnes Kenefek maker of linen[1] exceeded vj.d.
Isabell Clerkus harvester exceeded vi.d.
Ela Nytare harvester exceeded vl.d.
Juliana Don spinster exceeded vj.d.
Thomas le Heyward of Estongrey brewer exceeded vj.d.
Joan de Acres spinster exceeded xij.d.
Katherine Kardester, spinster exceeded vi.d.
John Ingram thresher exceeded ii.s.
John Ingram harvester exceeded xii.d.
Margaret de Surrenden brewster exceeded ii.s.
Matilda Hele spinster exceeded xii.d.
Matilda Graunger spinster exceeded vi.d.
Juliana Sprot spinster exceeded ii.s.
Agnes Shirrerve harvester exceeded ii.s.
John Bristowe tailor exceeded xii.d.
John Chepman of Romesey harvester exceeded xii.d.
Cecilia Mangenel spinster exceeded xii.d.
Margaret Colyar harvester exceeded vi.d.
Agnes Baldry brewster exceeded vi.d.
John Bruchre brewer exceeded iii.d.
Joan Pomme brewer exceeded vi.d.
Adam de Wotton brewer exceeded iii.d.
Agnes Shirrerve brewster exceeded xii.d.
William Shirrerve brewer exceeded vi.d.
John de Bristowe brewer exceeded vi.d.
Richard Bracy brewer exceeded iii.d.
Edith Chappe brewer exceeded vi.d.
Robert Chapman brewer, exceeded vi.d.
Richard le Fyshar brewer exceeded vi.d.
William Pykot fisherman exceeded vj.d.
Richard le Fysher of Sherston exceeded vjd.

"The twelve jury say on their oath that Isabella Clerkes, Joan de Acres, Robert Ponyter, Cecilia Crowes, Cecilia Fraunceys, Isabella Kyndelewell, Juliana Walshe, Agnes atte Forthheye, Alice Tudbard, Cecilia Pory, John Burgeys, John Swayn, Agnes Kenefek, John Ingram, Margaret de Surendon, Matilda Hole, Juliana Sprot, Agnes Shirrerue, John Bristowe, Margaret Colyar through the whole of the past year will not serve by the usual terms but altogether refuse against the statute."

m. 3. dorse.

"William Sure mower exceeded xii.d.
JohnColeshullmower excedeed xii.d.
Roger Osbarn mower exceeded xl.d.
John Robyns cobbler exceeded x.s.
Richard Robyns cobbler exceeded ii.s.
JoanPobelles brewster exceeded vi.d.
EdithShephurdes brewster exceeded vi.d.
Felise Pinne brewster exceeded ii.s.
Joan le baker brewer exceeded xii.d.
Robert le Chaundel' brewer exceeded vi.d.

[1] "Factrix pannorum lineorum."

Edith Charlynges brewster exceeded ii.d.
John Bordel brewer exceeded vi.d.
John Gylemyn brewer exceeded ii.d.
Walter atte Wodeland brewer exceeded vi.d.
William le Prynce brewer, exceeded vi.d.
Richard le Cornishe butcher exceeded ii.s.
Alice his wife, spinster exceeded xii.d.
John Gode brewer exceeded xld.
William Teintour brewer exceeded xii.d.
John le Muleward brewer exceeded xl.d.
John Bouche brewer exceeded xl.d.
John Endford brewer exceeded vj.s. viii.d.
John Wyk brewer exceeded xii.d.
Richard Irmonger brewer exceeded xl.d.
Joan Horneshalle brewster exceeded xs.
Robert atte Vanne brewer exceeded xl.d.
Agnes Code brewster exceeded xii.d.
Blissota Hobbus brewster exceeded xii.d.
John Rykelote brewer exceeded xl.d.
John Mayde brewer exceeded vj.d.
Cristina Churchestyghle brewster exceeded xii.d.
Joan Nethemor brewster exceeded xl.d.
Alice Beansale brewster exceeded xii.d.
Joan Shonyn brewster exceeded xii.d.
Richard Crekkelade senior exceeded xl.d.
Matilda his wife brewster exceeded xii.d.
Richard Cokelbergh brewer exceeded xii.d.
Agnes Irmanger brewster exceeded xii.d.
Richard Crekkelade junior pelterer, exceeded xij.d.
John Wyk pelterer exceeded xii.d."

m. 4.

Malmesbury.

"Inquest taken at Malmesbury the Monday next after the feast of the Nativity of the B. Virgin Mary, before the deputies of the Hundred of Malmesbury by oath of 12 Jurymen who say Walter Blank of Malmesbury received excessively for currying leather to the value of ii.s.

"Item John Laurence of Malmesbury for making a wall received excessively to the value of ii.s.

"Item William Parys of Malmesbury withdrew from the town in the beginning of the autumn and received excessively to the value of ii.s.

"Item Alice wife of William Bochel of Malmesbury, withdrew from the town in the beginning of the autumn and received excessively to the value of xii.d.

"Item William Bochel of Malmesbury withdrew from the town in the beginning of the autumn and received excessively vi.d.

"Item Thomas Parys and Alice his wife of Malmesbury made a rescue against the constable of the peace and withdrew from the town in the beginning of the autumn.

"Item Joan Michel of Malmesbury withdrew from the town in the beginning of the autumn and received excessively to the value of xl.d.

"Item John Bluet tiler of Radeborne received excessively to the value of v.s.

"Item Richard Smyth of Brokenbury received excessively to the value of x.s.

"Item William Kyng of Somerford received excessively for reaping corn to the value of iiii.d."

m. 5.

Aldeborn.

"Inquest before John Chilton and Robert Looff (?) the Tuesday next before the Nativity of St. John the Baptist 26 Edward III.

"Who[1] say that John Conyng of the same withdrew from selling flesh after his oath at Aldeborne against the statute and against his oath, and the foresaid John remains in the custody of the bailiff.[2]

"Agnes[3] wife of John le Taillor junior received excessively from the sale of beer against the statute—vj.d. Bail, John Irmanger and Richard de Beydon.

"Alice wife of John le Muleward took excessively for beer against the statute vj.d.

"Joan wife of John Chose took, &c., from the sale of beer—vi.d. Bail, Richard Beydon and John Taillor junior.

"Joan wife of Edward Orchard took excessively from the sale of beer—vi.d. Bail, John Reyngnald and John Chose.

"Edith Coilles took excessively against the statute from the sale of beer—vi.d. Bail, John Reygnald and Richard Tyeler.

"John Derby tailor took excessively against the statute—vi.d. Bail, John Chose and Richard Mercer.

"Helewys wife of John Conyng took excessively against the statute—vi.d. Bail, John Reyngnald and Richard Tyeler.

"Thomas Vaspail tailor took excessively against the statute—iiij.d. Bail, John Reyngeald and Richard Beydon.

"John Carloer tailor took excessively against the statute—vi.d. Bail, Robert le Taillor and John Chose.

"William Alfraid thatcher took excessively against the statute—vj.d. Bail, Richard Beydon and John Reyngnald.

"Robert Flory "Bochier" took excessively against the statute after his oath, and the foresaid Robert remains in the custody of the bailiff.[4]

"Richard le Coilles took excessively against the statute from the sale of flesh—vj.d. Bail, John Reyngnald and Richard Tyeler.

"Alice Hametts took excessively from the sale of beer—vj.d. Bail, John Reyngnald and John Chose.

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[1] The items begin abruptly thus, without mentioning the jury by name.

[2] And "it is testified that by reason of the land that he held" is interlined above this item.

[3] "Augnet'" in the original.

[4] The sum taken in excess is not stated.

"Reginald Webbe went out of the service of John Bordon at Litelton against the new statute; he found bail John Stephens and Roger Babbe.

"John Fayr took excessively against the statute xii.d. Bail, John Wilkenes and John Stephenes.

"John Marschal of Ricardeston took excessively against the statute for his word to go as ploughman for half a day, 1 quarter of barley for 12 weeks and on the sixth day from the plough to cultivate the land.[1] Bail, John atte Stone and Henry Gome."

m. 5. d.

"John Zaikhoill thatcher took excessively for his work against the statute xiid. Bail, John Stephens and John Wilkenes.

"Henry Craketail of Henton took excessively against the statute—xii.d. Bail, John Stephenes and John Wilkenes.

"William Stephenes of the same took excessively against the statute ij.s. Bail, John Stephenes and Henry Craketail.

"John Macon of the same took excessively against the statute—iis. Bail, John Sweteman and Richard Was.

"John Zouter of the same took excessively against the statute—vj.d. Bail, John Luce and Richard Was.

Thomas Jones took excessively against the statute—vj.d. Bail, Richard Was and John Frankelayn.

"John Prat of Swendon oxherd took excessively against the statute—xii d. Bail, John Goffe and William Witele."

m. 6.

Kynewardeston.

"Inquest taken there Wednesday the feast of St. Bartholomew before John Flory and Walter de Lytlecote deputy justices of the lord King concerning the statute lately enacted touching artificers and workmen and others and also before the Constable of the said Hundred 25 Edward III. (at Devizes on Monday in the feast of St. Barnabas the 26th year).[2]

"By oath of William de Stock, William Hommediewe, Alan de Walton, John Stormy, William de Wyk, James de Staundene, Elwyas Haynes, Peter Cleuer, Robert Horch, Hugh Gergrave and Walter de Somersete who say that

"John Muleward of Westbedewynd took excessively this year in selling beer x.s.

"Nicholas le Neote of the same workman took excessively ij.s.

"John Schaldebourne took excessively[3] xii.d.

"Thomas Whatynden took excessively for cart-wheels xl.d.

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[1] "ad eund' caruc' per dimid' diem 1 q^{a}r ord' ad xii sept' & sexta die de caruc' ad arrand' terram."

[2] Added in another hand.

[3] This entry is crossed through and "mort'" (*mortuus*, dead) written above it.

Nicholas le Ropere took excessively xii.d.
Matilda le Lang de Tylecombe took excessively vj.d.
Matilda Taylur of the same took excessively vj.d.
Edith at Pleystow took excessively vj.d.
Roger Cakard took excessively 3 bushels of corn worth ii.s.
Richard Hombre took excessively xii.d.
John Canon of Collingburne took excessively ij.s.
John Burgeys "taylur" took excessively vi.d.
Matilda Machot took excessively xii.d.
Petronilla Sawyer took excessively xii.d.
Matilda Baker took excessively xl.d.
Richard Coltyng took excessively ii.s.
Wyburgh Machot took excessively vj.d.
Edith Maysi took excessively ij.s.
Matilda Medeburne took excessively ij.s.
Robert Lombe took excessively xl.d.
Alice Lombe took excessively iij.d.
John Bothel servant of Alan de Walton took excessively xiid.
Stephen Tylewene took excessively ij.s.
John Tylewene de la forde took excessively ii.s.
Stephen Taylur of Burbach took excessively xii.d.
William Swone of Eston took excessively xl.d.; and withdrew against the form of the statute.
John Tuddeworth and Alice his wife sellers of victual took excessively ij.s.
Leticia Molyn of Colygburne took excessively xii.d.
John Langlynch of the same butcher took excessively xl.d.
Richard Moryn butcher of the same took excessively xl.d.
John Dymmyng butcher took excessively xl.d.
Matilda Grene inn-keeper took excessively ij.s.
Margaret Ryvers maidservant of William Burgeis took excessively ii.s.
William Burgeys seller of victual took excessively xl.d.
Joan Pope brewster took excessively ij.s.
John Dypar of Colyngburne mower took excessively ijs.
John Fyrlyng shoemaker hitherto after his fine took excessively xij.d.
Robert Scmyt of Peuesey took excessively ij.s.
William Peschone taylor of Tytecombe withdrew from the foresaid town in the beginning of the autumn against the form of the statute.
Roger Seman, John Clerk, Walter Colverhuse withdrew from the towne of Eston in the beginning of the autumn against the form of the statute and before their withdrawal each of them took excessively xl.d.
Walter Ladd workman took excessively xl.d.
Roger Lawfoll workman took excessively xl.d.
John Wade took excessively xl.d.
Henry Sawter servant of Robert Picot, took excessively xl.d.
John Longespe seller of victual took excessively xl.d.
Robert Hardyng of Estebedewynd carter took excessively ij.s.
Richard carter of Thomas de St. Maur in the preceding year took excessively ij.s.
John Mariot who was servant of the foresaid Thomas took excessively ij.s.

Adam Carter mower took excessively at Froxfeld ij.s.
John Pyleschene of Wiltone took excessively ij.s.
Margery Webbe of the same took excessively xij.d.
Joan Schuppester of Wuilton took excessively vj.d.
John Page pelterer of Peuesey took excessively ijs.
Juliana Chamflur servant of Thomas Stormy of Peuesey took excessively ij.s.
John Hod of Peuesey maker of baskets and hives[1] took excessively ij.s. (?)
William Brasier dwelling at Peuesey took excessively ij.s.
John Webbe of Colyngburne took excessively ij.s.
Adam Rodevyle of Myleton Lylebone took excessively xii.d. (?)
Alice Braumound of Bedwynd brewster took excessively xl.d. (?)
John Deyrone of Bedewynd pelterer took excessively [*illegible*]
Margery Odames of Tytecoumbe took excessively xij.d.
Richard ate Touneshend of Hynset took excessively xij.d.
Walter Vrondes of the same took excessively xii.d.
Adam le Sockes shepherd of Henry Scormy refuses to serve him in taking a reasonable livery and salary yearly."

m. 7.

"Answer of John de Flory and Walter de Littlecote deputy justices of the lord King in Kynewardeston at Devizes, Monday in the feast of St. Barnabas 26 Edward III.

"Inquest taken at Kynewardeston before John de Flory and Walter de Littlecote deputies of the justices William de Scharesh . . . and his associates, the Tuesday next after the Feast of the Holy Trinity 26 Edward III. by the oath of Richard Thorald, William Chamberlayn, Elias Haynes, John Waryn, John Attebare, John Kepenhull, Hugh de Gergrave, Robert Holhurst, Walter Somerset, John Eorl, Thomas le Clerk, Thomas de Forsttebury, and other free men of the foresaid Hundred who say upon oath that

Peuesey.

"John Boregeys tailor who was convicted before of excess has hitherto taken xij.d.

"John Stowe thatcher, and Nicholas le Ropere in the same way has taken hitherto excessively xij.d. each.

John Gakkan (?) took excessively xij.d.
Sibill le Newe took excessively vj.d.
Agnes Simondes took excessively xij.d.
John Sowtere took excessively xij.d.
Alice Taylour took excessively ij.s. iiij.d.
Thomas servant of Thomas le bryd took excessively vj.d.
Alice Heye took excessively xvj.d.
William le Hurde took excessively iiij.d.
John Danyel fuller took excessively xii.d.

Peuesey.

John Howler took excessively vi.d.
Richard Lok butcher took excessively vj.d.
Richard Bruton brewer took excessively ij.s.

[1] Operarius sportarum et ruscarum.

Thomas Palmere brewer took excessixely ij.s.
John le Cowpere brewer took excessively ij.s.
Edith Hurel brewster took excessively ij.s.
John Chaloner weaver xij.d.
Margery Akerman webster took excessively xii.d.
Matilda le Mere took excessively xii.d.
Agnes Allewele took excessively xii.d.
Mabill Yuggelaye[1] took excessively xij.d.
Walter le Deghere took excessively iiis. iiij.d.
Agnes wife of William Bisshop took excessively xij.d.
Edith Fipion (?) spinster took excessively iiij.d.
Agnes Pageham "schuppestre" took excessively vj.d.
Matilda wife of William atte Wiche brewster took excessively xij.d.
Edith Stormy webster took excessively xij.d.
William le Threcher took excessively xij.d.
Gilian Soumeter weaver took excessively vj.d.
Edith Riuers brewster took excessively xii.d.

Wotton.

John Jordan de Wotton butcher took excessively xl.d.

Estbed Wynde.

John le Couk of Estbedwynd brewer took excessively xij.d.
Henry le bredere took excessively in autumn vj.d.
John le BreoWere took excessively at the same time vj.d.
Agnes de Kent took excessively at the same time iij.d.

Hynsete.

Agnes Boundi webster took excessively vj.d.
Margery Noreys[1] took excessively vi.d.

Chussebury.

William le Yrmanggere carrying iron took excessively xii.d.
Thomas de Watydeene at another time convicted took excessively ij.s.

Cherletone.

John Maisterion seller of victua took excessively vj.d.
Isabel wife of Geoffrey le Vode in the same way took excessively vj.d.
Richard Staunton seller of victual took excessively ij.s.
Edith wife of Geoffrey le Deyere brewster was convicted because she caused to be made from ½ qr. beans 7.s. and 1.d. worth of house-bread and thus took excessively in both her crafts x.s.
Nicholas Boteler seller of victual and brewer took excessively xij.d.
Stephen Ferour met men coming to sell towards Cherleton in the hundred of Kynewardeston and by force and arms put them to flight to the town of Huggeford in Co. Berks, thus to forestall them.
William Lyteman fuller dwelling at Stotescombe took double in his artifice and thus took excessively in the hundred of Kynewardeston xl.d.

Fifide.

Matilda Smerenour webster took excessively xij.d.
William atte Wich smith took excessively ij.s.

Middleton.

Roger le Mere of Middleton brewer took excessively iijs. iiijd.

[1] Comptrix.

John Stawnford brewer took excessively xij.d.
Margaret Palles brewster took excessively xij.d.
John Blond brewer took excessively vj.d.

Eston.

Stephen Battyn tailor of Eston took excessively vj.d.
Matilda Bonion webster of the same took excessively vj.d.

Borebach.

William Sley of Borebach tailor took excessively xij.d.
John Mochet miller and brewer took excessively vj.d.
John Londy shepherd took excessively vj.d.

Estgarston.

Thomas the Weaver of Estgarston took excessively xii.d.

Colingborn.

Nicholas Bonfer took excessively xij.d.
William Borgeys brewer took excessively ij.s.
RoyerCreyleber carpenter and fisher took excessively xiij.d.
Alice Kauntelo spinster took excessively vj.d.
WalterDawnwater collar maker and mower took excessively xii.d.

Tydecombe.

Wylliam Ynglelond of Tidecombe brewer took excessively ij.s.
William le Ropere of the same another time convicted has taken hitherto excessively ij.s.

Merton.

Adam Blond of Merton maker of wheels for drawing water[2] (?) took excessively ij.s.
Richard Carpenter of Merton took excessively xij.d.
Edmund Carpenter of the same took excessively xij.d.
Edith atte pleistoue spinster took excessively xij.d.
John Tailor[1] of tidecombe took excessively xij.d.

Schaldeborn.

Richard le Nappere of Schaldeborn brewer, took excessively xij.d.
Richard Tailor[1] of the same took excessively xij.d.
William le Wonde thresher took excessively vj.d.
William le Muleward of Botteleye another time convicted has hitherto taken excessively xl.d.

Westbedwynde. Forde.

Nicholas Croune of Forde brewer took excessively xl.d.
Walter Dando day labourer took excessively.
Matilda Bigeles of Westbedwynde brewster took excessively ij.s.
Margery, wife of John Muleward of the same brewster took excessively xl.d.
John Mawnorl brewer and weaver took excessively xl.d.

"Item they say that John de Bradewey carter (?) against the form of the statute has withdrawn from the Prior of St. Margaret's by Marlborough and the foresaid John de Bradewey is attached to answer the foresaid Prior; Rebel

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[1] Thomas Textor. John Sartor. Richard Sartor.

[2] Operator austorum (haustrarum ?)

of the lord King against the statute refuses to come before [{the Prior / the justices} ?]
[Thomas Brid de W . . . another rebel is supported by his neighbours]."[1]

m. 8.

"Presentations before John Canynges and his associates deputy justices of the lord king in the Hundred of Highworth and Crekkelade by the jury.

"That Edith Henrys spinster took excessively from diverse men vj.d. and it is her first offence. Therefore [the bailiff] is ordered to take her.

"That Agatha Mortimer brewster sells beer beyond a moderate profit and has taken excessively iiii.d. Therefore [the bailiff] is ordered to take her.

"That John atte Welle thresher who was sworn to ply his business according to the form of the statute took excessively from diverse men after his oath xii.d. Therefore the bailiff is ordered to take him.

"That John Sturne thresher who was sworn to serve according to the form of the statute after his oath from diverse men took excessively xii.d. Therefore, &c.

"That John Waller junior labourer has taken excessively at times[2] before his oath ij.s. Therefore, &c.

"That John servant of Hugh Randolf, labourer, has taken excessively at times before his oath xl.d. Therefore, &c.

"That Thomas Neel seller of victual, sells salt and oats and other victual beyond a moderate profit and has taken at times excessively xl.d. Therefore, &c.

"That William Agneys labourer who was sworn to serve Thomas de St. Maur has withdrawn out of the county from his service without license or reasonable cause. Therefore, &c.

"That John Riborgh of Stratton who was sworn to serve John Canynges has withdrawn out of the county from his service without licence or reasonable cause. Therefore, &c.

"That Henry Kynny, labourer took excessively from diverse men at times iii.d. Therefore, &c.

"That John Henrys junior who was sworn to serve Robert Henrys without licence or reasonable cause has withdrawn. Therefore, &c.

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[1] The writing and the parchment is worn away at these two passages, which, so far as they are legible, are as follows:—

"Item dicunt quod Johannes de Bradewey car . . . contra formam statuti recessit de Priore [de] Sanctae Margarete juxta Marleberg et . . . Bradewey attachiatur ad respondendum prefato Priori Rebell' domini Regis contra statutum coram . . . [ve]nire recusat.

"Item dicunt quod Thomas Brid de W . . . domini Regis de statute ac et eciam dñi Regis rebell' despisit et omnes ex^{ue} . . sa visineto suo per posse suum conforta . . . manutenat."

[2] Pervices.

"That Joan wife of Henry Hobbes brewster who was sworn to exercise, &c., after her oath took excessively from diverse men xl.d. Therefore, &c.

"That Richard Donnyng procured Roger Dounton labourer to serve him and offered him xx.s. for his salary by year and his diet,[1] so that the said Roger went away[2] from the service of Walter Wormerigge to the damage, &c. Therefore, &c."

m. 8 a.

"That Richard Roggers of Stratton who was sworn to serve Walter Berton, &c., without licence or reasonable cause withdrew from his service before the end of the term out of the county. Therefore, &c.

"That William Thomelyns withdrew from the service of Simon Berewyk without licence or reasonable cause. Therefore, &c.

"That Nicholas le Wayte procured to himself Alice Wayte who had been sworn to serve John Lusteshull [and] within the term without licence or reasonable cause withdrew. Therefore, &c.

m. 9.

"Swanbergh.

"*Upaven.* Sittings of the deputy Justices of the lord king at Saylbergh the Saturday next after the feast of St. Barnabas the Apostle 26 Edward III. concerning transgressors against the ordinance of the new statute.

"The Jury say that Philip Whyllepin (?) of Uphaven took excessively after his oath vj.d. Pledge for the excess, John Fraunceys.

"That Eva wife of Ralph Skynnere brewster took excessively after her oath xii.d.

Ralph le Clerc brewer took excessively iii.d.

Richard Malweyn tapster sold beer in excess to iii.d.

Adam Coleman brewer sold beer in excess to vj.d.

Adam Cat fisherman and merchant took excessive profit to xij.d.

John Wakeman (?) tappster sold excessively to iii.d.

John Stifleg brewer took excessively xii.d.

Walter Galant brewer took excessively vj.d.

Adam Taverner seller of victual took excessive profit iij.d.

John Godrer merchant and brewer sold excessively to vj.d.

William le Smyth took excessively v.d.

William Wowere brewer took excessively vj.d.

John Pykot pelterer took excessively vj.d.

William le Tayllour of Upphaven tailor excessively for his work xij.d.

William Truper fisherman took excessively vj.d.

Walter le Smyth smith and fisherman took excessively vj.d.

William Vommere thresher took excessively vj.d.

Robert Baker brewer took excessively vj.d.

Simon Gybber brewer took excessively vj.d.

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[1] Et mensem suum.

[2] Elongavit.

John Chuppeman merchant took excessively vj.d.

John Bacon junior brewer took excessively vj.d.

Geoffrey Franceyus brewer took excessively vj.d.

John Chalener brewer took excessively vj.d.

Simon Barnebes merchant took excessively iij.d.

Henry Taillour tailor took excessively iii.d.

John Satel thresher took excessively iii.d.

John Langeluce carpenter took excessively vj.d.

Reginald Duke thresher and fisherman took excessively vj.d.

Rusteshale.

John Suayl butcher took excessively for selling victual after his oath vj.d.

William Gay merchant and brewer took excessively after his oath vj.d.

Isabel[1] wife of John Jagon spinster took excessively after her oath iij.d.

John Koc of Rusteshale took excessively iiii.d. Pledge Peter le Clone.

Charleton.

John Coupere and William Mills butchers

William Cornett tailor took excessively after his oath xj.d.

Wyvelesford.

Walter Wyot took excessively vj.d. after his oath.

Ralphe Hogges thresher and fisherman took excessively after his oath vj.d.

Merden.

John Devenysche took excessively xij.d. after his oath; pledges for the excess Thomas Kene and Robert atte Masche.

Pateney.

Henry Holle butcher sold excessively to vj.d. after his oath.

Stannton.

No one found there in excess.

Aulton Priors.

John Boddoke took excessively after his oath vj.d. Pledge for the excess John Wyk.

Robert le Webbe took excessively after his oath vj.d. Pledge John . . . obel.

Dracote (?)

No one found there in excess.

Ore.

No one found there in excess.

Wilecote (?)

No one found there in excess.

[Illegible] Joan le Bocher brewster took excessively xii.d."[2]

m. 9. d.

"John le Taillour of Lytelton took excessively for his work xii.d.

"*Alyngton.* No one is there who takes excessively.

"The bailiff is ordered to take John Pavior of Bychchenstoke (?) who was sworn to serve Richard Verdon, and who has withdrawn from his service within the term, and the bailiff answers that he is not found."

[The rest of this side of the membrane is illegible.]

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[1] "Is̄." It may be Isolda.

[2] Ten lines following are illegible.

m. 10.

" *Swanbergh.* The Jury say that John Loutry mowed ½ acre of meadow in Upavene which was Walter Galaunt's and took for the mowing x.d. That William Mylle and William Mylle, junior, John Duke and William Gosehorn mowed an acre of meadow which belonged to Simon Gybbes in Upavene and took for mowing xiiij.d. That Cristina Ferthyng took from Richard le Clerk ij.s. for her services in the winter term. That John Wittry mowed an acre of meadow in Uppavene which belonged to Simon Gybbes and took for mowing x.d. That Humprey le Fox took excessively for reaping corn xl.d. That John Cobenham took excessively for reaping corn in Rusteshall xl.d. That Henry le Galewe has bound himself to and has withdrawn from the service of John Clarice from the term of Hokeday last past until the feast of St. Michael next coming against the agreement made between them against the statute. That William Mylle junior and William Mylle senior, John Duk and William Goschorn mowed ½ acre of meadow, which belonged to Walter Galaunt in Upavene and took viii.d and thus excessively v.d. halfpenny."

m. 11.

" Inquest taken before the deputies of the Hundred of Malmesbury on Thursday next before the feast of St. Barnabas, 26 Edward III.

" The twelve jurors say that William Reygnald of Norton servant of Hugh Saunders took in excess for his salary to the value of vj.s. That the household servant [1] of Richard atte Gere of the same town took in excess to the value of xii.d. That John Deye mason of Pole took in excess to the value of xii.d. That John Mete, household servant, of Dauntesey took in excess to the value of xii.d. That John Reygnald, household servant of the same town took in excess to the value of xii.d. That John Forester servant in Keuel took in excess to the value of xii.d. That Henry Byloun, weaver of Brokenebergh took in excess to the value of ii.s. That the wife of Henry, wool spinner took in excess to the value of xii.d.[2] That Christina Fraunceys wool spinner of Asshelegh took in excess to the value of vi.d. That Edith Palmere of Brokeneberg took in excess to the value of xii.d. That William Stephen household servant of Norton took in excess to the value of ii.s. That Agnes Edewyne brewster of Malmesbury took in excess to the value of vj.d. That Thomas Laurens brewer of the same took in excess xii.d. That William Grymbald brewer of the same took in excess xviii.d That Henry Jeamiour (?) brewer of the same took in excess vi.d. That Elys Bakewyt brewer of the same took in excess xii.d. That Edith Russel brewster of the same town took in excess xii.d. That William atte Purye brewer of the same took in excess to the value of xl.d. That Christina Benet brewster of the same took, &d., vi.d. That Joan Barbour of the same took, &c., vi.d. That Thomas Smyth smith of the same took, &c., iii.d. That Nicholas Handsex carrying doors and windows from empty tenements in Malmesbury

[1] Famul.' This entry has been crossed through.

[2] This entry has been crossed through.

took, &c., xii.d. and Thomas Smyth of Malmesbury for the same xii.d. Richard Uphulle of Malmesbury for the same xii.d. Thomas Terry for the same xii.d. That Richard Corston cobbler of Malmesbury took in excess to the value of ij.s. That John le Smyht of Cherlton took &c., x.s. That the said Richard Uphulle and Thomas Terry are night rovers and common disturbers of the peace.

m. 12.

Calne. Answers of the Deputies there.

Caln
- Richard Freman took and acknowledged xii.d. Pledge. . . .
- Edith Hoperes likewise and acknowledged viii.d. Pledge John Deghere.
- Stephen Heord likewise and acknowledged ...d. Pledge . . . Crypce.
- Joan Schullebull' likewise and acknowledged vj.d. Pledge John Deghere.
- Thomas atte Tannulle likewise and acknowledged viij.d. Pledge Ralph Muleward.
- John Fitz (?) servant of Nicholas Muleward for his salary took ii.s. Pledges John Justice and Nicholas Mulewarde.
- Robert Lillefount took and acknowledged vj.d. Pledge William Crypce.
- John Roggerant took and acknowledged xii.d. Pledge John Deghere.
- Henry Selewode took and acknowledged xii.d. Pledge John Justice.
- Alice Tanneres took and acknowledged ii.d. every day for hoeing; the sum of her excesses xij.d.

Chiryel
- Juliana atte Slo took vj.d. in excess: Pledge William Coliere.
- Agnes Skot took vj.d. in excess: Pledge Gilbert Busshop.
- Walter Aysschman took viij.d. in excess: pledge Thomas Busshop and W. Forst.

Hedynden Whetham
- Richard BiteFynger took xvj.d. in excess: pledge Robert Ballard.
- John Moryce took v.d. in excess: pledge Waltere Hopere.
- Rogger Nyweman took iiiid. in excess: pledge William Hayward
- John Taylour took v.d. in excess: pledge John Schort.

Stodlegh
- Richard Dykere mower took xii.d. in excess: pledge [*blank*].
- John Bygge took xij.d. in excess, pledge William Avene.
- Agnes Foxham took iij.d. in excess - pledge Hugh Reedemore (?)
- John Mason took vj.d. in excess: pledge William Godehyne.
- Christina Compton took iii.d. in excess: pledge Robert Mildeby-
- Walter Schail took iij.d. in excess: pledge Robert Ywayn.
- Thomas Waryn took vj.d. in excess: pledge W. Godhyne.
- Edith wife of John Purnele took vj.d. in excess: pledge W. Godhyne.
- Alice Biddes took xij.d. in excess: pledge Nicholas Felawe.

William Gode, Richard Amfrai, Walter Spakeman, Richard Kyn[ge ?] took of John Upehull for mowing one acre of meadow xij.d."

m. 13.

[*Endorsed*, "Answers of the Deputies within written at Devizes Monday in the feast of St. Barnabas, xxvith year."]

Melksham.

"John Lovel, John le Gras, John Lilishulle, Richard Habur, . . . Robert atte Chambre, John Benetes, Robert at Hupegate, John de Bide, Peter le Courstur, Robert Walewain, John Hugon, Richard de Somerham, the Jury say that

John Felawe baker received excessively vj.d.

Robert Sweteappel butcher received excessively xii.d.

JohnCok butcher took excessively i.s.

David le Taillour took excessively vj.d.

Henry le Taillour received against his oath ii.s.

John Tut "wheelere" received excessively ijs.

Roger Tute "whelere" received exclusively ij.s.

William Grenyng "wheelere" received excessively xii.d.

William Bartelet weaver received excessively ij.s.

Robert Valewn (?) weaver received excessively xij.d.

Walter Tannere weavere received excessively vj.d.

Margery atte Churcheye webster received excessively vj.d.

Anna Sex webster received excessively iii.d.

Hugh le Webbe received excessively ii.d.

Robert Bradeford "Tonkere" received excessively against his oath xij.d.

Roger Spierner "Tonkere" received against his oath xij.d.

John Suchalestrete received excessively against his oath ij.s.

Is[abella ?] Tannies tapstrix received excessively iij.d.

Dinicia le Mawe tapstrix received excessively iij.d.

William Julian tapster received excessively vj.d.

Robert Bradeford tapster received excessively vj.d.

Marges Hakers tapster received excessively iid.

John Skynnere received excessively vj.d.

John Baroun "lachere" received excessively ij.s.

Edmond Baroun "lachere" received excessively xii.d.

Roger Hachard fisherman received excessively iii.d.

John . . eg (?) thresher received against his oath iiij.d.

Robert Scude weaver received excessively ij.d.

John Duyce butcher received excessively xij.d.

Richard le Whyte weaver received against his oath iij.d.

John Jurdan webbe received against his oath iiij.d.

Roger le Taillour received excessively iiij.d.

. . . Lange servant received excessively vj.d.

John Bucher of Rewe took ex– excessively ij.s.

John Tail[lour ?] junior took excessively iiij.d.

John Whitheme tapster took excessively vj.d.

Philip Bruchere received excessively against his oath xij.d. (?)

Rogere Hickes brewer received excessively against his oath xii.d.

. . . . helere received excessively against his oath xij.d.

Joan Canyel received excessively iij.d.

Edith Cok received excessively iij.d.
Matilda Tham received excessively ij.d.
Joan Deuenysshe received excessively iii.d.
. . . . Jurdanes (?) ii.d.
Is[abel ?] Larent received excessively ij.d.
. . . . Thommys received excessively vj.d."

[The last four lines on this membrane are too illegible to translate; they refer to some persons who had withdrawn from the various services for which they had been engaged.]

m. 14.

[Endorsed. "Answer of the Deputies of the Hundred of Bradeford at Devizes on Monday in the feast of St. Barnabas the Apostle."]

"*Bradeford.* Names of the Deputies { William Botyler / Thomas Gore.

"Inquest taken at Bradeford on the Thursday next before the feast of St. Barnabas in the 26th year of the king before the deputies of the Hundred by the oath of George Vyncent, Nicholas Gibbes, Nicholas Clade, Michael de Holte, Thomas Harald, Thomas de Mourcele, Walter de Forde, John Hamond, John le Cok, John Eir (?), Richard Gay, and Thomas Pylk, who sworn and charged upon their oath say that

John Frenche fisherman received against the ordinance	vj.d.
Philip Romayn tailor received excessively	xii.d.
Nicholas Swetelove tailor received excessively	vj.d.
Adam Mighel butcher received excessively	vj.d.
Henry de Berle for making flour of oats received excessively	vj.d.
Margery Croppes received excessively	iij.d.
John Tonkere received excessively	vj.d.
Adam Cagelere received excessively	vj,d.
Simon Corsoul "skynnere" received excessively	vj.d.
Henry Smyth received excessively against the ordinance	vj.d.

These are to take their oath before the constable.

John Smyth of Farley received against his oath xii.d.
John Grigour received excessively against his oath vj.d.
John Wynebold put himself to his craft and left off working against his oath.
John son of Alice Stephines put himself to his craft and left off labouring in agriculture[1] against his oath.

m. 15.

"Kyngbrugge. Presentations and Processes made before Matthew de Besyles, John de Chilton, and William de Chuselden deputy Justices of the lord king assigned to inquire concerning servants, &c., 26 Edward III., viz., at Devizes on Monday in the feast of St. Barnabas.

"It was presented that Philip Heryng of Chuselden carpenter took excessively for his work from various men vj.d. against the form of the Statute; who afterwards comes before the foresaid deputies at Chuselden and there accused [*inculpatus*] puts himself in the king's grace and he finds bail, John

[1] Circa agriculturam.

Tyburn and Robert Westroup to satisfy the king for the foresaid excess according to the form of the statute at the next session of the foresaid justices fine xii.d.[1]

"JohnLaurok came, atChuselden, vagabond out of service and acknowledged that he had withdrawn from the service of William de Stratton of Oxfordshire. Therefore he is committed to the custody of the bailiff of the Hundred until it is known concerning this withdrawal; and afterwards there is bail by Thomas Whytsyde and John Goddarde for his being in the presence of the Justices at their next session to stand to their consideration[2] concerning the foresaid withdrawal, if he shall not be able to prove that he withdrew by the licence of the foresaid William. Fine vi.d.

"It was presented that William le Coupere of Elecombe who at another time before the foresaid justices had been sworn to exercise his trade according to the form of the statute took excessively for his work from divers men vj.d. against his oath. Who afterwards came before the foresaid deputies at Nether Worfton and accused [*inculpatus*] says that he is in nothing guilty thereof and puts himself upon the country. Therefore the bailiff of the Hundred is commanded to make come xii free and lawful men of his bailiwick at Swindon on Tuesday the feast of SS. Philip and James to take cognizance on oath if, &c.; and he finds bail, Walter Gylemyn and John le Smyth for being there on the foresaid day, &c. And afterwards a day is given him before the foresaid Justices, on which day the xii Jury on their oath say that William is in nothing thereof guilty. Therefore it is considered that he go thence acquitted.

"John Boltash carter of the parson of Elyndon acknowledged that he received for his livery for x weeks 1 quarter of corn, whereof ij bushels [are] of wheat whereas he was wont to be given for xi weeks 1 quarter whereof 1 bushel [was] of wheat. Therefore he remains in the custody of the bailiff. And afterwards there is mainprise by Thomas de Lyl and Philip Shayl for his being before the foresaid Justices at their next session to answer to the king for the excess aforesaid.

"Walter Clement oxherd of the foresaid parson acknowledged that he received for his livery this year for x weeks 1 qr. of corn whereof ij bushel was of wheat, whereas he used to be given for xi weeks j qr. of corn whereof 1 bushel was of wheat. Therefore, as above. Mainprise by John in the Hurn and Philip Shayle.

"Walter Ryche acknowledged that he received from the foresaid parson for his livery this year through the whole winter for xij weeks 1 qr. of corn whereof ij bushels were of wheat whereas he used to be given for xii. weeks

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[1] This inquest is the only one on the roll where the amount of the fine or ransom enjoined by the statute "in case they be attainted" is recorded. In the other passages the word "fine" or "fined" is written in the margin against the name or in the space above it, but the amount is left out.

[2] "Et postea manuc est per Thomam Whytsyde et Johannem Goddard essendi coram predictis justiciis in proxima eorum sessione ad standum consideracioni eorum de recessu predicto, si," &c.

j qr. of corn without wheat, Therefore, as above. Mainprise by the same John and Philip.

"Henry Trip who served Walter le Whyte in his office of miller for the whole winter this year has withdrawn from his service against the form of the statute. Therefore, he is taken, &c.

"It is presented that John le Devennyssh Taillour who had another time before the foresaid deputies been sworn to ply his craft according to the form of the statute took excessively for his work from diverse men iii.s. against his oath. Who afterwards came before the foresaid deputies at Nether Worfton and indicted [*inculpatus*] says that he is in nothing guilty thereof and puts himself upon the country. Therefore the bailiff of the Hundred is commanded to make come xii free and lawful men of his bailiwick at Swindon on the feast of SS. Philip & James to take cognizance, &c., and he finds bail, Walter Gyleman and Thomas Lyle for being there. And afterwards a day is given him before the foresaid Justices, on which day the Jury say on their oath that he is in nothing thereof guilty; therefore, &c., he goes thence acquitted."

m. 15 d.

"That Edward le Taillour of Wotton servant of the Prior and Convent of Bradenstok by agreement made between them, viz., from Michaelmas in the 25th year of the king until the Michaelmas next following to receive his diet and accustomod salary withdrew from his service before the feast of St. Nicholas,[1] without leave or reasonable cause against the form of the statute. Therefore the bailiff of the Hundred is ordered to make him come before the foresaid Justices in their next session, &c.

"John Deth of Worfton acknowledges himself to have taken from John Lovel ½ mark excessively for reaping the corn of the said John Lovel. And he finds mainpernours (bail) John Shayl and Walter Whyte for his being before the foresaid Justices, &c.

"It is presented that Agnes Brounces of Tockenham brewster took excessively from divers men for beer sold by her against the form of the statute ij.s. and she found bail in Henry Gibbes and William Lytlecote for her being before the justices, &c. And she was sworn, &c., and fined ij.s.

"That Matilda Stryveyn of Clacke brewster took in the same way xii.d. And found bail, viz., Matthew Beryles and William Lytlecote for being, &c. Fined xij.d.

"That Richard the cobbler of Clacke at another time sworn to exercise his craft, &c., took excessively from divers men for shoes sold by him against the form of the statute and after his oath xl.d. Which Richard indeed before the foresaid deputies has not yet appeared, because the bailiff of the Hundred answers that he has not been found. Therefore the bailiff is ordered to take him so as to have him before the Justices at their next session at Devizes. Who [Richard] does not come [at Devizes]. And upon this the bailiff of the hundred is ordered to take him and . . . the foresaid Richard seeing the bailiff coming took flight, and would not stand to his attachment. And

[1] *Sancti Nicholai* in the original; but query whether *Sancti Michaeli* was not intended.

afterwards being taken he came before the Justices; and indicted as well for the foresaid excess as for the contempt aforesaid, Richard says he does not acknowledge this and he places himself in the king's grace. Fined ij (?) marks.

"And that Matilda wife of Stephen Chepman of Clacke brewster took excessively from divers men for beer sold by her against the form of the statute xl.d. and found bail, viz., William le Clerk and Roger Mortynaux for being before, &c. Fine xl.d.

"That Juliana Baterych of Clack brewster took excessively from divers men for beer sold by her xii.d. against the form of the statute and against her oath made before the foresaid Justices. And found bail, viz., William Scryueyn and Stephen Chepman, &c. Fine ij.s.

"That Thomas Lotes brewer after his oath made at another time before the foresaid deputies took excessively from divers men against the form of the statute xij.d. who has not yet appeared before the justices because the bailiff of the hundred says he was not found. Therefore the same bailiff is ordered to take him so that he has him before the said Justices at their next session, &c. [Added later] Afterwards he acknowledged this.[1] Fine ij.s.

"And Matilda le Smythes brewster after her oath made at another time before the deputies took excessively from divers men for beer sold by her xij.d. against the form of the statute. And found bail, viz., Stephen Chepman and Roger Mortynaux for her being before the justices, &c.

"Matilda Belle of Clacke brewster after her oath made, &c., took excessively from divers men xii.d. And found bail, viz., Stephen Chepman and Robert le Smyth for her being, &c. Fined xii.d.

"That Agnes Botewelles brewster after her oath, &c., took excessively from divers men xii.d. Bail, Walter Botuelle and Stephen Chepman. She acknowledged this. Fine ij.s."

m. 16.

"That Thomas Tonkere of Calne fuller took excessively from divers men for his trade against the form of the statute xij.d. which Thomas indeed has not yet appeared before the foresaid Justices because the bailiff of the Hundred answers that he was not found. Therefore the same bailiff is ordered to take him so that he has him before the Justices at their next session, &c. Fine xii.d.

"That Isabell Hopers brewster took excessively from divers men for beer sold by her xii.d. against the form of the statute and her oath, &c. And she found bail, William Clerk and William Hopere for her being before, &c. And the 12 men sworn upon this matter say that she is not thereof guilty.

"That Julia la Beste of Lydyerd took excessively of Margery Chepman of Meghyndon ij.s. for her stipend against the form of the statute. And found bail, viz., John Smert and William Challoner for her being before,[1] &c. Fine xii.d.

"That Henry Guldelok of Brodetowne tailor took excessively for his craft xii.d. from divers men against the form of the statute and he has not yet

[1] The note is written between this entry and that following, and may refer to the latter.

appeared, &c. Therefore the foresaid bailiff is ordered to take him so that he has him before the foresaid Justices, &c. Fine xii.d.

"That Edith Paiers (fine vi.d.) of Clyvepyperd, Alice Dounames (fine vj.d.) of the same, Edith Lange (fine vj.d.) of the same, Isabel Purs (fine vj.d.) of the same took excessively in the autumn last past from divers men for reaping corn, each of them in sheave, to the value of vj.d. And they found bail, viz., Richard Tailor and Philip Hunte for their being before the foresaid Justices, &c.

"And Walter Cook of Thornhull (fine ii.s.) and Agnes his wife, Thomas Averil of the same (fine xii.d.) and Alice his wife, and John London of the same (fine xii.d.) and Agnes his wife took excessively from divers men for reaping corn in the autumn last past each of them vj.d. against the form of the statute who all came before the foresaid deputies and acknowledged this and put themselves in the king's grace. And they found bail, Robert Tarente, Walter Cockes, John atte Mulne and William Roser for their being before, &c.

"Thomas late servant of Ralph de Chusleden withdrew from the service of the same Ralph without reasonable cause before the end of the term agreed upon between them and refused his foresaid service against the form of the statute and Thomas has not yet appeared, &c. Therefore the same bailiff is ordered to take him so that he has him before the foresaid Justices at their next session.

"And John the shepherd (fine ii.s.) of Walter Halman of Medebourn took excessively of the same Walter xx.d. for his livery by taking for the half-year out of every quarter of corn ii bushels of wheat instead of ii bushels of barley; which John acknowledges before the deputies aforesaid and found bail, Thomas Horput and John Philip for being before, &c.

"And Philip Heryng of Chuselden carpenter took excessively for his work from divers men vj.d. and finds bail, viz., Robert Westroup and John Tybourn, &c.

"Constance Peris of Wambergh brewster took excessively from divers men for beer sold by her xii.d. against the form of the statute who comes before the foresaid deputies and acknowledges this. And finds bail, Thomas Horput and John Wyke. Fined xii.d. and sworn.

"Agnes Cookes of Wambergh brewster took excessively from divers men for beer sold by her xii.d. against the form of the statute. Bail, John Fiz William and Thomas Horput. Fined xii.d. and sworn.

"John Hardy of Wambergh took excessively from divers men for reaping corn xii.d. against the form of the statute; who has not yet appeared, &c. Therefore the same bailiff is ordered to take him that he may have him, &c.

"Richard Blyk servant of Thomas Horput of Wambergh took excessively of the same Thomas xii.d. for his livery and salary against the form of the statute; who comes before the deputies aforesaid and acknowledges this and finds bail, Thomas Horput and John Wyk, for being, &c. Fine xii.d.

"Nicholas the carpenter of Swyndon took excessively for his labour from divers men xl.d. against the form of the statute who before the foresaid deputies has not yet appeared, &c. Therefore the same bailiff is ordered to take him, &c. Fine xl.d.

"John Pynson of Swyndon brewer took excessively from divers men xii.d. for beer sold by him against the form of the statute. And he acknowledges

this before the foresaid deputies and puts himself on the king's grace. And finds bail, viz., Richard Smyth and John Palmere, &c. Fine xii.d."

m. 16 d.

"Amice Kynges and Joan Kynges brewster took excessively from divers men for beer sold by them xii.d. Therefore the balliff of the hundred is ordered to make them come before the foresaid Justices at their next session there to answer, &c. Fine xii.d.

"John Romyas thresher of Swindon took excessively for threshing corn vi.d. and the bailiff of the Hundred is ordered to make him come before the foresaid deputies there to answer; who replies that he is not found. Therefore the same bailiff is bidden to take him that he may have him before the foresaid Justices at their next session.

"Philip Macion of Swyndon took excessively from divers men xii.d. for his work against the form of the statute. And finds bail, viz., John Boundy and Nicholas Gybbes before the foresaid Justices. Fine xii.d.

"Walter Joop "Whyttawyere" took excessively from divers men for his work xld. against the form of the statute; who has not yet appeared before the foresaid deputies, because, &c. Therefore the bailiff is bidden to take Walter so that he have him, &c.

"William London and Richard Bons servant of Thomas de la Ryvere at Erdescote withdrew from the service of the same Thomas without reasonable cause before the end of the term agreed on between them, against the form of the statute; which William and Richard have not yet appeared, &c., &c. Therefore the same bailiff is ordered to take them, &c.

"Thomas le Swon swineherd of the town of Wambergh withdrew from his service in the same way; who has not yet appeared, &c. Therefore the bailiff, &c.

"Richard de Colesse "Eremyte" took excessively from John de Bradenstok and others for thatching houses and for mowing meadows iiii.d. against the form of the statute. Therefore the bailiff of the hundred is bidden to make him come before the foresaid Justices at their next session, &c.

"William Wyron of Tockenham butcher took excessively from divers men for victual sold by him ij.s. Therefore the bailiff of the hundred is ordered to make him come, &c. Fine xii.d.

"Cristina Papet of Tockenham (fine iij.d.) Lucy atte Hull of the same (fine vi.d.) and Joan Gurgenyle of Lynham (fine vj.d.) brewsters took excessively each of them from divers men vj.d. Therefore the bailiff of the Hundred is ordered to make them come before the foresaid Justices at their next session to answer to the lord King for the foresaid excess.

"Agnes Wastel of Lynham (fine ii.s.) and Sibilla la Swenes of Preston (fine ij.s.) brewsters took excessively both of them from divers men for beer sold by them xii.d. against the form of the statute, and against their oath lately taken before the foresaid deputies. Therefore the bailiff of the Hundred is bidden to make them come before the foresaid Justices at their next session.

"William Brown (fine vj.d.) William Botewelle (acknowledgement, fine xviii.d.)[1] and William Goudreuen (acknowledgement, fine xviii.d.)[1] butchers took excessively from divers men for flesh sold by them, each of them vi.d. against their oath. Therefore the bailiff of the Hundred is ordered to make them come, &c.

"William Scryueyn of Clacke (fined xij.d.) John Dany of Cristemallford (fined vj.d.) Robert Persone of the same (fined vj.d.) Roger le Webbe of Foxham (taken, fined) William Lupeyate of the same (taken, fined) William Belle of Grutenham (fine vi.d.) Adam le Sawyare of Clack (fine vj.d.) and William le Blake of Foxham butcher (fined), John Gaunt (fined vj.d. and sworn) aud John Chesman (fined vj.d.) of Helmerton, tailors, Alice Alerman (fined xii.d.), Matilda Herwy (fined xii.d.) Agnes Wegges (fined vj.d. and sworn) Isabella Radenham (fined vj.d. and sworn) Alice Meregromes (fined vj.d. and sworn) and John le Mulleward (fined vj.d.) of Helmerton, brewers took each of them vj.d. from divers men for victual sold by them and for their crafts against the statute therefore the bailiff of the Hundred is bidden to make them come before the foresaid Justices at their next session to answer the lord King for the foresaid excess.

[The Editor is indebted to Mr. Cecil Simpson for the MS. of the above paper.]

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[1] These words "cogn' fin' xviii.d." &c. in brackets, are written over the names in the original.

Pre-historic Interments near Porton, Wilts.

By E. A. Rawlence.

(Read at the Devizes Meeting of the Society, July 17th, 1903.)

I HAVE been asked to give an account of some excavations which I made near Porton in 1897 and 1901.

About one mile south of Porton Station there is a large bell-shaped barrow, situated on the east side of the L. and S. W. Line in the hedge which divides the parishes of Gomeldon and Winterbourne Gunner. It is called the Horse Barrow on the Ordnance Survey. It is doubtful whether it has ever been properly excavated, but it has been partly removed, probably to obtain chalk for making up the water-meadows. Near this, on the west side of the line, is a field which, until recent years, was always ploughed, but is now pasture.

Passing in the train, I noticed during the extreme droughts of the summers of 1895 and 1896 two brown rings in the grass, about one yard wide. The outer ring was fully fifty yards in diameter, and the inner one about twenty yards. There was also a brown spot in the centre, indicating the interment.

The surface of the field is perfectly level, affording no evidence of any burial, and had not bad times compelled the farmer to lay the field down to grass, probably this interment would never have been discovered. This is the only instance I can recall of any benefit having been derived from the agricultural depression.

I obtained the consent of the owners, Miss Evans and Mrs. Kennedy, to investigate the cause of these rings, and in conjunction with Mr. Doran Webb excavated the ground.

The rings were found to be formed of large picked flints, which, becoming super-heated through the protracted drought, had scorched up the herbage.

So far as I can remember these flint circles were complete, and

of remarkable geometrical correctness. Canon Greenwell, in his *British Barrows,* states on pages 6 and 7 in regard to enclosing circles on the Yorkshire Wolds:—

"I have met with this feature in the form of a circle of flint stones, and of a circular trench. In both cases there was a space left vacant . . . The same peculiarity is found to exist in the barrows and cairns of other parts of England and Scotland, and indeed, this incompleteness appears to be almost invariable in connection with sepulchral circles."

We must, however, await another drought before we can be absolutely sure that these circles at Porton are exceptions.

In the centre we found the interment in a grave about 8ft. long, 4ft. wide, and 4ft. deep. The skeleton was in a crouched position, lying on its right side, with its head due east. The bones were much decayed, and the skull had collapsed through the under-side having perished, but all the teeth were in an exceptionally good state of preservation, and remarkably fine: indeed, when I compare these magnificent molars, so perfect after some three thousand years, with the miserable substitutes with which so many are now-a-day compelled to be content, and remember the amount of misery and torture which one has had to endure before even this degree of proficiency has been attained, the happy lot of this ancient Wiltshireman is to be envied, at least in this respect!

The remains were evidently those of a fully-developed person of from 18 to 25 years of age. Nothing was found in the grave except a small piece of worked flint. This may have been part of an arrow-head, which possibly caused the death of the individual.

Mr. Doran Webb has the remains of the skull.

Another single brown circle was visible close to the line, the centre of which would come within the railway company's boundary, and I fear that the interment is under the tail of the embankment.

On another occasion, when passing in the train, I noticed in the arable field on the east side of the line two or three slight mounds just to the north of the Horse Barrow, which were evidently small barrows that had been ploughed down; and having obtained permission from the owner, Mr. Carter, of Parkstone, I undertook the excavation of these.

In all, five of these ploughed-down barrows were found—two in a line just north of the Horse Barrow, and three in a line still further to the north.

As to the two nearest the Horse Barrow:—No. 1 was the most pronounced mound of the series, but an extensive trenching failed to disclose any burial, although we found large layers of ashes, and a few animal bones, including the brow antler of a red deer, which had evidently been used as a pick. The area of ashes was much larger than in any other mound, and I can only conclude that the body must have been entirely cremated. The layers of ashes did not appear to have been disturbed by earlier explorers.

No. 2 mound disclosed a burial in a chalk grave, exactly coinciding with the first interment opened on the west side of the railway.

The remains from this barrow, together with others found afterwards, were taken by my son to Edinburgh University to Sir William Turner for the Anatomical Museum.

No objects of any sort were found with this interment. I did not test outside for any flint rings.

As to No. 1 in the outer row:—this turned out to be a simple hole in the chalk, filled with cremated remains, and covered with large flints. Small fragments of an urn were found, but it had been so insufficiently burnt that it had entirely perished.

No. 2 of this row:—the interment was found about 2½ft. under ground, covered with a large quantity of big flints.

A considerable quantity of burnt bones were found in a heap in the curve of the body of the skeleton, between the elbows and the knees, but there was no evidence of an urn.

No. 3 of this series turned out by far the most interesting. We found a skeleton just under the surface, only a little below the reach of the ploughshare.

In removing this skeleton we came across the upper rim of an urn, and in excavating for the rest of this we came upon the burial of a child exactly under the upper one.

Sir William Turner has both these skeletons: the upper one he pronounced to be a young woman, and the under one a

URN FOUND NEAR PORTON, WILTS.

female child of 6 or 7 years, as she had not lost her first teeth.

The skulls of both disclosed decided hydrocephalic symptoms, especially the child's, which was altogether abnormal.

I would suggest that possibly the upper skeleton is that of the mother, who had a slight hydrocephalic tendency, which developed more decidedly in her child, who died quite young from this cause. The mother died shortly after, and was buried in the same grave, which would account for her proximity to the surface.

A considerable quantity of cremated bones were found in heaps near both skeletons.

I am satisfied that the urn belonged to the first burial, as its bottom was at that level. It had been smashed to atoms, probably by the rollers passing over the land, but after endless labour we succeeded in glueing all the pieces recovered together, as you see it, and as shown in the accompanying photograph. Its measurements are as follows:—height, 14 inches; diameter of mouth, 13½ inches: diameter of base, 5 inches.

It is unfortunate that the whole of the urn has not been recovered. I have turned over the ground a second time in the hope of finding the remainder, but without success.

I may add that we found one very small cylindrical bead with the child, which I am sorry to say has been mislaid. It was about half-an-inch long and an eighth-of-an-inch in diameter, of a whitish colour. Curiously I noticed in your Museum this morning a small food vessel found with a child's skeleton with one bead, which, by the way, was also missing. Was there anything mystic about the *one* bead ?

All the bodies that we found had been laid in exactly the same position, with their heads due east, which would seem to indicate that they were sun worshippers.

The vessel here illustrated differs somewhat in type from the majority of the cinerary urns found in Wiltshire, moreover it was found beside an inhumated body. In shape and ornament it somewhat resembles the "Food Vessels" found so abundantly in the Yorkshire and Derbyshire barrows, most commonly, though by no means exclusively, with unburnt bodies, but they are not found

in the Wiltshire barrows. These "Food Vessels," however, do not exceed 8in. in height, whereas this vessel is of the size of the cinerary urns. It therefore seems probable from the position of the urn that a third incinerated burial took place between the two inhumated bodies.

It now only remains to settle what is to be done with it. I do not think that it should remain private property, and I have several applicants for it, but as it was found so near to Salisbury, I think that the Blackmore Museum has the strongest claim, and I have much pleasure in placing it under the care of our worthy friend, Dr. Blackmore.

Gold Ring found at South Wraxall.

IN MARCH, 1904, during the progress of the work of diverting the road which passed close to the south front of South Wraxall Manor House, an old mound, apparently a rubbish heap, some 2ft. 6in. high, was cleared away, and about 6in. under the old turf level was found a gold lady's ring of a somewhat uncommon type. The bezel is represented by two oblong panels sloping from a sharp ridge, and with slightly concave faces on which are engraved two female figures, which have been identified by the South Kensington Museum authorities as St. Anne and the Virgin, the latter appears to be holding a book (?) and is not crowned. The date of the ring is put by the above authorities at about 1450. The hoop has diagonal flutings on either side of the bezel and on the inside is engraved the posy:—

en bon an.

I am indebted to Mr. A. D. Passmore for drawing my attention to this very interesting ring, and to its owner, Mr. Richardson Cox, of South Wraxall, for kindly allowing me to see and describe it.

E. H. GODDARD.

Wilts Obituary.

Sir Reginald Francis Douce Palgrave, K.C.B.

Died July 13th, 1904, aged 75. Buried in London Road Cemetery, Salisbury. Born in London, June 28th, 1829. Fourth son of Sir Francis Palgrave, and Elizabeth, d. of Mr. Dawson Turner, banker, of Great Yarmouth. [His father's original name was Cohen, which he changed to Palgrave, on his conversion from Judaism to Christianity. He was knighted for his services to literature and history. His eldest son, Francis Turner Palgrave, was Professor of Poetry at Oxford, his second son, William Gifford Palgrave, was a celebrated traveller and oriental scholar.] Sir Reginald was educated at Charterhouse, and admitted solicitor at the age of 22. Became Clerk in Committee Office of House of Commons, 1853; Examiner of Petitions for Private Bills, 1866; Second Clerk Assistant, 1868; Clerk Assistant, 1870; and Clerk of the House of Commons, 1886, a post which he held until 1900, when he retired. He received the C.B. in 1887 and K.C.B. in 1892. Married, 1857, Grace, d. of Richard Battley, of Reigate, who survives him. On his retirement in 1900 he came to live at Salisbury. He took much interest in the Salisbury Museums, was a governor of the Infirmary, and was greatly esteemed by all who knew him. In religion a sound Churchman; in politics he took no part.

He was the author of:—

"*The House of Commons: Illustrations of its History and Practice.*" 1869.

"*The Chairman's Handbook.*" 1877.

"*Oliver Cromwell, the Protector; an Appreciation.*"

"*Oliver Cromwell, H.H. the Lord Protector and the Royalist Insurrection against his Government of March, 1655.*"

He also edited Sir Erskine May's "*Treatise on the Laws, &c., of Parliament,*" vols. I. and II.

The *Times*, obit. notice, July 15th, says of him: "Perhaps he was never so happy as when after long and painstaking research, involving weeks of labour in the House of Commons Library and the British Museum, he found himself able finally to determine by chapter and verse disputes with regard to historical incidents and matters of constitutional usage." "The labour of love which occupied so much of his later leisure was his revision and bringing up to date of Sir Erskine May's monumental work on Parliamentary procedure. In preparing for the press the tenth edition of this volume he spared neither time nor energy; and when the book was eventually published he seemed like a man whose work was finished and done."

Long obituary notices, *Salisbury Journal*, July 16th; *Salisbury Diocesan Gazette*, August; shorter notice, *Wiltshire Times*, July 16th, 1904.

John Leith Veitch. Died September 4th, 1904, aged 49. Buried at Plaitford. Began life as a master in a large preparatory school, was for some years associated in the publication of *Social Notes*, and became editor of the *Salisbury and Winchester Journal* in 1890, a post which he held until his death. He was the author of many novels, publishing his first—"King Lazarus"—under the pseudonym of "Leith Derwent" in 1881. To this succeeded "Our Lady of Tears," "Circe's Lovers," "A Daughter of Dives," "A Daughter of the Pyramids" (1890), and in 1904 "Cloud and Storm," an epitome of the reviews of which, published in a number of papers, is given in *Salisbury Journal*, August 6th, 1904. He left another book, "Felix Strange," completed at his death. In 1895 he published an election skit, "Interviews with the Immortals, or Dickens Up to Date." He also wrote many articles in magazines, amongst them "The Sayings of Sir Oracle," in *Macmillan's Magazine*, October, 1904, and "The Humble Petition of John Smith," in a recent number of *The Reformer*.

Long obituary notice and sketch of his life, by C. F. C[azenove], in *Salisbury Journal*, September 10th, 1904. Short notices in *Wilts County Mirror*, September 9th, 1904, and other local papers.

Sir Augustus Frederick William Keppel Stephenson, K.C.B., K.C., of Bodenham House, Salisbury, died September 26th, 1904. Buried at Nunton. Born October 27th, 1827. Called to bar, 1852. Recorder of Bedford, &c., &c. C.B. 1883; K.C.B. 1885; Q.C. 1890. Director of Public Prosecutions and Solicitor to the Treasury.

Obit. notices, *Salisbury Journal*, October 1st; *Wilts County Mirror*, October 7th, 1904.

Octavius Robinson. Died August 26th, 1904. Buried at Downton. Born March 28th, 1850, in Yorkshire, he purchased Redlynch House some years ago, and had since resided there. A lawyer, a Conservative, and a zealous churchman. J.P. for Wilts.

Obit notice, *Salisbury Journal*, September 3rd, 1904.

Sidney Fawcett. Died May 28th, 1904, aged 42. Buried in the London Road Cemetery, Salisbury. Son of Alderman William Fawcett, married, 1887, a daughter of J. W. Lovibond, of Lake House. A prominent citizen of Salisbury.

Obit. notices, *Wilts County Mirror*, June 3rd; *Salisbury Journal*, June 4th, 1904.

Edmund Rebbeck, of Lockeridge. Died March 14th, 1904, aged 49. Buried at Overton. He weighed 31 stone 1 lb., and was supposed to be the heaviest man in England.

Long obit. notice, *Marlborough Times*, March, 1904.

James Nowlson Parham, of the Glebe Farm, Sutton Veney. Died August 29th, 1904. Buried at Sutton Veney. Born February 6th,

1834, a native of Sutton Veney. A prominent agriculturist in the Warminster neighbourhood, and Chairman of the District Council, a churchman and Conservative.

Obit. Notices, *Warminster Journal*, September 3rd; *Wiltshire Times*, September 3rd, 1904.

Miss Louisa Mary Thomas, owner of Blunsdon Abbey. Died August 20th, 1904, aged 41. Buried at St. Fagan's Churchyard, Aberdare. Born October 18th, 1863, daughter of Samuel Thomas, of Ysguborwen, S. Wales.

Obit. notice, *North Wilts Herald*, August 26th, 1904.

Edward Alexander. Died August 18th, 1904, aged 55. Buried at Bemerton. Born at Redlynch, March 27th, 1849. Commenced business in Salisbury thirty years ago. Mayor of Salisbury, 1899. J.P. for the city, 1901. A churchman and Conservative, taking an active part in local matters.

Obit. notice, *Wilts County Mirror*, August 26th, 1904.

Frank Rendell. Died August 25th, 1904, aged 51. Buried at Devizes Cemetery. Alderman of Devizes. A Conservative and churchman. He was mayor in 1901-2, and took a leading part in municipal matters in the town.

Obit. notice, *Devizes Gazette*, August 25th and September 1st; *Wiltshire Advertiser*, August 25th, 1904.

Recent Wiltshire Books, Pamphlets, and Articles.

[N.B.—This list does not claim to be in any way exhaustive. The Editor appeals to all authors and publishers of pamphlets, books, or views in any way connected with the county to send him copies of their works, and to editors of papers and members of the Society generally to send him copies of articles, views, or portraits, appearing in the newspapers.]

Sylvan Savernake and its Story. By W. Maurice Adams. Maurice & Co., 28, Schubert Road, Putney, S.W.; Lucy, High Street, Marlborough. N.D. Pp. 71.

Wolfhall and Tottenham, the Homes of the Seymour and the Bruce, by W. Maurice Adams (&c., *as above*). N.D. Pp. 55.

The Battle of Bedwyn, A.D. 675, by W. Maurice Adams (&c., *as above*). N.D. Pp. 15.

The above three articles are bound up together in a pretty red cloth cover, lettered "Savernake, Wolfhall, Tottenham, and the Battle of Bedwyn." $7\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{3}{4}$.

The whole seems to be largely compiled from Canon Jackson's papers in this *Magazine*, as indeed is stated in the preface. The opening chapters deal with the former extent of the forest and of the other forests of Wiltshire, with a simple statement of the nature of forests and of forest law, &c.

The history of its grant to the Esturmys of Wolfhall as hereditary bailiffs and wardens of the forest and its passage from them to the Seymours and the Bruces is touched on. The celebrated silver-mounted ivory tenure horn is described somewhat fully, and illustrated with a couple of pages of sketches.

The extended boundaries of the forest comprising many places from Shalbourne to Huish and Oare now far from its limits, in the time of King John are given, and the Perambulations of the Bailiwicks of Eastwick or La Verne, of Bedwin or Westrigg, and of Hippingscombe, in 1300 are printed at length.

The connection of Henry VIII. with the neighbourhood is touched on, and the destruction of King Henry's Summer House is noted. A good account is given of the "Duke's Vaunt" Oak, from the *Gentleman's Magazine* in 1802, with sketches of its condition in 1802 and 1893, and other notable trees are mentioned. The great avenue of beeches is said to have been planted by Charles, third Earl of Ailesbury, in 1723. The column and Savernake Lodge, or "The Ruins," have as much said about them as is necessary.

Wansdyke, the Roman Road over Crofton Hill, and near Tottenham House, with the villa discovered within 100 yards of the latter, are touched on.

In the Wolfhall section Canon Jackson is again laid largely under contribution. The derivation of the name, its owner at the time of Domesday, Richard de Esturmy, its subsequent descent to Sir John Seymour, and the marriage of his daughter Jane to Henry VIII., and the use of the great barn for the festivities on the occasion and on a subsequent visit of the King after the death of Jane Seymour, fill twenty-eight pages very pleasantly.

A note follows on the proposed palace and park which the Protector, Duke of Somerset, proposed to build and lay out at Dodsdown, two or three miles from Wolfhall, a project prevented by his fall and execution.

Tottenham House, in the time of Henry VIII. known as "Tottenham Lodge," between 1575 and 1582 was considerably enlarged, and again

in 1662—1672 large additions and alterations were made, the materials of the old house at Wolfhall being used for the purpose. Alterations were again made about 1717—1722, and the house was remodelled entirely by the first Marquis of Ailesbury, 1821—1856.

The "Battle of Bedwyn" section is merely a short note relating the circumstance of the finding of several interments of single skeletons and one at least containing a great number of bones, by chalk diggers in the pit close to the Crofton engine house, about thirty years ago. These skeletons the author maintains are the remains of those who fell in the battle, A.D. 675.

On the whole it is a useful and pleasantly written little book, which does not pretend to be anything beyond a compilation, but the three sections overlap each other, and the same incidents are frequently repeated over again.

The illustrations are, in the "Savernake" section:—Map of Savernake and its Neighbourhood—Map of Savernake Forest, A.D. 1280—The Esturmy Hunting Horn (2)—St. Katherine's Church, The Column, Savernake Ruins, The King Oak, The Long Avenue, (all on one sheet)—The Duke's Vaunt in 1802—The Duke's Vaunt in 1893. "Wolfhall and Tottenham" section: Plan of proposed Palace and Park of Protector Somerset—Barn at Wolfhall—Tottenham House, 1792 and 1822 (2).

Hobbes, by Sir Leslie Stephen. "English Men of Letters" Series. London: Macmillan & Co., 1904. Red cloth. $7\frac{1}{2} \times 5$. Pp. 243. 2*s.* nett.

This was the last work of its distinguished author: it is needless to say that, like many others of the series, it is excellent. The first sixty-nine pages contain a biography of Hobbes, for the facts of which the author is considerably indebted to Aubrey's *Brief Lives*. The remaining three chapters deal with his philosophy under the headings of "The World," "Man," and "The State."

The Marlborough College Natural History Society Report for the year ending Christmas, 1903, No. 52, has less to record for the year than has been usually the case. The rainfall—the maximum recorded for the neighbourhood—seems to have damped the ardour of the members. Little seems to have been done in the botanical section, and only one new species was added to the list of *Lepidoptera*. The lists of *Diptera* and *Neuroptera* were, however, considerably increased. A Pied Flycatcher was seen at Marlborough, and Hawfinches are said to have been more common at Ramsbury, as they have also been in some other parts of the county during the last few years; one or more broods have been reared there each year. Again, a Bittern is recorded to have been killed at Chilton.

The Rev. H. B. Eddrup sends a long list of *Lepidoptera* not previously recorded for the Bremhill neighbourhood.

There are nice photographic views of "Old Mill, Ramsbury"; "Cottage, Woodborough"; and "Floods above Preshute, June, 1903."

There are the usual valuable series of meteorological observations, the rainfall having been 44·30 inches; the previous highest record having been 43·79 inches in 1882, 41·99 inches in 1872, and 41·91 inches in 1876.

The Dialect of Pewsey (Wiltshire), with a Glossarial Index of the Words treated. By John Kjederquist, Ph.D., Docent in the University of Lund. London: published by the Philological Society, 1903. 8vo, pp. 144. Paper covers.

It has been reserved for a Swedish professor to do for the Wiltshire dialect what no Wiltshireman was capable of doing, setting down in exact terms, through the medium of Mr. Ellis's "Glossic" characters and signs, a really scientific account of the phonology of our native speech. Dr. Kjederquist was led to select Pewsey as the place of his dialect investigations because he thought Wiltshire was the most important of the English dialects for which Ellis's word-lists needed supplementing to facilitate historical researches, and because from information he had received he hoped to find a fairly distinct idiom in this place. He accordingly settled down at Pewsey. The first sixty pages of the present work were published in 1902 (*see Wilts Arch. Mag.*, xxxiii., 72), under the same title, and have now been supplemented by the remainder of the work, including chapters on "The French Element," "The Vowels of words and syllables which have not the principal accent," "The Consonants" (their source), and the Glossary and Index combined of all the words treated of in the body of the work. The work now completed is the result of two residences at Pewsey of some weeks duration each, during which the author took down the words from the lips of dialect speakers in "glossic." The result is an authoritative treatise on the pronunciation and articulation of the dialect such as is to be found nowhere else. The work may be obtained of Mr. Woodward, bookseller, Devizes, or of Messrs. Brown, Salisbury.

Reviewed, *Devizes Gazette*, September 8th, 1904.

Wiltshire Notes and Queries, No. 45, March, 1904.

The Editor's paper on Isaac Walton and his connection with Wiltshire is continued, with a photo of Poulshot Green and another of "Walton's House in Salisbury Close." The wills of Isaac Walton, Sen., Isaac Walton, Jun., and William Hawkins are printed in full. Erchfont Records, a Calendar of Feet of Fines for Wiltshire, and Quaker Birth Records are continued. A note on the Corr family, of Aldbourne, bell-founders, follows. Another, on De Chyrebury, of Seend, suggests that Wyganus de Chyrebury, who died in 1283, lord of the new manor of Seend, was possibly the ancester of the Yerburys of Trowbridge and the neighbourhood.

Canon Wordsworth crosses swords with "A.S.M." as to the latter's protest against the use of the name "Sarum" as a modern vulgarity. He brings forward chapter and verse to prove that at all events from 1463 down to the present time it has been continuously in use, indeed

Bishop Hallam's tomb at Constance shows that it was in ordinary use in 1416, and on the seals of the Bishops of Salisbury it occurs as early as 1330. A.S.M.'s note on John Noyes, of Calne, gives further letters, one of them dealing with the precautions to be observed during the prevalence of the plague at Calne. A note on the Wrottesley family in Wiltshire, in a review of a paper in the *Genealogist*, and another on the Dukes of Somerset in the *Complete Peerage* end the number.

Ditto, No. 26, June, 1904. Mr. Edward Kite concludes his paper on Place House, Melksham, and its owners, giving the will of Jacob Selfe, of Melksham, proved 1735, in full. Of other matters that have been running in previous numbers Erchfont Records, Quaker Birth Records, and Feet of Fines for Wiltshire, and John Noyes, of Calne, are continued. Canon Wordsworth describes and illustrates "wigcurlers" found at Marlborough. The abstract of the will of Thomas Jacob, of Wootton Bassett, 1644, is accompanied by a pedigree of Jacob, of the Rocks, near Bath, of Norton near Malmesbury, and of Tockenham, compiled by the late Canon Jackson; the beginning of a list of funeral armour still remaining or known to have existed in Wiltshire Churches, by Mr. Kite, is the most important of the remaining notes. An illustration of the Brass of Anne Still in Hadleigh Church, Suffolk, is given.

Nelson Relics and Relic Hunters. By Horatio, Third Earl Nelson. Article in *Windsor Magazine*, October, 1904, pp. 513—521. Lord Nelson begins by demolishing the claims of the plaster death mask of Nelson, exhibited at the Royal Naval exhibition at Chelsea in 1891, to authenticity, and then passes on to describe certain relics now at Trafalgar. He explains that by inheritance he came into possesion of very few articles connected with the great admiral, as the family heirlooms were, contrary to expectation, left by William, Earl Nelson, to his daughter, Lady Bridport, and were eventually sold by auction by her son, when many of them were bought for £3000 by Mr. T. A. Mullens, and presented to the nation. Lord Nelson describes in some detail the various articles now in his possession, and gives the history and pedigree of each one of them, and the means by which he became possessed of them. There are ten good process illustrations:—"Silver-mounted dirk given by Cardinal York to Captain Nelson, H.M.S. Agammemon."—"Merton Abbey: Sir William Hamilton fishing in the canal, and Lady Hamilton with Charlotte Nelson (afterwards Lady Bridport) and the second Lord Nelson."—"Portrait Sketch of Lady Hamilton, by Romney."—Nelson explaining his plan of attack for the Battle of Trafalgar."—"The Hall at Trafalgar House."—"The authentic account of Nelson's Death, by Sir William Beatty"(title-page of book). —"The Copenhagen Seal, Hamilton Locket, and Nile Medal."—"Cup presented by English Merchants trading in the Levant," &c.—"A Corner in the Nelson Room, with Nelson's Armchair, Couch, Telescope, Cane, Tray, and Presentation Cup."—"Overmantel showing the Signal 'England expects every man to do his duty,' and Miniature of Nelson used in his honour at Fonthill."

Salisbury, South Wilts, and Blackmore Museums. The annual report, showing an income of £106 18*s.* 3*d.*, and an expenditure of £134 4*s.* 1*d.*, was read at the annual meeting, July 22nd, and is printed in *Salisbury Journal*, July 23rd; *Wilts County Mirror*, July 29th, 1804.

Tollard Royal Church, and King John's House, Rushmore South Lodge Camp, Larmer Grounds, Farnham Museum, and Winklebury Camp were visited by the Somersetshire Archæological Society during their meeting at Gillingham. *Wilts County Mirror*, July 29th, 1904.

Chilton Foliat Font. In the account of the new Church at Southwick, and of its dedication, in the *Wiltshire Times*, June 18th, 1904, it is noted that the ancient font of Chilton Foliat, which was some years ago replaced by a new one there, has been placed in the Church at Southwick, in which there has also been provided a sunk font for baptism by immersion.

Great Durnford Church. Accounts of the work of restoration, under Mr. C. E. Ponting, and of the re-opening service, on August 4th, in *Salisbury Journal*, August 6th; *Wilts County Mirror*, August 5th, 1904.

Wiltshire Charity Enquiries, at Wishford, Wylye, Steeple Langford, Amesbury, Orcheston St. George, Shrewton, Maddington, Rollestone, Winterborne Stoke, and Stapleford. *Wilts County Mirror*, July 15th; *Salisbury Journal*, July 16th, 1904.

Old Wiltshire Crimes. Under this heading the *Wiltshire Advertiser*, September 1st, 1904, tells the story of the trial, in 1819, of John Webb, of Wilton, for forgery, and of the murder of Stephen Rodway, coal merchant, at Moor Stones, near Purton Stoke, by Robert Turner Watkins, and of the trial and execution of the latter on the site of the murder. The issue of August 25th re-tells once more the story of the Road murder. Other crimes are noted in the issue of July 7th.

"History of the Borough and Town of Calne," by A. E. W. Marsh. Long and appreciative reviews in *Marlborough Times*, June 18th; *Wiltshire Advertiser*, June 2nd; and *The County Gentleman*, August 27th, 1904.

Devizes Nonconformity is the subject of a series of articles in the *Wiltshire Advertiser*. Introduction, May 19th; Reformation changes, May 26th; the "Old Baptists," June 2nd; the Presbyterians, Joseph Alleine, June 9th; the New Baptist Cause, June 16th, 1904.

Isaac Walton and his connection with Wilts. Reprinted, with considerable additions, from *Wiltshire Notes and Queries*, by Arthur Schomberg. *Devizes Gazette* Printing Works. MDCCCCIV. 4to, paper covers, pp. 15, with good half-tone illustrations of "Walton's House in Salisbury Close" and "Poulshot Green."

Flowers of the Warminster District. The paper read by Mr. J. Lucas on July 13th, 1904, at the Warminster Meeting of the Wilts Archæological Society is printed in full in the *Warminster Journal*, September 3rd, 1904. The chief portion of the paper is taken up with a disquisition on the fertilisation of orchids and other flowers.

Notes on Mere Church for the Wiltshire Archæological Society and the Somersetshire Archæological Society at their visits July 14th and 21st, 1904, by John A. Lloyd, M.A., F.S.A., Vicar. Pamphlet oblong 8 × 4¾, pp. 24, printed only on one side.

This little pamphlet gives in its 24 pages a really extraordinary amount of information as to the Church and its history—a vast number of dates and matters concerning the Church being noted as shortly as possible from the very valuable old churchwardens' books.

The Church of S. Michael the Archangel, Mere, Wilts, some of the Points of Interest which a Visitor should observe. John A. Lloyd, M.A., F.S.A., Vicar. Price Sixpence. The proceeds to be given to the Church Repair Fund. H. H. Edmunds, Printer, Mere. 1904. Pamphlet, 8 × 5, pp. 8. Photo-process S.W. view of Church. The points of interest shortly noticed. A list of Views of Mere, and Glossary of Architectural terms on the cover.

Old Marlborough Landmarks. A series of papers has appeared in *The Marlborough Times* during 1904, from the pen of Canon Wordsworth, Rector of St. Peter's, dealing with old times in Marlborough.

No. I. February 20th. (?) The Pillory, the Stocks, and the Residences of Worthies of the 18th and early 19th centuries in the town.

Nos. II. and III. February 27th and March 12th. A List of the Inns in Marlborough at different periods.

No. IV. March 26th. Some account of the Schools, with gossip about various Characters and Worthies of the Old Time.

No. V. April 16th. Further Notes on the Inns and their sites.

No. VI. April 23rd. Notes on the Names of the Streets and Inns in 1844, and Notes on George Maton, coach painter, who also painted local views, &c.

No. VII. April 30th. Full description of Paintings of Old Marlborough by George Maton.

No. VIII. May 7th. A List of Water Colour Views and Drawings, of Marlborough, in the Wilts Archæological Society's Collection, in the Adderley Library, and in possession of Mr. R. W. Merriman, with a List of Portraits in the Adderley Library,

No. IX. May 14th. Account of "Jacky John's Fair," formerly held at Marlborough on the evening of May 14th, after Ramsbury Fair on that day.

No. X. May 21st. A List of Marlborough Tokens, with notes on Tobacco Pipes and Wig-curlers, &c., found there.

No. XI. May 28th. Notes identifying Houses and Sites mentioned in the 18th century, and gossip on divers subjects.

No. XII. June 11th. On the Foundation of the Hermitage, and of the Chantries in St. Peter's Church.

No. XIII. June 18th. An Account of the Great Fire of April 28th, 1653, and an identification of the Streets and Houses shown on Stukeley's plan of 1723.

No. XIV. July 2nd. A List of Ancient Bequests Registered by the Corporation, and of Chantry Certificates.

No. XV. July 9th. A List of Engraved and Lithographed Views of Marlborough, chiefly from the Collections of Messrs. H. Richardson, J. F. L. Hardy, and the Wilts Archæological Society.

No. XVI. July 16th. Notes on Marlborough, extracted from old Road Books, Maps, &c.

No. XVII. July 30th. Notes on Dr. Maurice's Collection of Broadsides, &c., connected with the Elections of 1818, 1819, 1820, a list of them being given.

No. XVIII. August 13th. A Selection of these Election Squibs are printed.

No. XIX. August 20th. A Programme of the Burderop Races, Sept. 9th and 10th, 1819.

No. XX. August 27th. Recollections of Old Church Customs in Berkshire and at St. Peter's, Marlborough, in the days of Sir Erasmus Williams, the Rector.

No. XXI. September 3rd. Early Recollections of Rev. R. H. Whitworth of the Clergy of Marlborough, the College, &c., &c.

No. XXII. September 10th. A Note on the use of Sedan Chairs at Marlborough, &c.

No. XXIII. September. On a Black Letter Tablet of the Commandments, Royal Arms, &c., found at Alton Barnes Church, used to enclose the bells.

No. XXIV. October 1st. Notes on the Registers and of Memoranda to be found in the Register Books, &c.

[N.B. The *numbers* given above do not correspond with those printed in the paper, as by an error one number was there omitted.]

ILLUSTRATIONS.

Avebury, The Cove; Compton Basset Church, The "Half-Hour-Glass"; Lacock Abbey, the Cloisters, are illustrated in an appreciative review of "A History of the Borough of Calne," by A. E. W. Marsh, in *The County Gentleman*, August 27th, 1904, pp. 2349, 50.

Lacock Abbey. Prize photo, wrongly entitled "The Lady Chapel." *Hearth and Home*, September 22nd, 1904.

Seend Manor, "The Palace of Truth." Photo group of performers in pastoral Play. *The Lady's Field*, September 3rd, 1904.

Stonehenge. "Unraveling a Primeval Mystery: Recent Excavations at Stonehenge, new facts regarding the Monoliths on Salisbury Plain. Drawings by A. Hugh Fisher from designs prepared for the Society of Antiquaries."

A page made up of reproductions of a plan and four diagrams and figures of the large mauls and of the worked surface of the leaning stone which appeared in *Archæologia* and *Wilts Arch. Mag.*, with a "General View before the Recent Excavations," and a few lines of explanatory letterpress. *Illustrated London News*, August 6th, 1904, p. 200.

Bradford-on-Avon. Small process view of "The Bridge with Chapel, once used as a Lock-up"—"The Famous old Tithe Barn"—"The Oldest Unaltered Church in the Kingdom, the Saxon Church," visited by the British Archæological Association" are given in a page of the *Illustrated London News*, August 13th, 1904, p. 217, devoted to illustrations of places visited by the British Archæological Association during their Bath Meeting, in August, 1904.

Castle Combe Cross, near Bath. Small view. *Illustrated London News*, August 13th, 1904, p. 217.

Wiltshire Boundaries. "Where three counties meet, Boundary Stones of Somersetshire, Wiltshire, and Gloucestershire." Small process view, *Illustrated London News*, August 13th, 1904, p. 217.

Calne Free Library, Cut of elevation. *Wiltshire Times*, July 23rd, 1904.

Devizes, S. Mary's Church, the Statue of the Virgin, is illustrated from a photo in *Wiltshire Advertiser*, July 21st, 1904, with notes thereon by the Editor.

Devizes, "Arms of the Guilds." A cut in *Wiltshire Advertiser*, June 23rd, 1904.

Wootton Bassett. In *The Connoisseur*, September, 1904, p. 11, an admirable full-page illustration from a photograph is given of a beautiful piece of steel open work, which is thus described:—"The Protector's danger is perhaps more vividly presented by a relic in the possession of Mr. Charles Berners, of Woolverstone Park, Ipswich, a gentleman who is descended from Mrs. Claypole, Cromwell's daughter. This is a portable steel lock and hasp of fine and elaborate workmanship, which Cromwell during the later years of his life carried with him and placed upon his bedroom door wherever he slept. There are two keys preserved with the lock, one of which was entrusted to his body servant, the other for his own use. The lock, as appears from the photograph, bears the inscription, 'Richard Hewse of Wootton Bassett in Com. Wilts, fecit.' It is beautiful both in design and execution, and, apart from its history, is a very interesting specimen of the excellent metal-work of the period."

Salisbury. "Constable's Sketches in Oil and Water Colours." London: George Newnes. [1904.] 3*s.* 6*d.* net, with two coloured and sixty-four monochrome illustrations. Contains the following Wiltshire subjects:—

No. 3.	View in the Close, Salisbury	From the oil sketches in South Kensington Museum.
,, 12.	Salisbury Cathedral.	
,, 46.	Old Sarum, Wilts.	
,, 55.	Stonehenge, Wilts.	From water colours in S. K. Museum.
,, 56.	Old Houses at Harnham Bridge, Salisbury	

Books by Wiltshire Authors.

Canon Christopher Wordsworth. "The Old Service Books of the English Church, by Christopher Wordsworth, M.A., and Henry Littlehales. Methuen & Co., 36, Essex Street, W.C. London." 1604. 9 × 5½, pp. xv., 319. Printed by Will. Brendon & Sons, Plymouth. Red cloth, 7*s.* 6*d.* net.

This is one of the new series of "The Antiquary's Books" projected

by Messrs. Methuen. The work has been portioned out between the joint authors, who have severally signed the chapters for which they are responsible with the initials L. or W. The preface tells us that "In the following pages an attempt has been made to place before the reader a clear description of the plan, range, and contents of all the books which were used for divine worship in the English Church before the Reformation. The accounts of the various books have been written for the most part directly from the old service books themselves." "One whole page of every important and common service-book is given in *fac-simile*, each page having been carefully selected to show the arrangement of the text of the particular volume represented. A certain number of miniatures have also been reproduced; some of these, in colours, depict services taking place—baptisms, weddings, &c."

There are thirty-seven most admirable photographic reproductions of pages of service books and illuminations, and the whole book contains a vast mass of learning and information on the subject of which it treats.

Reviewed, *Salisbury Journal*, October 1st; *Standard*, Oct. 28th; *Salisbury Diocesan Gazette*, November, 1904.

T. J. L[awrence], Rector of Upton Lovell. Article in *Illustrated London News*, June 18th, 1904, p. 916, on "The Coaling of War Ships at Neutral Ports." Article in *Illust. Lond. News*, July 2nd, 1904, entitled "John Bull and International Law."

Rt. Rev. H. W. Yeatman, Bishop of Southwark. "Lay Work and the Office of Reader" in "Handbooks for the Clergy" Series.

Reviewed, *Salisbury Diocesan Gazette*, May, 1904.

Frances Awdry. Daylight for Japan. Bemrose. 1904. 3*s.* 6*d.*

A sketch of mission work in Japan. Reviewed approvingly, *Guardian*, September 14th, 1904.

Archdeacon T. B. Buchanan. Charge delivered at Devizes and Marlborough, July, 1904. Printed in full in *Devizes Gazette*, July 21st, 1904.

John Wordsworth, D.D., Bishop of Salisbury. A sermon preached in the Cathedral, Sunday, October 16th, 1904, reviewing the history of the Diocese of Salisbury for the last seventy years, and especially the work of Bishop Denison, is printed in full in *Wilts County Mirror*, October 21st, and *Salisbury Journal*, October 22nd, 1904.

—— —— "The Sacrifice of the Body," a sermon preached in Salisbury Cathedral, on Easter Day, and partly addressed to the newly-confirmed. Brown & Co., Salisbury. 1904. Pamphlet, $6\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{4}$, pp. 11.

Anna Bunston, of Allington, near Salisbury. "Leaves from a Woman's Manuscript, by Anna Bunston. The Priory Press, South Park, Reigate. MDCCCCIV." Pamphlet, paper covers, $7\frac{3}{4} \times 5\frac{1}{4}$, pp. 58, price 1*s.* 9*d.* Contains fifty-nine short poems.

Henry Blake, of Trowbridge. "Notes of a Cruise to the Northern Capitals of Europe." *Wiltshire Times*, September 10th, 17th, and 24th, 1904.

WILTS PORTRAITS.

LORD EDMOND FITZMAURICE. *Punch*, June 15th, 1904, p. 428.

EARL OF PEMBROKE. *Wilts County Mirror*, November 20th, 1903.

CAPTAIN J. A. MORRISON, M.P. for South Wilts. *Wilts County Mirror*, November 20th, 1903.

EARL NELSON. *Wilts County Mirror*, November 20th, 1903.

MAJOR HODDING, Town Clerk of Salisbury. *Wilts County Mirror*, April 22nd, 1904.

WALTER PALMER, M.P. for Salisbury. *Wilts County Mirror*, November 20th, 1903.

EARL OF RADNOR. *Wilts County Mirror*, November 20th, 1903.

SIR WALTER PALMER, BART., M.P., *Illust. Lond. News*, July 21st, 1904.

MISS GLADYS PALMER (Mrs. Bertram Brooks), d. of Sir Walter Palmer. *Hearth and Home*, July 7th; *Supplement to Wilts County Mirror*, July 1st, 1904.

DR. H. P. BLACKMORE, Hon. Director of Salisbury Museum, a portrait painted by Edmund Noek, a replica of one belonging to Dr. Blackmore, has been presented to the Museum by members of the committee, &c., as some recognition of Dr. Blackmore's labours. *Salisbury Journal*, July 23rd; *Wilts County Mirror*, July 29th, 1904.

SIR REGINALD PALGRAVE. *Illustrated London News*, July 23rd, 1904.

WILLIAM HORACE MANN, of Highfield, Hilperton, and Miss R. C. BERNARD (Mrs. W. H. Mann). *Hearth and Home*, August 18th, 1904.

DUCHESS OF SOMERSET. *Lady's Realm*, June, 1904.

RT. REV. JOHN WORDSWORTH, Bishop of Salisbury. Portrait, from photograph, published by W. H. Beynon & Co., Cheltenham. 1904. India proofs, 10*s.* 6*d.*; artist's proofs, 25*s.*

SIR VINCENT CAILLARD. *The King*, Oct. 1st, 1904.

SIR AUGUSTUS F. W. KEPPEL STEPHENSON. *Illustrated London News*, October 8th, 1904.

SIR JOHN DICKSON POYNDER. Photo, *Wiltshire Advertiser*, Aug. 25th, 1904.

RT. HON. W. H. LONG and his son, CAPT. WALTER LONG, Scots Greys. Good photos, with a cut of Rood Ashton, and a photo of the silver statuette presented by the tenants of the Rood Ashton estate to Capt. Long on his coming of age, accompany an account of the dinner and presentation at Rood Ashton on October 15th, in the *Wiltshire Chronicle*, October 22nd, 1904.

Portraits of LAWRENCE WASHINGTON, of Garsden, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas; SIR WILLIAM JONES, 1631—82, Solicitor General and Attorney General, of Ramsbury, by S. Dubois, 1682; his wife, ELIZABETH, by the same artist; and ANN HYDE, d. of the Earl of Clarendon, and first wife of James II., by Sir Peter Lely, were sold amongst the Townshend heirlooms at Christie's in March, 1904. *Wilts Notes and Queries*, June, 1904, p. 460.

PERSONAL NOTICES.

MISS EMILIE SEARCHFIELD, born at Knook and now living at Salisbury, a writer of numerous novelettes and stories in papers and magazines. Her first appearance in print was in the pages of a Warminster magazine. She has published, amongst others, "Christmas Echoes" and "Cloister Laach." *Warminster Journal*, August 13th, 1904.

REV. J. F. WELSH, Principal of St. Boniface Missionary College, Warminster, and Bishop designate of Trinidad. A long and very appreciative notice of Mr. Welsh's work at Warminster appeared in *The Warminster and Westbury Journal*, July 30th, 1904.

GEORGE KEEL, born at Manton, December 16th, 1800. Under the title of "A Manton Centenarian" the *Marlborough Times* of June 25th, 1904, reprints from the *Folkestone Herald* a long notice of this hale and hearty old man of 103, still able to work vigorously in his garden at Folkestone. The article is also reprinted in *Wiltshire Times* July 2nd, 1904.

ALEC TAYLOR AND THE MANTON TRAINING STABLES. A long article by "Ashplant," in *The Sportsman*, is reprinted in *The Marlborough Times*, March 5th, 1904.

Additions to Museum and Library.

Museum.

Presented by Rev. C. V. Goddard: Fragments of Norman and other Pottery, and portions of a number of Rubber Stones from a field west of Keevil where Roman Coins, &c., have been found.——Also Horseshoe from gravel-pit at Holt.

,, ,, Mrs. A. C. Smith: A skull.

,, ,, Rev. H. G. O. Kendall: Fine specimen of Flint, showing the Knowle polish.

Library.

Presented by Mr. G. E. Dartnell: Wilts Pamphlet.

,, ,, Mrs. Toppin: Five Wilts Pamphlets.——Kelly's Post Office Directory of Wiltshire, 1867.

,, ,, Mr. E. Todd: "Nature near London," by Richard Jefferies.

,, ,, Mr. C. C. Bradford: Old Deed.

,, ,, The Author (Rev. J. A. Lloyd): "Notes on Mere Church, for the Wiltshire Archæological Society," &c.——"The Church of St. Michael the Archangel, Mere, Wilts, some of the Points of Interest which a Visitor should observe."

Presented by The Author (Canon Christopher Wordsworth): "The Old Service Books of the English Church, by Christopher Wordsworth and Henry Littlehales." 1904.

" " The Author (Dr. J. Kjederquist): "The Dialect of Pewsey, Wiltshire. 1903.

" " The Publishers (Messrs. Macmillan): "Hobbes," by Sir Leslie Stephen. 1904.

" " Rev. Mills Robbins: Photo of Wiltshiremen in London.

" " Rev. C. V. Goddard: Wilts Pamphlets and Scraps.

" " The Author (Mr. A. Schomberg): "Isaac Walton and his Connection with Wilts."——Other Wiltshire Articles.

Errata.

p. 80, l. 26, *for* F. Carpenter *read* H. W. Carpenter.
p. 91, l. 6, *for* J. U. Powell *read* T. H. Powell.
p. 178, l. 40, *for* Doulton *read* Doulting.
p. 195. l. 5, *for* J. H. Powell *read* T. H. Powell.
p. 260, ls. 12 and 20, *for* Burgess *read* Burges.
p. 279, l. 19, *for* Davidson *read* Denison.
p. 309, l. 2, *for* Henry I. *read* Henry II.
p. 321, l. 34, *for* Kelloways *read* Kellaways.
p. 328, l. 14, *for* Stephenson *read* Stevenson.
p. 331, l. 2, *for* Deane *read* Dean.
p. 340, l. 5, *for* Luddell *read* Duddell.
p. 355, l. 4, *for* R. U. Powell *read* J. U. Powell.

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